

Whitaker

1962

COMPLETE EDITION

CALENDAR for 1962

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL	
☾	7 14 21 28	☾	4 11 18 25	☾	4 11 18 25	☾	1 8 15 22 29
M	1 8 15 22 29	M	5 12 19 26	M	5 12 19 26	M	2 9 16 23 30
Tu	2 9 16 23 30	Tu	6 13 20 27	Tu	6 13 20 27	Tu	3 10 17 24
W	3 10 17 24 31	W	7 14 21 28	W	7 14 21 28	W	4 11 18 25
Th	4 11 18 25	Th	1 8 15 22	Th	1 8 15 22 29	Th	5 12 19 26
F	5 12 19 26	F	2 9 16 23	F	2 9 16 23 30	F	6 13 20 27
S	6 13 20 27	S	3 10 17 24	S	3 10 17 24 31	S	7 14 21 28
MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
☾	6 13 20 27	☾	3 10 17 24	☾	1 8 15 22 29	☾	5 12 19 26
M	7 14 21 28	M	4 11 18 25	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	6 13 20 27
Tu	1 8 15 22 29	Tu	5 12 19 26	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	7 14 21 28
W	2 9 16 23 30	W	6 13 20 27	W	4 11 18 25	W	1 8 15 22 29
Th	3 10 17 24 31	Th	7 14 21 28	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	2 9 16 23 30
F	4 11 18 25	F	1 8 15 22 29	F	6 13 20 27	F	3 10 17 24 31
S	5 12 19 26	S	2 9 16 23 30	S	7 14 21 28	S	4 11 18 25
SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
☾	2 9 16 23 30	☾	7 14 21 28	☾	4 11 18 25	☾	2 9 16 23 30
M	3 10 17 24	M	1 8 15 22 29	M	5 12 19 26	M	3 10 17 24 31
Tu	4 11 18 25	Tu	2 9 16 23 30	Tu	6 13 20 27	Tu	4 11 18 25
W	5 12 19 26	W	3 10 17 24	W	7 14 21 28	W	5 12 19 26
Th	6 13 20 27	Th	4 11 18 25	Th	1 8 15 22 29	Th	6 13 20 27
F	7 14 21 28	F	5 12 19 26	F	2 9 16 23 30	F	7 14 21 28
S	1 8 15 22 29	S	6 13 20 27	S	3 10 17 24	S	1 8 15 22 29

PICKFORDS

HEAVY HAULAGE SERVICE

BARROW

Hindpool Road
Barrow 994

BIRMINGHAM

Wood Lane, Erdington
Erdington 5211/5

BIRTLEY

Bridge Garage,
Co. Durham *Birtley 227/229*

BRISTOL

128 Easton Rd., Bristol 5
Bristol 57072/4

CARDIFF

358 Newport Road
Cardiff 34321

DERBY

Alfreton Road,
Derby 46167 & 48026

EDINBURGH

Gylemuir Road, Corstorphine
Corstorphine 2381/2

EXETER

47 Pennsylvania Road
Exeter 59316/7

GLASGOW

Fleming Street, E.1
Bridgeton 4421/5

HULL

Norfolk Street
Hull 36294

IPSWICH

Curriers Lane
Ipswich 55540 & 53695

LEEDS

Gelderd Road
Leeds 32611/3

LEICESTER

Blaby Wharf, Glenhills
Wigston 2317/8

LINCOLN

149 High Street
Lincoln 20386/7

LIVERPOOL

197 Great Howard Street,
Liverpool 5 *North 3151*

LONDON

Coronation Road, Park
Royal, N.W.10
Elgar 6171/3

68/74 High Street, Stratford,
E.15 *Maryland 4590/9*

MANCHESTER

Spindle Point, Manchester
Road, Kearsley, Near
Farnworth, Lancashire.
Farnworth 820

ORPINGTON

Leeson's Hill, St. Paul's
Cray, Orpington, Kent.
Orpington 31341

PRESTON

Chorley Road,
Walton-le-Dale, *Preston*
Nr. Preston *3206/7*

RUGBY

Market Street
Rugby 4801

SHEFFIELD

Brightside Lane
Sheffield 41264/6

SOUTHAMPTON

Belvidere Wharf, Belvidere
Road, Southampton
Southampton 21316/7

STAFFORD

Common Road
Stafford 52446/7

STOCKTON-ON-TEES

1, Station Street, Norton
Road, Stockton-on-Tees.
Stockton-on-Tees 64028/9

WALSALL

Pleck Road *Walsall 21404/5*

WHITTLESEY

Peterborough Road,
Whittlesey, Nr. Peter-
borough *Whittlesey 2284*
& 3302

CHIEF HEAVY HAULAGE MANAGER

52 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Telephone: Holborn 4399

£1,000,000
is NOT enough!

Poppy Day is a wonderful expression of the public's gratitude towards our ex-service community. But, so great are the calls made upon the Legion's vast welfare organisation by distressed ex-servicemen and women and war widows, that even a record annual collection, stretched to the most economical limits, is not sufficient. The Legion is having to draw upon its reserves in order to give necessary help to ex-servicemen or women who are still suffering in the wake of two world wars, and also to the younger men whose lives have been shattered in Korea, Malaya, Suez and Cyprus. If this work is not to be curtailed then more funds are urgently needed. Please advise your clients on the extreme importance of legacies, bequests and Deeds of Covenant in favour of British Legion Haig's Fund—the largest welfare organisation of its kind in the world.

If you would like to learn more about the Legion's work or if you require bequest or Deed of Covenant forms, please write to—

BRITISH LEGION HAIG'S FUND

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: WHItchall 8131

TAKE UP PELMANISM

For Progress and Prosperity

PELMANISM is a working course in Practical Psychology directed to the needs of the average man and woman.

The Pelman Course is based on over 65 years' intensive study concurrent with experience in dealing with the difficulties, failings, fears, aspirations, and ambitions of more than a million men and women of all ages and occupations in all parts of the world.

You would like your affairs to prosper and your income to increase. Pelmanism will help you to achieve this and will enable you to develop that zest for living which comes with an awakened mind; also with quickened mental powers your awakened ability will enable you to enjoy those purchasable pleasures that come with extra money.

The Pelman training is scientific, precise, and individual. It can help to make this year a fruitful one for you.

Pelmanism will rapidly and permanently banish defects and weaknesses. It will keep your mind vigilant and self-reliant and develop valuable positive qualities.

Pelmanism is a true philosophy of living for ordinary sensible people who wish to make the best of themselves at all times and under all circumstances.

Easy to Follow

Half an hour a day of spare time for a few weeks is enough. Everything is simply set out and described and no drudgery is entailed. The books are printed in a handy pocket size, so that you can study them in spare moments during the day. Even the busiest man or woman can spare a few minutes daily for Pelmanism, especially when minutes so spent bring in such rich rewards.

HOW TO LEARN LANGUAGES

The Pelman Languages Institute teaches French, German, Spanish, and Italian without translation. Write for particulars and specimen lesson of the language that interests you, which will be sent gratis and post free.

Pelman Languages Institute
200 Norfolk Mansions, Wigmore Street
London, W.1

What Pelmanism Does

Pelmanism enables you to overcome defects and failings. Amongst those most often met with are the following:

Inertia	Pessimism
Timidity	Forgetfulness
Indecision	Indefiniteness
Depression	Procrastination
Weakness of Will	Mind-Wandering

But Pelmanism does more than eliminate failings. It awakens dormant faculties. It develops power you never thought you possessed. It strengthens mental attributes which are valuable in every career and every aspect of living. It develops:—

—Optimism	—Courage
—Judgment	—Initiative
—Self-Control	—Reliability
—Concentration	—Will-Power
—Self-Confidence	—Resourcefulness
—Reliable Memory	—Presence of Mind

Pelmanists are not left to make the applications themselves. An experienced and sympathetic instructional staff shows them, in exact detail, how to apply the principles of Pelmanism to their own circumstances and aspirations. Thus every Pelman Course is an individual Course.

Remember—Everything you do is preceded by your attitude of mind

The general effect of the training is to induce an attitude of mind and a personal efficiency favourable to the happy management of life.

Send for the Free Book

The Pelman Course is simple and interesting and takes up very little time. You can enrol on the most convenient terms: The Course is fully described in *The Science of Success*, which will be sent you, gratis and post free, on application to:—

PELMAN INSTITUTE

200 Norfolk Mansions
Wigmore Street, London, W.1

WELbeck 1411

Established over 65 years

All correspondence is confidential.

Pelman Overseas Institutes,
Melbourne Durban

Delhi

Paris

AN
Almanack
For the Year of Our Lord
1962

ESTABLISHED 1863.

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA
AND

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the
GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, POPULATION,
COMMERCE, and GENERAL STATISTICS of
the various Nations of the WORLD
with an INDEX containing

over 20,000
References

LONDON

OFFICE: 13, BEDFORD SQUARE

LONDON W.C.1

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Note—"WHITAKER" for 1962 is published in three editions:—

Library Edition, Leather Binding with 16 Coloured Maps,
1,189 pages — 37s. 6d. *net*

Complete Edition, Red and Green Cloth Cover,
1,189 pages — 21s. *net*

Shorter Edition, Orange Paper Cover, 693 pages — 11s. 6d. *net*

PREFACE TO THE 94TH ANNUAL VOLUME

(1962)

The Editor has once more endeavoured in the 94th edition of "WHITAKER" while continuing and supplementing the regular features of the Almanack, to introduce a number of new items of especial current importance.

Information has been given about the 1961 Census of Population and both general and detailed statistics furnished from the preliminary reports. It may be noted that since the Almanack has been in existence the population of England and Wales has more than doubled. In 1871, two years after the first publication of "Whitaker", the figure was 22,712,266; in 1961 it was 46,071,604.

The subject of the Common Market is of ever-increasing significance, and a special article on Economic Co-operation in Europe in its many aspects has therefore been provided and will, it is hoped, be of particular topical value.

The considerable changes made in Mr. Macmillan's administration as the Almanack was going to press are recorded under Occurrences during Printing, where the complete list of the Ministry, as reconstructed, is set out.

In a year which has seen the launching of the first men into space, a special article has been added to the astronomical section on Artificial Satellites and Space Probes. This includes a detailed table recording all artificial satellites launched from 1957 to the middle of 1961. The great feats of the last twelve months are also fully described in Science Notes.

The continuing process of self-government in Africa and other parts of the world is again noted, and Sierra Leone takes its place as an independent state within the Commonwealth for the first time.

In the transport section additional material has been supplied about railway modernization and the construction programme for new roads, tunnels and bridges.

For the first time a selected list has been provided of the more important museums and art galleries outside London, with brief notes of their special features and information about their hours of opening. In a kindred field, the great and growing interest in archaeology has prompted the addition, in the Directory Section of the Almanack, of a list of the major county and other local archaeological societies, with the names and addresses of their secretaries.

An article on the new system of visitors' passports is included, the revised scale of Post Office charges which came into force on October 1 is set out, and there are, as usual, a number of fresh tables in the statistical section, covering, among other subjects, the new rates of police pay and the upward trend of railway fares since the war.

The Editor wishes yet again to express his gratitude to his many correspondents. The help which they have so freely given is of the greatest value and considerably enhances the usefulness of the Almanack.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.

October, 1961

Telephone: Museum 4748

Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London."

REMEMBER ST. DUNSTAN'S

WAR-BLINDED Service men and women have become skilled in a craft or profession thanks to the untiring efforts of St. Dunstan's. More important still, they have learnt the feeling of independence.

But St. Dunstan's itself relies on voluntary support.

Will you please remember St. Dunstan's in your will? And if you are in a position of trust, think of St. Dunstan's when discussing legacies?

ALL INFORMATION FROM
THE LORD FRASER OF
LONSDALE (CHAIRMAN)

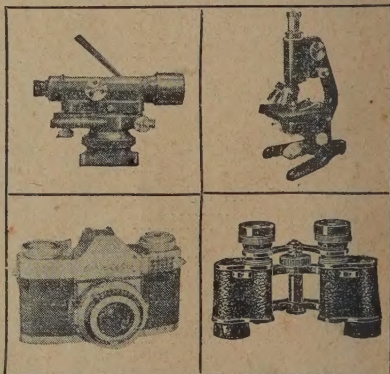
ST. DUNSTAN'S

1 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

For all your optical requirements

We sell, buy and repair, and have a special department for the HIRE of SURVEYING EQUIPMENT



Clarkson's

ESTABLISHED OVER 150 YEARS



DEPT. WA
338 HIGH HOLBORN
LONDON W.C.1
(Opposite Gray's Inn Road)
Telephone: HOLborn 2149

INDEX

AA

	PAGE
A.A., The.....	1054
A.A.A.....	973
Championships.....	989
Aachen (Germany).....	863
Aarhus (Denmark).....	850
A.B.A.....	992
Championships.....	989
Abadan (Persia).....	910
ABBREVIATIONS.....	85-8
Military Ranks.....	476
Aberavon, M.P.....	324
Aberdare, 676; M.P.....	324
ABERDEEN, CITY OF.....	682, 684
Bishops.....	491, 494
County of City.....	(Note) 680
Customs and Excise.....	374
Lord Provost.....	682
Marine Research Lab.....	429
Members of Parliament.....	324
Penny Rate.....	627
Population.....	682, 684
Sheriff.....	459
Town Clerk.....	682
Training Colleges.....	531
University.....	510, 513
Aberdeenshire.....	680-1
Members of Parliament.....	324
Sheriff, etc.....	459
Abergavenny.....	676
Aberration Constant.....	144
Abertillery, 676; M.P.....	324
Aberystwyth.....	676
National Library.....	399
University College.....	509, 513
Abha (Asir).....	922
Abidjan (Ivory Coast).....	197, 883
Abingdon, 664; M.P.....	324
Recorder.....	455
Aboriginals (Australia).....	710, 718
Absolute Temperature.....	1183
Abu Dhabi (Trucial States).....	935
Abu Simbel Temples.....	1014
ABYSSINIA (Ethiopia).....	197, 853-4
Academies of Art.....	1051
Accession Day.....	89, 94, 214
Accident Insurance Companies.....	1127-30
ACCIDENTS:—	
Air.....	82, 569, 616
Deaths in.....	592
General.....	569
Home (Prevention Act).....	353
Motor Cycle.....	592
Prevention Society.....	592, 1073
Railway.....	569, 611
Road.....	592
Shipping.....	569
Accountancy Training.....	516-7
Accountants:—	
Newspapers.....	1044, 1045
Societies.....	1051-2, 1059
Accra (Ghana).....	197, 756, 757
Bishops.....	488, 495
Trade Commissioner.....	695
Accrington, 664; M.P.....	324
Party Representation.....	672
Achill Island (Ireland).....	798
Aconcagua (Andes).....	201, 202, 852
Acres and Hectares.....	1185
Acting, Schools of.....	520-1
Act of Settlement.....	304
Acton, 664; M.P.....	324

	PAGE
Acts of Parliament.....	303
How dated.....	185
"Local".....	625
(1960-61).....	351-4
Queen's Printer.....	431
Actuarial Training.....	517
Actuary, The Government.....	382-3
A.D.....	187
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).....	197, 854
ADDRESS, MODE OF:—	
Apostolic Delegate.....	494
Archbishop (C. of E.).....	223, 480, 484
(R.C.).....	494
Baron.....	234
Baroness (Own Right).....	245
Baronet.....	256
Bishop (C. of E.).....	233
(R.C.).....	494
Cardinal.....	494
Countess (Own Right).....	245
County Court Judge.....	452
Courtesy Title Holders.....	249
Dame.....	296
Duke.....	223
Earl.....	225
Heir to Peerage.....	249
Knight.....	256
Lord Lieutenant.....	(Note) 632
Marquess.....	223
Moderator, Gen. Assembly.....	490
Pope, The.....	494
Privy Councillor.....	252
Recorder.....	455
Rt. Hon. (Prefix).....	252
Royal Duke.....	222
Viscount.....	230
Viscountess (Own Right).....	245
Adelaide (S. Australia).....	717, 727
Archbishop (R.C.).....	496
Bishop.....	487
Newspapers.....	1049
Trade Commissioner.....	695
University.....	511
Adelie Land (Antarctic).....	720
Adelphi, Strand.....	644
ADEN.....	196, 573, 694, 758-60
Admirates (Federation).....	759
Distance by Air.....	967
Finance and Trade.....	759
Government.....	759
Population.....	196, 758
Protectorate.....	759
Sultanates.....	759
Adenauer, Dr. Konrad.....	863
Adjutant General.....	472, 473
Administration (Education).....	517
Administrative Class (Civil Service).....	355
Counties.....	604, 630-2, 676
Staff College.....	517
Admirals.....	463-4
Pay and Pensions.....	465, 471
Admirals of the Fleet.....	463
Pay and Pensions.....	465, 471
ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF.....	460
Aircraft Dept.....	462
Armament Supply Dept.....	461
Civil Engineering Dept.....	462
Estimates (1961-62).....	600
First Lord.....	307, 460
(1924-61).....	309

AG

	PAGE
ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF—continued	
Naval Information Dept.....	462
Secretary.....	460
Stores Department.....	462
Ship Department.....	461
Under Secretaries.....	460
Weapons Dept.....	461
Admiralty Court Judges.....	450
Offices.....	451
Islands.....	719
Marshal's Office.....	451
Registry.....	451
Adoption of Children.....	1138, 1140, 1145
Orders (1960).....	595
Society.....	1052
ADRIAN, THE LORD.....	234
Cambridge University.....	505
Leicester University.....	509
Order of Merit.....	254
Adrian IV, Pope.....	205
Adult Education.....	501-14
Authorities.....	513
Branch (Min. of Educ.).....	376
Centres.....	537
Colleges.....	513-4
Universities Council.....	513
University Depts.....	513
Advanced Technology Colleges.....	534
ADVENT SUNDAY.....	89, (Note) 188, 190-1
(1962).....	134
(1958-67).....	188
Adventists, Seventh Day.....	493
Advertising Societies.....	1052
Advice, Legal.....	1148-9
Advocates, Faculty of.....	522
Advocates' Library.....	399
Aegean Islands (Greece).....	867
Aerodromes, Civil.....	614-5, 801
Aerodynamics Research Division.....	426
Aeronautics:—	
Education.....	517, 534
Museum.....	405
Periodicals.....	1044
Societies.....	1055
A.F.C.....	252
Affiliation Orders.....	595, 1144
Afforestation.....	381
AFGHANISTAN.....	196, 822-3
British Embassy.....	823
Currency.....	823, 960
Embassy.....	822
Finance and Trade.....	823
Government.....	822
Provinces (List).....	822
AFRICA (Continent).....	194, 197
Areas below Sea Level.....	1090
Countries.....	197
Events (1960-61).....	578-81
Highest Point.....	202
Population.....	194
R.C. Church.....	495-6
African Studies School.....	530
A.F.S.....	627
Afternoon Defined.....	184
Agadir, Earthquake (1960).....	193
Agana (Guam).....	199, 815, 816
Agra (Uttar Pradesh).....	751
Agreements (Stamp Duty).....	1163

MORDEN COLLEGE

Blackheath, S.E.3

Founded in 1895 by Sir John Morden.

Accommodation with allowances or external pensions for poor men of good character, at least sixty years of age who have been merchants or Officers in the Merchant Navy, or otherwise engaged in some trade or profession in which they have been sustained by their own capital (including the capital of learning and experience) and who through no fault of their own are in want. Applications also considered from widows of such men. *Clerk to the Trustees: Montague S. Graham. (Greenwich 3365/6.)*

Thames Nautical Training College H.M.S. Worcester

Established 1862.

Incorporated 1893

For the training of youths to become Executive Officers in the Merchant Navy. Shipping Companies give preference to "Worcester" trained Cadets. Cadets on entry are enrolled "Cadets R.N.R." and granted the privilege of wearing the uniform of that rank. Qualified Cadets on leaving are granted 1 year's remission of Sea Service.

Ages of Admission—13½-15 inclusive. Fees—£300 per annum, which include Uniform. Extras reduced to a minimum. Bursaries in reduction of fees available. *For Illustrated Prospectus, apply—*

THE SECRETARY, THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, INGRESS ABBEY, GREENHITHE, KENT.

THE ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED (By guarantee).

Details of membership, registered studentship
and examinations may be obtained from the
Secretary, 126 Gt. Cambridge Road, London, N.17

The FACULTY of SECRETARIES (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Founded 1930—Incorporated 1934

The Faculty is the third senior society of secretaries in the U.K.

Fellows F.F.C.S. Associates A.F.C.S., Registered Graduates "Certified Private Secretary", "Incorporated Book-keeper" according to examinations passed. Registered Students. Official Journal "The Corporate Secretary" issued quarterly. Entrance Examinations and Students Commercial Examinations held in April and October each year.

Examination Syllabus 6d. stamp from:

THE REGISTRAR, 51, TORMEAD ROAD, GUILDFORD. Dept. W.A.

PAGE

PAGE

PAGE

AGRICULTURAL:—

Advisory Officers.....	356-7
Bureaux.....	361
Colleges.....	517
Credits Department.....	399
Economics Departments.....	356
Engineering Research.....	1090
Executive Chairmen.....	360-1
Fertilizers (Imports).....	604
Guarantees Division.....	356
Holdings.....	621
Acts.....	1147
Institutes.....	361
Land Commission.....	361
Divisions.....	356
Service.....	356
Machinery Division.....	358
Marketing Divisions.....	359
Periodicals.....	1042-9
Price Guarantees.....	622-3
Production (U.K.).....	621
Research Council.....	

Institutes.....	361, 599, 1089
Societies.....	1089-90
Vehicle Licences.....	1052, 1073
Wage Rates.....	613, 1168
Wage Rates.....	622

AGRICULTURE.....	621-3
Crop Acreage.....	621
Crops of 1961.....	623
Department, Scotland.....	428-9
De-Rating.....	625
Development Commission.....	375
Employers' Associations.....	1081
Farms (Number).....	621
Farm Workers.....	622
Food Prices.....	621-2
Guaranteed Prices.....	

621-2, 622-3	
Harvests.....	621, 623
Hours and Wages.....	622
Livestock Statistics.....	621
Ministry of, see below	
National Farmers' Unions.....	1081
Numbers Employed in.....	619
Organization (U.N.).....	820
Production Targets.....	622-3
Subsidies (1961-62).....	599
Trade Unions.....	1082, 1084
Value of Output.....	622
Welsh Department.....	360
Women's Wages.....	622

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND

FOOD:—	
Minister of.....	83, 307, 355
(1924-61).....	309
Ministry of.....	355-60
Estimates (1961-62).....	599
Staff Employed.....	619
Divisional Offices.....	360
Under Secretaries.....	307, 355
Ahmedabad (India).....	200, 750
Aides de Camp to H.M.....	216

AIR:—	
Accidents.....	82, 569, 616
Aides de Camp.....	216
British Airways Corpora- tions.....	366
Cargo Statistics.....	616
Carriage Act (1961).....	353
Charter Companies.....	616
Chief Marshals.....	478
Pay and Pensions.....	466
Commodores.....	479
Pay and Pensions.....	466, 471
Council.....	477

AIR—continued

Distances from London.....	967
Estimates.....	600
Events (1960-61).....	569
Force, see ROYAL	
Freight Companies.....	616
Mail Services.....	1171-2, 1179-81
Marshals.....	478-9
Pay and Pensions.....	466, 471
Ministry.....	477-8
Cost (1961-62).....	600
Meteorological Office.....	478
Secretary of State.....	83, 307, 477
(1924-61).....	309
Under Secretaries.....	307, 477
Parcel Rates.....	1179-81
Passenger Statistics.....	615-6
Periodicals.....	1044
Record Flights.....	569
Societies.....	1052
Speed Records.....	569
Traffic.....	615-6
Training Colleges.....	517
Transport.....	615-6
Licensing Board.....	362, 439
Statistics (U.S.A.).....	811
Vice-M Marshals.....	479
Pay and Pensions.....	466, 471

Aircraft:—

Carriers.....	464
United States.....	806-7
Supply Department.....	365
Types in Use.....	615
Airdrie, 684; M.P.....	329
Aireborough.....	664
Air Force Cross.....	252
Airlines, British.....	615-6
Air Mail Services.....	1171-2, 1179-81

Airports:—

Irish Republic.....	801
United Kingdom.....	614-5
Administrative Changes.....	568
Cost to Taxpayers.....	566, 615
Airway Letters.....	1174-5
Ajaccio (Corsica).....	860
Akron (Ohio).....	813
Alabama (State).....	813
ALANBROOKE, VISCOUNT.....	230
Birthday.....	473
Field Marshal.....	473
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Order of Merit.....	254
Queen's Univ., Belfast.....	510

Aland Archipelago (Finland)

854-5	
Alaska (U.S.A.).....	813
Indian Population.....	812
Population Density.....	802
ALBANIA.....	195, 823
Currency.....	960
Albany Herald.....	362
Albert Canal (Belgium).....	830
Alberta.....	696, 697, 703
Agent-General.....	703
Albert Medal.....	252
Aldebaran, Occultations (1962)	
91, 95, 146	
Aldeburgh.....	664
Musical Festival.....	1001
Aldermaston, Atomic Wea- pons Research.....	364
Aldermen.....	624
City of London.....	634, 636
L.C.C.....	640, 642-3
Alderney.....	691, 692
Aldershot, 664; M.P.....	324

Aldridge.....	664
Aleppo (Syria).....	942
ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, EARL.....	225
Birthday.....	134, 473
Constable of the Tower.....	

220, 650	
Field Marshal.....	473
Grand Master, St. Michael and St. George.....	254
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Lord Lieutenant.....	630
Offices Held.....	310
Order of Merit.....	254
Privy Councillor.....	250
Trinity House.....	439
Alexandria (Egypt).....	200, 941
Pharos Lighthouse.....	200

Alfred the Great, King

206, 629, 663	
Royal Descent.....	(Note) 208
Alfreton.....	664
ALGERIA.....	197, 574, 859
Departments.....	859
Events (1960-61).....	

574, 576-7, 578-81	
--------------------	--

Evian Talks (1961).....	580
Revolt (1961).....	580
Trade, 605; with U.K.....	859
Algiers.....	197, 200, 859
Algol (Binary Star).....	152
Minima Times (1962)	

90, 94, 98, 102, etc.	
-----------------------	--

ALIENS IN U.K.....	591
Dept. (Home Office).....	387-8
Naturalization.....	1139-40
Order (1960).....	591
Status of.....	1140
Alimony (Legal Notes).....	1143
Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).....	751
Allen's School.....	538
Alloa.....	684
All Saints Day.....	130, 221
All Saints (Birmingham), M.P.....	326

All Souls College, Oxford.....	502
--------------------------------	-----

All Souls Day.....	130
--------------------	-----

Alma Ata (Kazakhstan).....	196, 951
----------------------------	----------

Almoners' Training.....	527
-------------------------	-----

Almonry, Royal.....	216
---------------------	-----

Alnwick Castle.....	656
---------------------	-----

Alpine Clubs.....	992-3
-------------------	-------

Alps, The.....	202, 880, 932
----------------	---------------

Cable Car Accident (1961).....	569
--------------------------------	-----

(Illus.).....	561
---------------	-----

Alps, Southern (N.Z.).....	733
----------------------------	-----

Altrincham.....	664
-----------------	-----

Member of Parliament.....	324
---------------------------	-----

Alva.....	684
-----------	-----

Amazon River.....	202, 832, 852
-------------------	---------------

Ambassadors.....	822-958
------------------	---------

Precedence.....	215
-----------------	-----

Salaries, etc.....	822
--------------------	-----

Amenity Beds (N.H.S.).....	1107
----------------------------	------

America (Continent).....	194, 198-9
--------------------------	------------

See also CENTRAL, NORTH, SOUTH	
-----------------------------------	--

AMERICAN:—

Banks.....	1098-1102
------------	-----------

Civil War.....	587
----------------	-----

Clubs (London).....	1001
---------------------	------

Dollar.....	84
-------------	----

Embassy (London).....	817
-----------------------	-----

Newspapers.....	1049
-----------------	------

Residents in U.K.....	591
-----------------------	-----

Workers in U.K.....	620
---------------------	-----

See also UNITED STATES	
------------------------	--

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
America's Cup, The.....	987	Anti-Vivisection Societies.....	1053	Archives, The Queen's.....	216
AMERY, RT. HON. JULIAN:—		ANTRIM.....	689, 690	Administration (Educ.).....	523
Birthday.....	83	High Sheriff.....	688	City of London.....	423
Member of Parliament.....	339	Members of Parliament		Hist. MSS Commission.....	422
Privy Councillor.....	250, 505		324, 687	House of Lords.....	422
Secretary of State		Antung (China).....	843	National Register of.....	422
83, 307, 309, 477, 505		Antwerp (Belgium).....	830	Parliamentary.....	422
Amman (Jordan).....	196, 886	Anzac Day.....	102	Public Records Office.....	422
Amoy (China).....	843	Apartheid (S. Africa).....	574	Records Societies	
Amphibious Warfare H.Q.....	375	Appennines (Italy).....	880		1053, 1056, 1074
Amsterdam (Netherlands)		Railway Tunnel.....	203	Scottish.....	422-3
195, 200, 902		Apheleon (1962).....	114	ARCTIC, THE:—	
Distance by Air.....	967	Apia (Samoa, W.).....	736	Bishop.....	487
Anatolia (Turkey).....	937	Apogee and Perigee.....	90, 94, 98	Ocean.....	199
Ancient Monuments:—		Defined.....	138	Ardrossan.....	684
Boards.....	386-7	Apostolic Delegates.....	494-6	Ardwick (Manchester), M.P.....	336
Commissions.....	386	Apothecaries, Soc. of.....	638, 1053	Area Electricity Boards.....	379
Inspectorates.....	443	Hall.....	647	Gas Boards.....	382
Andaman Islands.....	746, 752	Apothecaries' Weight.....	1182	Licensing Authorities.....	436
Andes, The.....	201, 824, 831, 838,	Apparent Solar Time.....	140-1	Area, Measures of.....	1182, 1183
843, 852, 911, 953		Appeal Courts.....	311, 449	Conversion Table.....	1185
Andhra Pradesh (State).....	746, 752	Lords Justices of.....	352, 449	Arethusa, T.S.....	530, 1075
ANDORRA.....	195, 823-4	Appleby.....	664	ARGENTINA.....	199, 824-6
Andover.....	664	Assizes.....	453	Agriculture.....	825
Recorder.....	455	Appointments Boards, Uni-		Antarctic Bases.....	720
Andromeda Nebula.....	151, 154	versity.....	510	British Embassy.....	826
Angel Falls (Venezuela).....	203	Appropriation Act.....	315	Communications.....	826
Angers (France).....	860	Approved School Orders.....	595	Currency.....	960
Anglesey.....	675, 676, 677	Aquatic Sports.....	987-8	Defence.....	826
Member of Parliament.....	324	ARABIA.....	196, 824	Embassy.....	824
Angling.....	990	Area, etc.....	824	Exchange Rate.....	84
Anglo-Saxons.....	629	Language and Literature.....	824	Finance and Trade.....	605, 826
Angola (Port. W. Africa)		Seaports.....	922	Government.....	824, 825
197, 574, 917		See also UNITED ARAB		Language and Literature.....	826
Anguilla (West Indies).....	794	REPUBLIC		Mineral Production.....	825
Angular Measure.....	1182	Arabic Language.....	824, 877	Nobel Prizes.....	995
Angus.....	680-1	Arafura Sea.....	711	Population.....	199, 825
Members of Parliament.....	324	Arakan (Burma).....	836	Production and Industry.....	825-6
Sheriff.....	459	Aral, Lake.....	201	Shipping Owned.....	608, 826
Anhydrite Deposits (Belfast).....	1021	Ararat, Mt. (Armenia).....	952-3	Argyll.....	680-1
Animal:—		Arbitration (Education).....	517	Bishops.....	491, 494
Cell Physiology.....	1020	London Court of.....	445	Members of Parliament.....	324
Health Division (Min. of		Tribunals.....	398	Sheriff, etc.....	459
Agriculture).....	358	Arbitrators, Official.....	457	Ariel (Satellite).....	157
Research Bureaux.....	361	Arbroath.....	684	Aries, First Point of.....	91, 95, 99;
Institutes.....	1089, 1090	Archaeological Schools Abroad		138, 140, 141, 148	
Ankara (Turkey).....	196, 939		1056	Arizona (State).....	813
Ankole (Uganda).....	788	Societies.....	1053, 1072	Indian Population.....	812
Annan.....	684	Local.....	1079-80	Arkansas (State).....	813
Annonob Island (Spanish).....	928	ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES.....	1014-27	Armada.....	684
Annuities, Immediate.....	1119	Archangel (U.S.S.R.).....	948	Armageddon, Battle of.....	878
Income Tax on.....	1161	ARCHBISHOPS.....	223, 480, 484	ARMAGH, COUNTY.....	689, 690
To Royal Family.....	220	British Commonwealth.....	487-8	Archbishops.....	491, 494
Annunciation, The.....	98	How addressed.....	223, 494	High Sheriff.....	688
New Year's Day.....	185	In House of Lords.....	311	Members of Parliament	
Anomalistic Year.....	144	Of Canterbury (1501-1961).....	489		324, 687
ANTARCTIC, THE.....	199, 720	Of York (1629-1961).....	490	Armagh, Urban District.....	690
Aurora Australis.....	904	Precedence.....	215	Armed Forces (U.K.).....	460-79
Australian.....	199, 720	Resigned.....	489	ARMENIA (U.S.S.R.)	
Falklands.....	768	Roman Catholic.....	494-7		196, 945, 952-3
Insect Life.....	1022	Archdeacons.....	480-6	Armistice Day.....	130
Norwegian.....	906	Archers, Royal Company of.....	219	Arms, Coat of:—	
Anthropological Discoveries		Archery.....	989	Northern Ireland.....	689
1020, 1023		Arches, Court of.....	457	Scotland.....	683
Antigua (West Indies)		Architects, Registration		United Kingdom.....	220
198, 790, 791		Council.....	517	Arms, College of.....	362, 645
Bishop.....	488	Societies.....	1053	Kings of.....	253-5, 362
Antilles (West Indies).....	198, 790	ARCHITECTURE IN 1960-61		Armstrong-Jones, see SNOWDON,	
Antilles, Netherlands.....	902		1009-12	EARL OF	
Antiquarian Societies		Education in.....	517-8	ARMY, THE.....	472-6
1053, 1079-80		Museum.....	406	A.D.C.'s General.....	216
Antiquities Museum, Scot-		National Buildings Record.....	1029	Air Corps.....	475
land.....	408	New London Buildings		* Chaplain General.....	473
Antisana, Mt.....	201, 852		1010, 1011	Clubs in London.....	1091-3
Anti-Submarine Destroyers.....	464	Periodicals.....	1044	Constitution.....	474-5
School.....	530	Schools of.....	518	Council.....	472

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
ARMY, THE— <i>continued</i>		Ashmolean Museum	658	ATHLETICS— <i>continued</i>	
Decorations and Medals	252-3	Keeper	502	Records	968-71
Emergency Reserve	475	Ashton under Lyne	664	U.K. (All Comers)	970
Employment Society	1060	Member of Parliament	324	(National)	971
Estimates	600	Ash Wednesday		Women's	969-70
Families' Association	1075	89; (Note) 188; 190		World	968-70
Field Marshals	473	(1962)	98	School Meetings	974
Flying Pay	467	(1958-67)	188	Universities	975
General Officers	473-4	Red Letter Day	221	White City Stadium	991
Infantry Regiments	474-5	ASIA (Continent)	194, 196	ATHLONE, H.R.H. COUNTESS	
Institute of Education	528	Area below Sea Level	1090	OF	212
Joint Staff College	375	Countries	196	Birthday	212
Judge Advocate General	455-6	Highest Point	202	Dame Grand Cross	296
King's Fund	1065	Population	194	Succession to Throne	215
Medical College	525	Standard Time	143	Victoria and Albert Order	255
Military Education	528	Asir (Saudi Arabia)	922	Atholl, Duchess of, Obit.	583
National Museum (Sand-		A.S.L.L.B.	1053	Atlanta (Georgia)	813
hurst)	653	Asmara (Eritrea)	854	Atlantic Ocean	199
Nursing Corps	600	ASSAM (India)	746, 752	Time	143
Services Director	472	Bishop	487	Atlas Mountains (Morocco)	807
Officers (Number)	600	Assistance Board, National		Atmosphere (Measure)	1184
Pay:—		408-9, 599		ATOMIC ENERGY:—	
Officers	465	Assizes (Eng. and W.)	453	Agency, International	819
Other Ranks	467	Associated Board (Music)	529	Authority	364, 566
Record Offices	474-5	Association Football	572, 983	Community, European	966
Relative Rank	476	Cup Final	572, 993	Office	400
Re-organization, 1957-62	474	First Divn. Winners	572	Research, Cost of	599
Reserves Act	475	Grounds	993	Establishment	903
Retirement Benefits	471	Trade Union	1086	Group	364
School of Music	529	Association of Universities	512	Atomic:—	
Services	475	ASSURANCE AND INSURANCE		Reactor Group (Risley)	364
Societies	1053, 1072	1116-30		Time	142
Strength (Personnel)	600	Assurance, Endowment	1123-5	Weapons Supply Dept.	365
Territorial Army	475	Industrial, Commissioner	382	ATS (W.R.C.)	475
Establishment	505	Assyria (Iraq)	877	Attercliffe (Sheffield), M.P.	340
Training Schools	528	Asteroids	158	ATLEE, EARL	225, 312
United Services Corps	1077	Aston, Bishop of	481	Companion of Honour	255
Victoria Cross Awards	298-301	Member of Parliament	326	Knight of the Garter	253
War Office	472-6	Astronomers, Royal	410	Offices Held	308, 310
Arnhem (Netherlands)	902	ASTRONOMICAL SECTION	90-168	Order of Merit	251
Arnold	664	Introduction to	138-142	Privy Councillor	250
Arno River (Italy)	880	Clock (Sci. Notes)	1015	Trinity House	439
ART:—		Constants	144	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	307, 399
Colleges of	518	Museum	405	of County Palatine	376
Commissions	362-3	Observatories	410	of Duchy of Cornwall	375
Courtauld Institute of	507	Phenomena (1962)		of Duchy of Lancaster	375
Diplomas and Degrees	518, 571	90, 94, 98; 146-7		of Northern Ireland	688
Galleries		Societies	1053	Auckland (Durham), Arch-	
648, 649, 650, 652, 657-8		Twilight	139	deacon	485
National	363-4, 598	(1962)	91, 95, 99	Auckland (New Zealand)	736
Standing Commission	403	ASTRONOMY NOTES		Bishops	488, 497
Periodicals	1045	1014, 1015, 1020, 1028		Trade Commissioner	695
Royal Academies	1051	Astrophysical Measurements		Auckland Islands (N.Z.)	736
Schools	518	151-2		Auctioneering Training	521
Societies	1051-73	Asunción (Paraguay)	199, 908	Auctioneers' Societies	1053
V. and A. Museum	406	Athenaeum Club	1091	Auctions (Legal Fees)	1040
Artificial Satellites	164-8	Athens (Greece)	195, 200, 868	Audit Department	379
Listening Horn	1022	Air Transit to	868	Auditor General	379
Artillery, Royal	474	British School	1056	Augsburg (Germany)	863
Arts Council	445, 1053	Distance by Air	967	Aurora Australis	160, 904
Royal Society of	1073	ATHLETICS	968-75	Borealis	160, 904
Arundel	664	A.A.A. Championships	973	AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH	
Castle	656	Associations	992	OF	199, 573, 693, 710-31
Member of Parliament	324	England v. R.S.F.S.R.	973	Aboriginals	710
Ascension Day		Great Britain (1961):—		Agriculture	715
89, 106; (Note) 188; 221		v. France	972-3	Air Mail Rates	1171, 1179
(1958-67)	188	v. Hungary	972	Ambassadors Abroad	712
Ascension Island	197, 783-4	v. Poland	972	Antarctic	720
Ascot Office	217	v. U.S.A.	971-2	Archbishops	487-8, 496
Races	977, 993	v. West Germany	972	Area and Population	
Ashanti (Ghana)	756	Inter-County	974	199, 710, 711	
Ashfield (Notts.), M.P.	324	International Matches		Army	714
Ashford, 664; M.P.	324	971-3, 975		Banks	715, 1098-1102
Ashington	664	Junior Championships	973-4	Births, Deaths, etc.	710
Ashkhabad (Turkmenistan)				Bishops	487-8, 496
	196, 953			Boys' Schools	541-2

British Banking in Asia



These are the territories served by **THE CHARTERED BANK** and its subsidiary, The Eastern Bank Limited, through a system of one hundred branches extending to most centres of commercial importance in the Middle East, South and South-East Asia and the Far East. These branches provide complete and up-to-date banking services, sustained by expert knowledge and long experience of Eastern trade, finance and industry. In London an effective credit information service and skilled assistance and advice are available to merchants and manufacturers seeking new business connexions in Asian markets.

THE CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853)

HEAD OFFICE: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

West End, London branch: 2 Regent Street, London, S.W.1

Branches in the United Kingdom also at Manchester and Liverpool and in the United States at New York.
Agency in Germany at Hamburg.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 2 AND 3 CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

Associated Banks

Allahabad Bank Ltd. (Incorporated in India) • The Irano British Bank (Incorporated in Iran)

AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH	PAGE
OF—continued	
British Immigrants.....	592
Broadcasting.....	717
Butter Production.....	715
Cabinet.....	712
Capital.....	199, 710, 717
Casualties (1939-45).....	714
Census (1881-1954).....	710
Citizenship.....	604
Civil Aviation.....	717
Climate.....	711
Communications.....	717
Cricket.....	572-3, 978
Currency.....	960
Defence.....	714
Dependencies.....	695
Exchange Rate.....	84, 714
Exports.....	716-7
Finance.....	714-5
Food Exports to U.K.....	716-7
Flag.....	712
Foreign Representatives.....	712-3
Foundation Day.....	89, 90
Gold Production.....	715
Government.....	711-3
Governor General.....	711
Health Services.....	714-5
High Commissioners.....	712-3
Highest Point.....	202
House (London).....	644
House of Representatives.....	713
Immigration (1957-60).....	591, 710
Imports and Exports.....	716-7
Judicature.....	713-4
Lawn Tennis.....	985
Legislature.....	713
Livestock Statistics.....	715
Manufactures.....	715-6
Methodists in.....	710
Minerals.....	711, 715
Motor Vehicles.....	717
Navy.....	714
Newspapers.....	1049
Northern Territory.....	717-8
Parcel Post to.....	1179
Parliament.....	713
Population.....	199, 710
Posts and Telegraphs.....	717
Prime Minister.....	712
Production.....	715-6
Public Debt.....	714
R.A.A.F.....	714
Races and Religions.....	710
Railways.....	717
Representation Abroad.....	712
Revenue and Expenditure.....	714
Rivers.....	711
R.C. Church.....	496, 710
Royal Australian Navy.....	714
Savings Banks.....	715
Scientific Liaison Officer.....	695
Scaports (Traffic).....	717
Senate.....	713
Shipbuilding.....	609
Shipping.....	717
Social Services.....	714-5
Standard Time.....	143
State Finance.....	715
States of.....	720-31
Sterling Holdings.....	448
Telegram Rates to.....	1179
Telephone Rates to.....	1178
Territories.....	717-20
Test Matches 980; (1962-3).....	978

AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH	PAGE
OF—continued	
Trade.....	605, 716-7
Commissioners.....	695
Unions.....	716
with U.K.....	716-7
Trustships.....	695
U.K. High Commissioner.....	713
Universities.....	511
Victoria Cross Awards.....	298-301
War Losses.....	714
Welfare Schemes.....	714-5
Wheat Production.....	715
Wool Production.....	715
<i>Australopithecus</i>	183, 1020
AUSTRIA.....	195, 826-7
British Embassy.....	827
Currency.....	827, 960
EFTA.....	966-7
Embassy.....	827
Exchange Rate.....	84, 826
Finance and Trade.....	605, 827
Government.....	826-7
Nobel Prizes.....	995
OECD.....	963
President.....	204, 826
Production, etc.....	827
Standard Time.....	143
Visitors' Passports to.....	959
Austrian Workers in Britain.....	620
Automobile Association.....	1054
Autonomics Research Divn.....	426
Autumn Assizes.....	453
Defined.....	186
Equinox.....	89, 122, 186
Auxiliary Fire Service.....	627
Avebury (Wilts.).....	629, 656
Aviation, Minister of.....	83, 307, 310, 364
Ministry of.....	364-5
Cost (1960-61).....	599
Under Secretaries.....	83, 364
See also AIR; CIVIL AVIA- TION	
Avoidupois Weight.....	1182
AVON, EARL OF.....	222, 225, 548
Birthday.....	110
Chancellor, B'ham Uni- versity.....	508
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Offices held (Eden).....	308-9, 312
Privy Councillor.....	250
Trinity House.....	439
Aycliffe (New Town).....	686
Aylesbury.....	664
Member of Parliament.....	324
Party Representation.....	672
Ayr.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	324
Ayrshire.....	680-1
Members of Parliament.....	324
Sheriff, etc.....	459
Azerbaijan (U.S.S.R.).....	196, 945, 951
AZIKIWE, RT. HON. N.:—	
Governor-Gen., Nigeria.....	741
Privy Councillor.....	250
Azores Islands (Portuguese).....	917
Aztecs (Mexico).....	894
BAALBEK (LEBANON).....	890
Babel, Tower of (Iraq).....	877
Babylon.....	877
Hanging Gardens.....	200
Bach Choir.....	651, 1001, 1002
Group (London).....	651

BA	PAGE
Bacon, Home-produced.....	622
Bacup.....	664
Baden-Württemberg.....	863
Badminton.....	985-6
Court (Size).....	984
School.....	543
Baffin Land.....	697
Baghdad (Iraq).....	196, 876, 877
BAHAMAS (W. Indies).....	198, 694, 760, 790
Bishop (R.C.).....	495
Finance and Trade.....	760
BAHRAIN ISLANDS.....	196, 828
Currency.....	828
Oil Production.....	828
Baikal, Lake.....	201, 949
Bailey, H. C., Obituary.....	583
Baker, Sir Herbert, Centenary.....	110, 588
Bakerloo Underground Rail- way.....	654
Bakery Trade Unions.....	1084
Baku (Azerbaijan).....	196, 200, 951
Bala, Lake (Wales).....	675
Balance of Payments.....	448
BALEARIC ISLANDS (Spain).....	928
Balfour Declaration (Israel).....	878
Balhaf (Sultanate).....	759
Balkash, Lake.....	201
Ballet School, Royal.....	520
Balliol College, Oxford.....	502
Ballistic Missiles:—	
Dept.....	365
(U.S.A.).....	806
Warning System.....	1015
Ballymena U.D.....	690
Baltic Sea, Area, etc.....	199
Baltimore (Maryland).....	200, 813
Bamako (Mali).....	197, 894
Banbridge (Co. Down).....	690
Banbury, 664; M.P.....	324
Recorder.....	455
Banff.....	684
Banffshire.....	680-1
Member of Parliament.....	325
Sheriff, etc.....	459
Bangalore (Mysore).....	753
Bangkok (Thailand).....	196, 200, 935
Bangor.....	676
Bishop of.....	486
Training Colleges.....	531
University College.....	509, 513
Bangor (Co. Down).....	690
Bangui (Cent. African Repub.).....	197, 861
Bankers' Clearing House.....	1097-8
Societies.....	1054
Bank Holidays (U.K.) (Notes).....	98, 102, 106, 114, 134, 1137
Postal Arrangements.....	1177
Banking (Education).....	519
Periodicals.....	1045
Bank Notes.....	447
BANK OF ENGLAND.....	446, 644, 1097
Note Issue.....	446
Bank Rate.....	347, 1105
Changes (1960-61).....	82, 565, 566, 568, 1105
Bankruptcies (U.K.).....	603
Bankruptcy:—	
Courts.....	(Note) 452
Dept. (Bd. of Trade).....	434
Dept. (High Court).....	451
Official Receivers.....	451

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
BANKS AND BANKING...1097-1105		Barrow in Furness.....	664	Bechuanaland—continued	
Banks Profits (1958-60)....	1137	Member of Parliament....	325	Government.....	762
Clearing Bankers' Cttee.1097-8		Party Representation.....	672	Tribes.....	762
Savings Banks.....	1104-5	Barry, 676; M.P.....	325	Beckenham, 664; M.P.....	325
Banks Island (New Hebrides).776		Party Representation.....	674	Becket, Thomas.....	190, 662
Bannockburn, Battle of.....	679	Basildon.....	664, 686	Beddington and Wallington..	664
Banns, Publication of		Basingstoke.....	664	Bede College, Durham.....	507
1149-50, 1152		Archdeacon.....	480	BEDFORD.....	664
Banstead.....	664	Member of Parliament....	325	Bishop of (St. Albans).....	484
Baptist Church.....	493, 498	Basle (Switzerland).....	933	College (London Univ.).....	507
Baptist Colleges.....	536	Distance by Air.....	967	Member of Parliament....	325
Societies.....	1054	Basra (Iraq).....	876, 877	Party Representation.....	672
Baptists in U.S.A.....	812	Bassein (Burma).....	837	Recorder.....	455
BARBADOS (W. Indies)		Baseterre (St. Kitts).....	198, 794	Schools.....	538
198, 573, 790, 791-2		Bassetlaw, M.P.....	325	Training Colleges.....	531
Bishop.....	488	Bass Strait.....	711	Bedfordshire.....	630-2
Distance by Air.....	967	Basutoland.....	197, 761	Archaeological Soc.....	1079
Finance and Trade.....	791	Bishop.....	488	Members of Parliament....	325
Barber (Fine Art) Institute..	518	Basutoland, Bechuanaland and		Bedlingtonshire.....	664
Barbirolli, Sir John 258, 1001, 1002		Swaziland, High Comis-		Bedouin Arabs (Egypt).....	940
Barbuda (West Indies).....	198, 791	sioner.....	694, 760	Bedwelty, 676; M.P.....	325
Barcelona (Spain).....	200, 927	Bath and Wells, Bishop.....	233, 480	Bedworth.....	664
Barclay's Bank.....	1099	Bath, City of.....	664	Beecham, Sir Thomas, Obit..	583
Profits (1958-61).....	1137	Member of Parliament....	325	Bee Research Association....	1016
Bar Council.....	522	Musical Festival.....	1002	Beer, Public Spending on....	603
Barcilly (Uttar Pradesh).....	751	Party Representation.....	672	Revenue from.....	597
Bargemaster, The Queen's...217		Recorder.....	455	Beeston and Stapleford.....	664
Bari (Italy).....	882	Royal School.....	543	Beetle Fossils (Sci. Notes)...	1021
Barking.....	664	Bathgate.....	684	Beirut (Lebanon).....	196, 890
Bishop of (Chelmsford).....	481	Bath, Order of the.....	254	Belém (Brazil).....	834
Member of Parliament....	325	Conferments, 1961.....	297	BELFAST, CITY OF.....	690
Barkston Ash, M.P.....	325	King of Arms.....	254	Airport.....	615
Barley Harvests.....	621, 623	Knights.....	256-96	Anhydrite Deposits.....	1021
Home-produced.....	622	Bathurst (Gambia).....	197, 769, 770	Clubs.....	1096, 1097
Prices.....	621, 622	Bathyscaphe <i>Archimede</i>	1016	High Sheriff.....	688
Subsidy.....	623	Batinah (Muscat).....	899	Inn of Court.....	522
Barnacles (Science Notes) 1015-6		Batley, 664; M.P.....	325	Local Govt. Electors.....	627
Barnardo's Homes.....	1054	Battersea.....	633	Lord Lieutenant.....	689
Barnes, 664; Bridge.....	644	Bridge.....	644	Lord Mayor.....	690
Barnet, 664; M.P.....	325	College of Technology.....	534	Members of Parliament....	325, 687
Barnsley, 664; M.P.....	325	Dogs Home.....	1060	Newspapers.....	1041, 1049
Barnstaple.....	664	Members of Parliament....	325	Population.....	690
Archdeacon (Exeter).....	482	Batting Averages (1961)....	979	Queen's University.....	510
Recorder.....	455	Battle Class Destroyers.....	464	Recorder.....	689
Baron, Premier (Mowbray)....	241	Battle Cruisers, R.N.....	464	Royal Visit (1961).....	565
do. Irish (Kingsale).....	240	Battle of Britain.....	862	Schools.....	541
do. Scottish (Forbes).....	237	Bavaria (Germany).....	863	Sunrise (1962) .93, 97, 101, etc.	
Baronesses, Own Right.....245-6		B.B.C.....	365-6, 1007	Town Clerk.....	690
How addressed.....	245	Audience Statistics.....	1005	University.....	513
Baronet, Premier (Bacon).....	257	Cost of.....	598	Weather Forecasts.....	1178
do. Gt. Britain (Dr. Shawood).	265	Local Radio Experiments 1006		BELGIUM.....	195, 828-30
do. Irish (Coote).....	264	Programme Expenditure 1005		British Embassy.....	830
Baronetries Created (1961)....	296	Radio Stations.....	1005-6	Cabinet.....	828
Extinct, 1960-61.....	296	Television Stations.....	1005-6	Canals.....	830
BARONETS.....	256-66	Time Signals.....	142	Communications.....	829-30
Badge.....	256	B.C. and A.D.....	187	Currency.....	829, 960
Council.....	1054	B.E.A.....	366, 615	Education.....	829
How Addressed.....	256	Route Distances.....	967	EEC and ECSC.....	964
Precedence.....	215, 683	Bearsden.....	684	Embassy.....	828-9
BARONS.....	234-46	Beating the Bounds.....	190	Events (1960-61).....	581, 582
By Courtesy.....	250	BEAUFORT, DUKE OF.....	223	Exchange Rate.....	84, 829
Coronets.....	234	Knight of the Garter.....	253	Finance and Trade.....	605, 829
Created, 1961.....	222	Lord Lieut., Gloucestershire	630	Flag.....	830
How Addressed.....	234	Master of the Horse.....	216	Government.....	829
Life Peers.....	246	Privy Councillor.....	250	Language and Literature....	820
Minors.....	222	Royal Victorian Chain.....	255	Nobel Prizes.....	829, 995
Number of.....	222	Beaufort Scale.....	693 (1189)	OECD.....	963
Precedence.....	215, 683	Beaumaris.....	676	Production, Finance, Trade	829
Barons Court, M.P.....	325	Beaverbrook, Lord.....	234	Shipbuilding.....	609
Barony, Premier (De Ros).....	245	Newspaper Group.....	1050	Shipping.....	830
Barranquilla (Colombia).....	824	Offices Held.....	310	Standard Time.....	143
Barrel (Measure).....	1182	Privy Councillor.....	250	Visitors' Passports to.....	959
Barrhead.....	684	Bebington, 664; M.P.....	325	Belgrade (Yugoslavia).....	195, 958
Barristers Act (1961).....	354	Becles.....	664	Belize (Brit. Honduras).....	198, 766
		Bechuanaland.....	197, 694, 761-2	Belo Horizonte (Brazil).....	834
		Finance.....	762	Belorussia.....	195, 945, 950

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Belper, M.P.	325	Billericay, M.P.	326	Births Register, Scotland	430
Belvoir Castle	656	Billiards	990	Registered (1948-60)	590
Benares (Varanasi)	751	Billingham	664	Registrar-General	382
Benefices Court	457	Billion (U.K. and U.S.A.)	1182	N. Ireland	688
Benelux Countries		Bill of Rights (Record)	422	Scotland	430
828-30, 892-3, 900-2		Bills, Parliamentary	303, 311	Registration of	1138
Benevolent Societies	1052-80	(1960-61)	345-51	Bishop Auckland	664
Benfleet	664	Bills of Exchange, Duty	346, 1163	Member of Parliament	326
BENGAL, W. (India)	746, 750-1	Bilston, 664; M.P.	326	BISHOPS (C. of E.)	233, 480-8
Benغازي (Libya)	892	Binary Stars	152	Abroad	487-8
Ben Nevis	202, 678	Bingley	664	Diocesan	480-8
Beutley with Arksey	664	Biographies of 1960-61	996	House of	486
Bergen (Norway)	905	Bir Ali Sultanate (Aden)	759	How addressed	233
Berkshire	630-2	Birds, Close Times for	623	In House of Lords	233, 311
Archaeological Soc.	1079	Science Notes	1016-7, 1024-5	Missionary	488
Archdeacon (Oxford)	483	Birkbeck College	507	Number of	222
BERLIN	200, 863	Birkenhead	664	Precedence	215
Air Transit to	865	Member of Parliament	326	Resigned	489
British Commandant	865	Party Representation	672	Suffragan	480-6
Distance by Air	967	Recorder	455	Bishops (R.C.)	494-7
Events (1961)	568, 578, 583	BIRKETT, LORD	235	How addressed	494
(Illustrations)	557	Judicial Committee	449	Bishops (Scottish)	491
Governing Mayor	864	London University	506	(Welsh)	486
Refugees	866	Privy Councillor	250	Bishop's Castle	664
Bermundsey	633	BIRMINGHAM	200, 658-9, 664	Bishop's Stortford College	538
Member of Parliament	325	Airport	614	Bisley, 994; Results (1961)	989
BERMUDA	198, 694, 763	Archaeological Society	1080	Bismarck Archipelago	719
Apostolic Delegate	494	Archbishop (R.C.)	494	Bissau (Port. Guinea)	197, 917
Bishop	488	Assizes	453	Bissistile Year	185, 186
Distance by Air	967	Births and Deaths	664	Bizerta (Tunisia)—	
Berne (Switzerland)	195, 933	Bishop of	233, 481	Events (1961)	580-1
Berrow's Newspapers	1050	Building Societies	1133-4	(Illustrations)	558
Berwick on Tweed	664	Clerk of the Peace	659	Blackburn	664
Freemen's Guild	674	Clubs	1094	Bishop	233, 485
Member of Parliament	325	College of Adv. Technology	534	Members of Parliament	326
Berwickshire	680-1	Customs and Excise	374	Party Representation	672
Members of Parliament	325	Insurance Companies	1127-30	Recorder	455
Sheriff	459	Lord Mayor	659	Blackfriars Bridge, London	644
Bessarabia	945	Members of Parliament	326	Blackley (Manchester), M.P.	336
Beth Din	493	Motorway Schemes	612	Blackpool	664
Bethnal Green	633	Newspapers	1041	Airport	614
Member of Parliament	325	Party Representation	672	Members of Parliament	326
Museum	406	Penny Rate	626	Party Representation	672
Betieman, John (Fine Art Commission)	363	Population	658, 664	Penny Rate	626
Betting and Gaming Act		Railway Fares	610	Recorder	455
(1960)	352	Recorder	455, 659	Black Prince, The	210
Offences	594	School of Music	529	Black Rod Usher	217, 253, 313
Excise Revenue	597	Stipendiary	455, 659	N. Ireland	687
Levy Act (1961)	353, 390	Sunrise (1962)	93, 97, 101, etc.	Blackwall Tunnel	649
Shops	352	Sunshine (Hrs.)	1038-9	Duplication Scheme	613
Beveridge, Lord	234	Teaching Hospitals	525	Blairgowrie and Rattray	684
Beverley	664	Town Clerk	659	Blanford Forum	664
BEVINS, R.T. HON. J. R.—		Training Colleges	531	Blaydon, 664; M.P.	326
Birthday	83	University	508, 513	Blenheim Palace	656
Member of Parliament	336	Weather Forecasts	1178	BLIND:—	
Postmaster-General		Birmingham (Alabama)	813	Associations	1054-5
83, 310, 414		Birth Abroad or at Sea	1138	Journal (Progress)	1044
Privy Councillor	250	Birth Certificates	1138	Literature (Postage)	1175
Bewdley	664	Birthday Honours (1961)	297-8, 548	National Assistance Rates	1114
Bexhill	664	BIRTHDAYS:—		League	1084
Bexley, 664; M.P.	326	Admirals of the Fleet	463	Library	1054
Beyfus, G. H., Obituary	583	Cabinet Ministers	307	Pensions	1114
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	751	Field Marshals	473	Teachers, Training	533
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	752	Foreign Rulers	204-5	Wills in Braille	1155
Bhumibol, King (Thailand)	933	Marshals of the R.A.F.	478	Wireless Licences for	994
Bhutan	196, 830-1	Royal Family	221	Bloemfontein (O.F.S.)	925
Bible Societies	1054	Various	90, 94, 98, etc.	Blood Research Units	401
Bibliographical Societies	1054	BIRTH RATES:—		Bluemantle Pursuivant	362
Bideford	664	English Boroughs	664-71	Blue Mesa Dam	809
Recorder	455	London Boroughs	633	Blue Nile River	853, 929
Bielefeld (Germany)	863	Northern Ireland	690	Blue Rod Usher	254
"Big Ben"	312, 646	Scottish Burghs	684-5	Blyth, 644; M.P.	326
Bihar (State)	746, 751	United Kingdom	590	B.O.A.C.	366, 615
Bilharzia Research (Sci. Notes)	1016	Welsh Boroughs	676	Deficit (1960-61)	568
				Route Distances	967

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Boadicea.....	629	Books, Notable, of 1960-61.....	996-7	BOYD OF MERTON, VISCT.....	230
Statue of.....	644, 647	Public Spending on.....	603	Companion of Honour.....	255
Boarding Schools (Statistics).....	500	Published in 1960.....	996-7, 1000	Offices Held (Lennox-Boyd).....	308, 310
Board of Admiralty.....	460	Published in 1862.....	587	Privy Councillor.....	250
Board of Control (Scotland).....	430	Registration of.....	1000	Boyd-Orr, Lord.....	235
Board of Customs and Excise.....	372-4	Sizes of.....	1046	Chancellor, Glasgow Univ.....	510
Board of Green Cloth.....	218	Booksellers, The.....	1000, 1045	Boyne, River (Ireland).....	798
Board of Inland Revenue.....	394-7, 599	Booksellers' Associations.....	1055	Boy Scouts' Association.....	1055
Board of Referees, Finance.....	457	Boot and Shoe:—		Periodicals.....	1044
Acts.....	433-4	Consumer Expenditure.....	603	Boys:—	
Cost of.....	599	Exports and Imports.....	604	National Insurance Contributions.....	1115
Exports Credits Guarantee Dept.....	379-80	Periodicals.....	1048	Unemployment.....	619
Industrial Property Dept.....	411, 1000	Research Association.....	1088	Boys' Clubs.....	1055
Journal.....	1045	Trade Societies.....	1081	Schools.....	538-42
Minister of State.....	307, 433	Trade Unions.....	1083, 1084	Overseas.....	541-2
President.....	307, 380, 433 (1924-61).....	Bootle, 665; M.P.....	326	Societies.....	1055
Regional Organization.....	434	Bordeaux (France).....	860	Brackley.....	665
Staff Employed.....	619	Border (Penrith and), M.P.....	339	Bracknell (New Town).....	686
Under Secretaries.....	307, 433-4	Borneo Island.....	196, 202, 874	BRADFORD, CITY OF.....	661-2, 665
Weights and Measures.....	1182, 1183	British.....	196, 694, 763-5	Bishop of.....	233, 485
Boat Race, The.....	988	See also North Borneo.....		Building Societies.....	1134
Boccaccio.....	881	Bornholm Isld. (Denmark).....	849	Clerk of the Peace.....	662
Bocum (Germany).....	863	BOROUGHS (E. & W.).....	664-71	Clubs.....	1094
Bocking and Braintree.....	665	Average Rates.....	626	Institute of Technology.....	534
Bodleian Library.....	1000	Borough Councils.....	624	Lord Mayor.....	662
Bodmin.....	664	County Boroughs.....	624, 664-71	Members of Parliament.....	326-7
Archdeacon (Truro).....	484	Electors (Number).....	624	Party Representation.....	672
Member of Parliament.....	326	Incorporation of.....	624, 664-71	Penny Rate.....	626
Body Temperature.....	1183	Metropolitan.....	633	Population.....	661, 665
Bognor Regis.....	665	Number of.....	624	Recorder.....	455, 662
Bogotá (Colombia).....	199, 200, 844	Parliamentary.....	324-45	Town Clerk.....	662
Distance by Air.....	967	Party Representation.....	672-3	Bradman, Sir Donald.....	260, 981
Bohol (Philippines).....	913	Boroughs (N. Ireland).....	690	Brass, Sir William.....	114, 588
Boiling Point.....	1183	Boroughs (Wales).....	676	Brahmaputra River.....	202, 745
Boldon.....	665	Borstal Institutions.....	349-50, 390	Braille, Wills in.....	1155
Bolivar, Simon.....	831, 843, 954	Receptions (1960).....	595	Braintree and Bocking.....	665
BOLIVIA.....	199, 582, 831-2	Bosnia (Yugoslavia).....	957	Brakespear, Nicholas.....	205
British Embassy.....	832	Bosphorus (Turkey).....	937	Branderburgh.....	685
Communications.....	831	Boston (Lincolnshire).....	665	Brasenose College, Oxford.....	502
Currency.....	831, 960	Member of Parliament.....	334	Brasilia (Brazil).....	199, 834
Embassy.....	831	Party Representation.....	672	Bratislava (Czechoslovakia).....	849
Exchange Rate.....	84	Boston (Massachusetts).....	200, 813	BRAZIL.....	199, 583, 832-4
Finance and Trade.....	831-2	Distance by Air.....	967	British Embassy.....	834
Production.....	831	Bosworth, M.P.....	326	Capital.....	834
Bologna (Italy).....	882	Botanical Societies.....	1055	Communications.....	833
Bolsover, M.P.....	326	Botanic Gardens:—		Currency.....	833, 960
Bolton.....	665	Edinburgh.....	443	Education.....	833
Members of Parliament.....	326	Kew.....	360, 650	Embassy.....	832
Party Representation.....	672	Botha, Louis, Centenary.....	122, 588	Exchange Rate.....	84, 833
Recorder.....	455	Bothwell, M.P.....	326	Finance and Trade.....	605, 833
BOMBAY.....	200, 750	Bougainville (New Guinea).....	719	Government.....	832
Archbishop (R.C.).....	496	Boulst, Sir Adrian.....	1001	Language and Literature.....	833
Bishop.....	487	Bounty, The Royal.....	220	Mountain Ranges.....	832
Distance by Air.....	967	Bournemouth.....	665	Production.....	833
Trade Commissioner.....	695	Airport.....	614	Shipping.....	608-9
University.....	512	Lawn Tennis.....	985, 994	Brazzaville (Congo).....	197, 861
Bonds, Stamp Duty.....	1163	Members of Parliament.....	326	Bread, Expenditure on.....	603
Bône (Algeria).....	859	Party Representation.....	672	Brechin.....	684
Bo'ness.....	684	Penny Rate.....	626	Bishop.....	491
Bonn (W. Germany).....	195, 863, 865	Railway Fares.....	610	Brechou (C.I.).....	691
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade.....	684	Recorder.....	455	Brecknockshire.....	676
BOOK:—		Sunshine Hours.....	1038-9	Brecon.....	676, 677
Books of 1960-61.....	996-7	Bowes-Lyon, Sir David, Obituary.....	565, 585	Diocese of.....	486
Clubs.....	997	Bowes Museum.....	657	Member of Parliament.....	327
Exports.....	998	Bowling (Bowls).....	990	BRECON, LORD.....	235
League, National.....	1068	(Cricket).....	978-81	Minister of State.....	83, 391
Post.....	1170, 1175	Averages (1961).....	979	Privy Councillor.....	250
Production.....	998	Throwing Agreement.....	572, 980	Bredbury and Romiley.....	665
Publishers.....	998-9	Bow Street Court.....	455	Breeders, Leading.....	976
		Boxing (1961).....	572-3, 989	Bremen (Germany).....	863
		Boxing Day.....	(Note) 134	Bremerhaven (Germany).....	863
		Posts.....	(Note) 1177	Brentford.....	665
		Box Railway Tunnel.....	203	Member of Parliament.....	327

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Brentwood.....	665	BRITISH ACADEMY.....	1055	BRITISH CONSTITUTION, THE—	
Bishop (R.C.).....	494	British Airways Corporations.....	366	Cabinet.....	82, 83, 303
Brescia (Italy).....	882	Route Distances.....	967	Councillors of State.....	303
Breslau (Wroclaw).....	915	British Architecture (1960-61)		Crown.....	303
Brest (France).....	860		1009-12	Executive.....	303
Brethren, The.....	493	British Association.....	1055	Leader of the Opposition.....	303
Brewers' Periodicals.....	1045	123rd Meeting (1961).....	1017	Legislature.....	303-54
Societies.....	1055	Future Meetings.....	1017	Local Government.....	624-7
Brewing Courses.....	519	British Astronomical Associ-		Parliament.....	303-54
Briand, Aristide, Centenary		ation.....	138	Party Government.....	304-5
	98, 588	British Book Production.....	998	Prime Minister.....	303, 307, 308
BRIDGES, LORD.....	235	BRITISH BORNEO.....	196, 763-5	Proceedings against Crown	
Chancellor, Reading Univ.....	508	See also NORTH BORNEO			1140-1
Fine Art Commission.....	362	British Broadcasting Corpora-		British Council.....	445, 1055
Pilgrim Trust.....	445	tion.....	365-6, 1007	Cost of.....	598
Privy Councillor.....	250	See also B.B.C.		British Defence Staff, U.S.A.....	375
BRIDGES, LONGEST.....	202	British Citizenship.....	1139-40	British Embassies Abroad 832-958	
in London.....	634, 644	British Columbia.....	696, 697, 703-4	British Empire Medal.....	252
Bridgeton, M.P.....	332	Agent-General.....	703	British Empire Order.....	255
Bridgetown (Barbados).....	198, 792	Archbishop.....	487	Conferents (1961).....	297-8
Bridgewater Canal.....	613	Production, etc.....	704	Dames.....	296-7
Bridgnorth.....	665	University.....	511	Knights.....	256-96
Bridgewater, 665; M.P.....	327	BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF		British Employers' Confedera-	
Recorder.....	455	NATIONS.....	693-797	tion.....	1082
Bridlington, 665; M.P.....	327	Agricultural Bureaux.....	361	British European Airways.....	366, 615
Bridport.....	665	Air Mail Services.....		Capital Advances to.....	601
Brierley Hill, 665; M.P.....	327		1171-2, 1179-81	BRITISH GUIANA.....	199, 694, 765-6
Brigade of Guards.....	474	Area and Population.....	603	Archbishop.....	488
Brigg, M.P.....	327	Banks.....	1098-1104	Bishop (R.C.).....	495
Brighouse, 665; M.P.....	327	Citizenship.....	693-4, 1139-40	Climate.....	765
Brighton.....	665	Colonial Development.....	695	Communications.....	765
Building Societies.....	1134	Corporation.....	369	Constitution.....	765
Members of Parliament.....	327	Colonial Office.....	369-70	Education.....	765
Museums.....	657	Colonies and Protectorates		Events (1960-61).....	573
Penny Rate.....	626		694-5, 758-97	Executive Council.....	765-6
Recorder.....	455	Commonwealth Institute.....	406-7	Finance and Trade.....	765
Railway Fares.....	610	Relations Office.....	370-1	Government.....	765-6
University of Sussex.....	509	Crown Agents.....	372	Prime Minister.....	766
Brightside (Sheffield), M.P.....	340	Currencies.....	960-2	BRITISH HONDURAS.....	198, 694, 766
Brisbane (Queensland).....	717, 725	Defence.....	694	Bishop.....	488
Archbishops.....	487, 496	Dependencies.....	694-5	British Industries (F.B.I.).....	1082
Newspapers.....	1049	Dominions.....	693-758	"British" Journals.....	1042, 1045
Queensland University.....	511	Emigration Statistics.....	591-2	British Kings and Queens.....	208
Trade Commissioner.....	695	Events in 1960-61.....	82, 573	British Legion.....	1056
BRISTOL, CITY OF.....	660, 665	Finance.....	695	Scotland.....	1056
Airport.....	614, 660	Government.....	693	British Medical Association.....	1056
Bishop of.....	233, 481	High Commissioners.....	698-757	British Monetary Units.....	447
Building Societies.....	1134	Imperial College.....	375	BRITISH MUSEUM.....	403-4
By-election (1961).....	327, 351	Conferences.....	693	Copyright Library.....	1000
Clerk of the Peace.....	660	Legislatures.....	693	Cost, 1961-62.....	404, 598
Clubs.....	1094	London Representatives		Director and Librarian.....	404
College of Technology.....	534		698-757	Exhibitions.....	403
Customs and Excise.....	374	Member Countries.....	359, 693	Natural History.....	404-5
Grammar School.....	538	Nationality.....	693-4	Reading Room.....	404
Lord Mayor.....	660	Parliaments.....	693	Trustees.....	404
Members of Parliament.....	327	Population.....	693	British Nationality.....	1139-40
Newspapers.....	1041	Postage Rates.....	1170	BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS	
Party Representation.....	672	Prime Ministers' Meetings.....	693		366, 615
Passenger Movements.....	606	Protectorates.....	694-5	Capital Advances to.....	601
Penny Rate.....	626	R.C. Church.....	494-7	British Railways.....	610-11
Population.....	660, 665	Shipbuilding.....	609	See also RAILWAY	
Railway Fares.....	610	Shipping.....	608-9	British Red Cross.....	1056
Rateable Value.....	665	Arrivals, etc.....	606	British Sailors' Society.....	1056
Recorder.....	455, 660	Committee.....	371	British Schools Abroad.....	1056
Sheriff.....	660	Societies.....	1051-80	"British" Societies.....	1055-6
Shipping.....	606	States.....	693, 696-758	British Solomon Islands.....	777
Sunrise (1962).....	93, 97, 101, etc.	Statute of Westminster.....	693	British Standards Institution	
Teaching Hospitals.....	525	Sterling Liabilities.....	448		1056, 1080
Theological Colleges.....	535, 536	Telegraph Rates.....	1176	British Transport Commission	
Tide Tables.....	171-182	Telephone Rates.....	1178		366-7
Town Clerk.....	660	Tourists in U.K.....	592	Area Boards.....	367
Training Colleges.....	531	Trade Commissioners.....	695	Capital Advances to.....	601
University.....	508, 513	Trusteeships.....	694-5	Chairman.....	366, 567
Weather Forecasts.....	1178	Universities.....	511-2	Cost (1961-62).....	599
Britannia R.N. College.....	530	War Graves Commission.....	441	Financial Results.....	568, 610
				Rail Fare Increases.....	610

	PAGE
British Transport Commission— <i>continued</i>	
Shipping Finance.....	610
British Travel and Holidays Association.....	367
British United Airways.....	676
British Virgin Islands.....	694, 766-7
British Visitors' Passports.....	959
BRITISH WEST INDIES.....	790-7
<i>See also</i> WEST INDIES	
Britten, Benjamin.....	1001, 1002
Brixton:—	
Gael (Governor).....	390
Member of Parliament.....	335
Brno (Czechoslovakia).....	849
BROADCASTING.....	1005-8
<i>See also</i> TELEVISION	
B.B.C.....	365-6
Cost.....	598
Development Committee.....	1005
Licences.....	365, 597, 994
Pilkington Committee.....	1006, 1007
Stations.....	1007-8
Television Licences.....	365, 994
Bromley (Kent).....	665
Archeacon (Rochester).....	483
Member of Parliament.....	327
Brompton Oratory.....	498
Bromsgrove.....	665
Member of Parliament.....	327
School.....	538
Bronchitis, Deaths from.....	592
Bronze Age, The.....	184
Bronze Coinage.....	447
BROOK, RT. HON. SIR NORMAN.....	261
Permanent Secretary, Treasury.....	437
Privy Councillor.....	250
Secretary of the Cabinet.....	367
Statute Law Committee.....	432
BROOKE, RT. HON. H.:—	
Birthday.....	307
Member of Parliament.....	333
Minister of Housing and Local Government.....	307, 391
Privy Councillor.....	250
BROOKEBOROUGH, VISCOUNT.....	230
M.P. (Belfast).....	687
Prime Minister, N. Ireland.....	688
Privy Councillor, N. Ireland.....	687
Brownhills.....	665
Brown Paper Sizes.....	1186
Brown University (U.S.A.).....	812
Brown, W. I., Obituary.....	583
Bruce, Robert.....	209, 679
Bruges (Belgium).....	830
Canal.....	830
BRUNEI (BORNEO).....	196, 694, 764-5
Constitution.....	765
Brunswick (Germany).....	863
BRUSSELS (Belgium).....	195, 200, 830
Distance by Air.....	967
European Commission.....	965
Bryanston School.....	538
Buchanan Fund (Nat. Debt.).....	601
Bucharest (Roumania).....	195, 200, 920
Buchman, Frank, Obituary.....	583
Buckhaven and Methil.....	684
Buckie.....	684
Buckingham.....	665
Bishop of (Oxford).....	483
Member of Parliament.....	327

	PAGE
Buckingham Palace.....	644
Buckinghamshire.....	630-2
Members of Parliament.....	327
Buckland Abbey.....	656
Budapest (Hungary).....	195, 200, 873
BUDGET OF U.K. (1961-62).....	345-7, 567, 596
By Classes.....	598-600
Budget of U.S.A.....	807
Buea (Cameroons).....	743
Buenos Aires.....	199, 200, 826
Distance by Air.....	967
Buffalo (New York).....	813
Buganda (Uganda).....	788
BUILDING:—	
Developments (1950-61).....	1009-12
Education.....	519
Employers' Association.....	1081
Numbers Employed in.....	619
Periodicals.....	1045
Research Station.....	424-5
Statistics.....	593
Trade Bankruptcies.....	603
Trade Unions.....	1083, 1084
BUILDING SOCIETIES.....	1132-7
Act (1960).....	352, 1132-3
Associations.....	1056
Business (1960).....	1132
Designated.....	1132
Interest Rates (1961).....	1132
Taxation.....	1161
Registrar.....	382
Statistics (1960).....	1133
Trustee Status.....	1132
Buildings, Highest.....	967
Historic, Councils.....	386
Public, London.....	644-50
Record, National.....	1029, 1068
University.....	1009-10
Bulawayo (S. Rhodesia).....	782
BULGARIA.....	195, 834-5
British Legation.....	835
Cabinet.....	834
Currency.....	960
Finance and Trade.....	835
Government.....	834-5
Legation.....	834
Production, etc.....	835
BULLER, RT. HON. SIR R.....	
MANNINGHAM.....	261
Attorney-General.....	83, 399
Member of Parliament.....	338
Privy Councillor.....	250
Statute Law Committee.....	432
Bunhill Fields Burial Ground.....	498
Bunyoro (Uganda).....	788
BURGHs, SCOTTISH.....	627, 684-5
Electors (Number).....	627
Royal.....	684-5
Convention of.....	423
Town Councils.....	627
Burglary Statistics.....	594
Burials (Legal Notes).....	1141
BURMA.....	196, 835-7
Area, etc.....	196, 836
Bishops.....	487
British Embassy.....	837
Currency.....	960
Education.....	836
Embassy.....	835
Exchange Rate.....	84
Government.....	836
Production, etc.....	836
Standard Time.....	143
Trade with U.K.....	836

	PAGE
Burma Road (China).....	842
Burnham Beeches.....	652
Scale.....	509
Burnley.....	665
Bishop of (Blackburn).....	485
Member of Parliament.....	327
Recorder.....	455
Burntisland.....	684
Burton on Trent.....	665
Member of Parliament.....	327
Party Representation.....	672
Recorder.....	455
Bury (Lancs.).....	665
Party Representation.....	672
(and Radcliffe), M.P.....	327
Bury St. Edmunds.....	665
Member of Parliament.....	327
Recorder.....	455
Bushel, American and British.....	812, 1183, 1185
Bushels and Hectolitres.....	1184
Bushey.....	665
Bushy Park.....	652
Business Journals.....	1044-9
Business Names Registrar.....	603
Business Premises (Legal Notes).....	1147-8
Business Reply Service.....	1175
Bute.....	680-1
Member of Parliament.....	324
Sheriff, etc.....	459
BUTLER, RT. HON. R.A.:—	
Birthday.....	134, 307
Chancellor, Sheffield Univ.....	508
Companion of Honour.....	255
High Steward, Cambridge University.....	504
Member of Parliament.....	340
Offices Held.....	308-10
Privy Councillor.....	250
Secretary of State.....	83, 308, 387
Butler Act (Education).....	498
Butterfly Migration.....	1023
Butter, Home-produced.....	622
Buxton.....	665
BY ELECTIONS (1961).....	565, 566, 567
(1945-61), Votes Cast.....	316
Writs for.....	314
Byng of Vimy, Viscount, Centenary.....	122, 588
Byssinosis Benefit.....	413, 1112, 1113
CABINET, THE.....	303, 307
Changes (1960-61).....	82, 83, 565
Defence Committee.....	374
Ministers.....	83, 565
Offices of the.....	367
Origin of.....	304
Secretary of.....	367
Cabinet Rank, Ministers of.....	83
Cabinets (1924-61).....	307-10
Cable and Wireless Ltd.....	367-8
Cable Car Accident (1961).....	569
(Illustration).....	561
Cable (Nautical Measure).....	1184
Cabot, Sebastian.....	697, 907
Cadet Colleges.....	517, 528, 530
Caerleon Legionary Museum.....	408
Caernarvon.....	676
Member of Parliament.....	327
Caernarvonshire.....	676, 677
Caerphilly, 676: M.P.....	327
Caesars, The Twelve.....	198
Cagliari (Sardinia).....	882
Cainozoic Period.....	183

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Cairo (Egypt)	197, 200, 943, 941	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY— <i>contd.</i>		CANADA— <i>continued</i>	
British Embassy	940	Cricket	981	Industrial Statistics	702
Distance by Air	967	Extra-Mural Studies	513	Judicature	700
Caithness	680-1	Fitzwilliam Museum	504, 657-8	Lakes	201
Member of Parliament	327	Pilgrim Trust Grant	445	Languages	700
Sheriff	459	Professors	505-6	Leader of the Opposition	303, 698
Cafus College, Cambridge	505	Students (Number)	504	Legislature	699
CALCUTTA	200, 751	Teaching Hospitals	525	Live Stock	701
Archbishop (R.C.)	496	Terms (Dates)	504	London Office	698
Bishop	487	v. Oxford (Sports)	974, 975, 981-6, 988-9, 991	Lumbering	701
Distance by Air	967	Women's Colleges	505	Medal	252
Trade Commissioners	695	Cameroons (Nigeria)	743	Mineral Production	702
University	512	CAMEROON (Republic)	197, 743, 838	Ministerial Salaries (Note)	698
Calcutta Cup (Rugby)	982	British Embassy	838	Motor Vehicles (Number)	702
Caledonia, De La Barca	927	Cambell Island (N.Z.)	732, 736	Mountains	697
Caledonia, New	199, 861	Campbeltown	684	Navy	700
CALENDAR (1962 and 1963)	89	Campion Hall, Oxford	503	Newspapers	7049
Buddhist	193	CANADA	198, 693, 696-709	Nobel Prizes	995
Chinese	192	Agriculture	701	OECD Membership	963
Christian	187-91	Air Force	700	Parcel Post to	1179
Coptic	192	Air Mail Rates to	1171, 1179	Parliament	699
Ethiopian	192	Ambassadors in	698-9	Peerage (De Longueuil)	236
Greek	192	Apostolic Delegate	494	Physiography	697
Gregorian	187	Archbishops	487, 494	Polar Regions	697
Indian	192	Area, etc.	696	Population	798, 696
Japanese	193	Army	700	Posts and Telegraphs	702
Jewish	191-2	Banks	701, 1099-1103	Prime Minister	697
Julian	187	Birth Rate, etc.	700	Production	701-2
Moslem	192	Bishops	487, 495	Provinces	696, 697, 703-9
New Style	187	Boys' Schools	541	Racial Origins	696
Old Style	187	Cabinet	697-8	Railways	702
Perpetual	189	Canada House, London	644	Religious Statistics	696
Roman	186-7	Capital	708	Representation Abroad	698
Calendar Line	143	Census (1956)	696	Revenue and Expenditure	700
Calendar Year	185	Chief Justice	700	R.C. Church	494-5, 696
Calgary (Alberta)	703	Citizenship	694	Royal Military College	511
Cali (Colombia)	844	Civil Aviation	702	Savings Banks	701
California	813	Climate	697	Scientific Liaison Officer	695
Callanish (Hebrides)	679	Communications	702	Senate	699
Callisto (Satellite)	157	Currency	700, 960	Ship Canals	702
Calne	665	Day	89, 114	Shipping	608-9, 702
Calvinistic Colleges	535	Death Rate	700	Standard Time	143
Methodists	492	Debt	701	Summer Time	142
Camberley Staff College	528	Defence	700	Supreme Court	700
Camberwell	633	Research Board	700	Telegraph Rates to	1179
Members of Parliament	327	Divorce Statistics	700	Telephones	702
CAMBODIA	196, 837-8	Education	700	Rates to	1178
British Embassy	838	Embassies Abroad	698	Territories	702
Cabinet	837	Eskimo Population	696	Trade, 1960	605, 701
Communications	837-8	Events in 1960-61	573	Commissioners	695
Currency	960	Exchange Rate	84, 700	with U.K.	701
Education	838	Exchequer Court	700	United Church	492, 696
Embassy	837	Exports, 1960	701, 702	U.K. Debt to	601
Trade with U.K.	838	to U.K.	702	Universities	511, 700
Camborne-Redruth	665	Finance	700-1	Victoria Cross Awards	298-301
Member of Parliament	331	Fisheries	701	Vital Statistics	700
Cambrian Academy, Royal	1051	Flag	697	CANALS:—	
CAMBRIDGE, CITY OF	662, 665	Foreign Population	696	Belgium	830
Assizes	453	Foreign Representation in	698-9	Canada	702
Clerk of the Peace	662	French Population	696	of the World	202, 816
Clubs	1094	Fur Farming	701	Panama	202
Mayor	662	Government	697-9	Suez	202
Member of Parliament	327	Governor-General	697	U.K.	613, 628, 816
New Housing Design	1010	Grain Crops	701	Departments	435
Party Representation	672	High Commissioner:—		U.S.S.R.	948
Population	662	London	698	CANARY ISLANDS (Spain)	928
Recorder	455, 662	Ottawa	699	Canberra (Australia)	799, 717
Sunshine (Hrs.)	1038-9	History	697	Archbishop (R.C.)	496
Theological Colleges	535	House of Commons	699	National University	511
Town Clerk	662	Immigration	591, 696	Population (1960)	710
Cambridgeshire	630-2	Imports, 1960	701, 702	Trade Commissioner	695
Member of Parliament	328	Indian Population	696	Canberra, S.S.	607
Cambridgeshire, The	977			Cancer Deaths (1959-60)	592
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	504-6			Research Societies	1056
Colleges	504-5			Candiemas (Note)	94
Copyright Library	1000				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Canoeing.....	988	Cardiganshire.....	676, 677	Cenozoic Period.....	183
Cannock, 665; M.P.....	328	Member of Parliament.....	328	Censors (Examiners) of Plays.....	216
Canonbury Tower.....	644	Cardinals, College of.....	494	CENSUS OF POPULATION:—	
Canons Residential.....	480-6	How addressed.....	494	Northern Ireland.....	689
Canopus.....	149	Caribbean Organization.....	790	United Kingdom (1801-—	
CANTERBURY, CITY OF.....	662-3, 665	Carisbrooke Castle.....	656	1961).....	567, 589
Land Registration.....	399	Museum.....	658	Centenaries (1962).....	587-8
Member of Parliament.....	328	CARLISLE.....	665	(1963).....	588
Party Representation.....	672	Bishop.....	233, 485	Various.....	90, 94, 98, 106, etc.
Recorder.....	455, 663	Member of Parliament.....	328	Centigrade Thermometer.....	1183
Royal Museum.....	658	Party Representation.....	672	Centimetre and Inch.....	1185
Sheriff.....	663	Recorder.....	455	Central Africa, Archbishop.....	488
Town Clerk.....	663	Carlton, 665; M.P.....	328	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	
University Proposal.....	571	Carlyle's House.....	644	197, 861	
Canterbury Diocese.....	480	Carmarthen.....	676	CENTRAL AMERICA.....	198
Cathedral.....	663	Member of Parliament.....	328	Maya Language.....	1022
CANTERBURY, PROVINCE.....	480-4	Carmarthenshire.....	676, 677	Central Chancery.....	218
Archbishop.....	223, 480, 547	Carnegie Trusts, etc. 536, 1056-7		Criminal Court.....	453
Portrait.....	553	Carnoustie.....	684	Trials in 1960-61.....	569-70
Precedence.....	215	Carolinia, N. and S.....	813	Electricity Generating Board	
Privy Councillor.....	250	Caroline Islands (U.S.A.)		379	
Residence.....	647	199, 815, 819		Institutions (Further Educ.).....	501
Trustee, Brit. Museum.....	404	Carpathian Mountains.....	950	Midwives Boards.....	526
Archbishops since 1501.....	489	CARPENTER, R.T. HON. J. A.		Office of Information.....	392-4
Convocation.....	486	BOYD:—		Statistical Office.....	367
Ecclesiastical Courts.....	457	Birthday.....	83	Underground Line.....	654-5
Vicar-General's Office.....	480	Member of Parliament.....	335	Centrolaphus (Sci. Notes).....	1018
Canton (China).....	200, 843	Minister of Pensions and		Cepheid Variable Stars.....	152, 153
Canton Island (Pacific).....	777, 814	National Insurance.....	83, 411	Ceramics Museum.....	406
Capacity, Measures of.....	1182	Offices Held.....	310	Cereals Division (Ministry of	
Conversion Table.....	1185	Privy Councillor.....	250	Agriculture).....	355
Metric.....	1183	Carrantuohill, Mt. (Ireland).....	798	Imports, etc.....	604
Cape Breton Island.....	707	Carrickfergus.....	690	Production (U.K.).....	621-3
Cape Canaveral Launchings		Carrick Pursuivant.....	362	Subsidies.....	599
(1960-61).....	574, 575, 576	CARRINGTON, LORD:—		Certificate of Secondary Edu-	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.....	924	Birthday.....	83	cation.....	499
Cape Town.....	197, 200, 924, 925	First Lord of the Admiralty		Certificates, Birth, etc.....	1138-9
Archbishops.....	488, 495	83, 309, 460		Cervantes Saavedra, M. de.....	927
Cape Verde Islands.....	197, 917	Cars, see Motor Vehicles		Cesarewitch.....	977
Cape Wrath (Scotland).....	678	Carshalton, 665; M.P.....	328	Ceuta (Spanish Morocco)	
Capital Duty.....	1163	Casablanca (Morocco).....	899	197, 897, 928	
Capital Issues (1960).....	603	Cash on Delivery.....	1174	CEYLON.....	196, 202, 693, 737-9
Committee.....	438	Caspian Sea.....	201, 1018	Area and Population.....	737
Capital Murder (1960).....	594	Castilian Language.....	927	Banks.....	738
Capitals, World.....	195-9	Castle Ashby.....	656	Bishop.....	487
Captain-General for Scotland.....	219	Castle Douglas.....	684	Citizenship.....	694
Caracas (Venezuela) 199, 200, 955		Castleford.....	665	Climate.....	737
Distance by Air.....	967	Castle Howard.....	656	Communications.....	739
Carat (Measure).....	1182	Castles Open to the Public.....	656-7	Currency.....	960
Caratacus (Caractacus).....	629, 675	Castries (St. Lucia).....	198, 796	Defence.....	738
Caravan Sites Act (1960).....	352	Castro, Fidel:—		Education.....	739
CARDIFF, CITY OF.....	676, 677	Prime Minister, Cuba.....	846, 847	Events (1960-61).....	573
Airport.....	614	Catania (Sicily).....	882	Exchange Rate.....	84
Archbishop.....	494	Caterham and Warlingham.....	665	Finance.....	738
Assizes.....	455	Catering, Schools of.....	520	Government.....	737-8
Clubs.....	1094	Journals.....	1045	Governor General.....	737
College of Advanced Tech-		Cathcart (Glasgow), M.P.....	332	Judicature.....	738
nology.....	534	Cathedral Organists.....	480-6	Legislature.....	738
Customs and Excise.....	374	Cathedrals, London.....	497, 498	Local Government.....	738-9
Lord Mayor.....	677	Catholic Central Library.....	644	Newspapers.....	1049
Members of Parliament.....	328	Catholic Church, see Roman		Prime Minister.....	737
National Museum.....	407	Catholic Church		Production.....	738
National School of Medicine		Cattle (U.K.).....	621	Races and Religions.....	737
509		Guaranteed Price.....	623	Trade.....	605, 738
Newspapers.....	1041	Subsidies.....	599	Commissioner.....	695
Party Representation.....	674	Caucasus, The.....	194, 201	U.K. High Commissioner.....	738
Penny Rate.....	626	Cavour (Italy).....	880	University of.....	511
Population.....	676, 677	Cawnpore (Uttar Pradesh).....	751	CHAD, REPUBLIC OF.....	197, 861
Recorder.....	455, 677	Cayenne (Fr. Guiana).....	199, 860	Chadderton.....	665
Stipendiary.....	455, 677	Cayman Islands (Jamaica) 198, 793		Chairman, Ways and Means.....	313
Teaching Hospitals.....	525	Cebu (Philippines).....	913	CHAIRMEN OF:—	
Town Clerk.....	677	Celestial Equator.....	148	County Councils	
Training Colleges.....	531	Phenomena (1962).....	146-7	631, 642, 677, 689	
University College.....	509, 513	Cell Physiology (Sci. Notes) 1020		Quarter Sessions.....	630, 677, 689
Weather Forecasts.....	1178	Cemeteries (London).....	644-5	Urban District Councils	
Cardigan.....	676	Cenotaph, Whitehall.....	645	664-71	

	PAGE
Chalfont St. Giles.....	653
CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD.....	216
Chamberlain, Lord Great.....	400
Chambers of Commerce	
Abroad.....	826-944
Champion Stakes.....	977
Chancellor:—	
County Palatine.....	376
Duchy of Lancaster.....	83, 375
(1940-01).....	310
Precedence.....	215
of the Exchequer.....	83, 437
Master of the Mint.....	403
(1924-61).....	308
Precedence.....	215
Chancery Court of York.....	457
Division.....	449
Crown Office.....	450
Judges.....	449
Chambers.....	451
Nature of Cases..... (Note)	452
Offices.....	451
Sheriff Court of.....	458
Visitors.....	451
Chandigarh (Punjab).....	751
Changsha (China).....	200, 843
Channel Air Bridge.....	616
CHANNEL ISLANDS.....	589, 691-2
Aerodromes.....	615
Education Offices.....	516
Channel Swimming (1961).....	573
Chapels Royal.....	217, 219
Chaplain General.....	473
in Chief (Air).....	477
of the Fleet.....	460
to the Speaker.....	313
Chaplains to the Queen.....	277, 219
Chapman, A. P. F., Obituary.....	584
Chard.....	665
Charling Cross Hospital.....	523
Station (London).....	654
Charitable Bequests.....	vii-xliv
Societies (Various).....	1052-80
Charities Act (1960).....	352
Charity Commission	
352, 368, 598	
Charlestown (Nevis).....	794
Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Islands).....	198, 816
Charlottetown (P.E.I.).....	708
Charlton House, Greenwich.....	652
Charterhouse School.....	538
London.....	645
CHATFIELD, LORD.....	235
Admiral of the Fleet.....	463
Birthday.....	463
Order of Merit.....	254
Privy Councillor.....	250
Chatham.....	665
Member of Parliament.....	339
Chatham Islands (N.Z.).....	732
Chatsworth.....	656
Chadle and Gatley, M.P.....	328
Cheam, Sutton and.....	670
Member of Parliament.....	342
Cheese, Home-produced.....	622
Cheetham (Manchester), M.P.....	336
Chefoo (China).....	843
CHEILMSFORD.....	665
Bishop.....	233, 481
Member of Parliament.....	328
Party Representation.....	672
CHELSEA.....	633, 645
Bridge.....	644
College of Science and Technology.....	534

CHELSEA—continued	
Member of Parliament.....	328
Physic Garden.....	645
Royal Hospital.....	645
CHELTENHAM.....	665
Archdeacon (Gloucester).....	482
College.....	538
Ladies College.....	543
Member of Parliament.....	328
Musical Festival.....	1002
Party Representation.....	672
Training Colleges.....	532
Chelyabinsk (R.S.F.S.R.).....	950
Chemical Engineering:—	
Education.....	521
Journals.....	1045
Laboratory, National.....	426
Societies.....	1057
Chemicals, Exports and Imports.....	604
Chemist, The Government.....	425
Chemistry Degrees, etc.....	519
Museum.....	405
Nobel Prizes.....	995
Royal Institute.....	519
Chemists, N.H.S. (Number).....	1106
Chemnitz (E. Germany).....	866
Cheops, Pyramid.....	200
Chequers.....	312, 652
Cheques Clearing House.....	1097-8
Chertsey, 665; M.P.....	328
Cheshire.....	630-2
Archaeological Societies.....	1079
Salt Reserves.....	1021
Cheshunt.....	665
Bishop's College.....	535
Cheshunt Coll., Cambridge.....	535
Chess.....	991
CHESTER.....	665
Bishop.....	233, 485
City Guilds.....	672
Member of Parliament.....	328
Party Representation.....	672
Recorder.....	455
(Wales and), Circuit.....	453-4
Chester Cup.....	977
Chesterfield.....	665
Archdeacon (Derby).....	481
Member of Parliament.....	328
Chester Herald.....	362
Chester-le-Street, M.P.....	328
Cheveley Park Stakes.....	977
Chievot Hills.....	628, 678
Chiang-Kai-Shek.....	841
Chicago.....	200, 813
Distance by Air.....	967
Chichester.....	665
Bishop.....	233, 481
Member of Parliament.....	328
Chief Constables.....	631, 677, 681
Chief of Defence Staff.....	374
Chiefs of Staff:—	
Air.....	477, 478
Army (C.I.G.S.).....	472, 473
Committee (Secretary).....	375
Royal Navy.....	460, 463
Chiefs, Scottish.....	682-3
Chigwell, 665; M.P.....	328
CHILDREN:—	
Adoption of.....	1138, 1140, 1145
Orders (1960).....	595
Aid Society.....	1057
Cruelty to.....	1068, 1073
Statistics.....	594
Custody of (Divorce).....	1143, 1144
Family Allowances.....	1114

CHILDREN:—continued	
Guardian's Allowance.....	1110
Guardianship Orders.....	595
Illegitimate.....	1138
Income Tax Allowances.....	1159
Juvenile Courts.....	455
Crime Statistics.....	594, 595
Legitimacy of.....	1144-5
Maintenance Orders.....	1143, 1144
National Milk Scheme.....	598
Road Casualties.....	592
Save the Children Fund.....	1074
Settlements on (Tax).....	1161
Special Allowances (National Insurance).....	1108, 1110
TV Viewing (Hours).....	1005
U.N. Fund.....	818
Children's Department (Home Office).....	388
Children's Inspectors.....	431
Newspapers.....	1042
Passports.....	959
Societies.....	1057
Child Welfare (Cost).....	598, 626, 641
CHILE.....	199, 838-40
British Embassy.....	840
Communications.....	839
Currency.....	840, 960
Defence.....	839
Earthquakes (1960).....	193
Education.....	839
Embassy.....	838
Exchange Rate.....	84, 840
Finance and Trade.....	605, 840
Government.....	838, 839
Nobel Prizes.....	840, 995
Production, etc.....	839
Trade with U.K.....	840
Children Hundreds.....	314, 652
Chimborazo, Mt. (Andes).....	201, 852
CHINA.....	196, 840-3
British Embassy.....	843
Calendar.....	192
Census (1953).....	840-1
Cities.....	843
Climate (Science Notes).....	1018
Communications.....	842
Currency.....	842, 960
Food Rationing (1960-61).....	842
Government.....	841
Industrial Production.....	842
Language and Literature.....	841-2
London Office.....	840
Natural Disasters (1960-61).....	582, 842
Nobel Prizes.....	995
Population.....	196, 840-1
Production and Industry.....	842
Provinces.....	840-1
Religions.....	841
Trade with U.K.....	842
War Debts to U.K.....	602
Chindwin River (Burma).....	837
Chinese Art Foundation.....	648
Chinese in U.K.....	591
Chingford.....	665
Chin Hills (Burma).....	836
Chippenharn.....	665
Member of Parliament.....	328
Chipping Norton.....	665
Chiropody (Education).....	526
Chislehurst, 665; M.P.....	328
Chiswick, 665; M.P.....	327
and Langley Motorway.....	612
Bridge.....	644

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CHIVALRY, ORDERS OF.....	253-6	CHURCH OF ENGLAND— <i>continued</i>		CITY OF LONDON— <i>continued</i>	
Central Chancery.....	254	Dioceses.....	480-6	Finances.....	634, 635
Conferments.....	297-8	Ecclesiastical Courts.....	457	Freemen's Guild.....	674
CHOLMONDELEY, MARQUESS OF		Estates Commissioners.....	368-9	Government.....	634-40
Lord Great Chamberlain.....	224	House of Bishops, etc.....	486	Guildhall.....	646
Chorley, 665; M.P.....	328	In Australia.....	710	Courts.....	455
Chosun, <i>see</i> KOREA		In Canada.....	696	History.....	634-5
Chou-En-Lai.....	840	Marriages.....	1149-50	Irish Society.....	635, 1064
Christ, The Birth of.....	187	Missionary Bishops.....	488	Judges.....	639
Christ the Redeemer (Andes).....	838	Society.....	1057	Justice Rooms.....	455
Christchurch (Hampshire).....	665	Newspapers.....	1042	Livery Companies.....	637-9
Member of Parliament.....	326	Primate of All England.....	480	Halls.....	647
Christchurch (N.Z.).....	736	Primate of England.....	484	Lord Mayor.....	568, 569, 634, 636
Bishops.....	488, 497	Schools.....	500	Lord Mayor's Day	
Christ Church (Oxford).....	502	Societies.....	1057-8	(<i>Note</i>) 130; 185-6, 634	
Dean and Chapter.....	483	Temperance Society.....	1076	Mansion House Court.....	455
Christian Chronology.....	187-91	Theological Colleges.....	535	Markets.....	635, 640
Knowledge Soc. (S.P.C.K.).....	1057	Training Colleges.....	531-3	Mayor's Court. (<i>Note</i>) 452; 639	
Scientists.....	493	Vicars General.....	457	Member of Parliament.....	328
Christianity in Britain 629, 675, 679		CHURCH OF IRELAND.....	491	Officers.....	639-40
Christmas Day.....	89, 134	CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.....	490, 497-8	Parks, Commons, etc.....	650-1
Posts.....	568, 1177	Ecclesiastical Household.....	219	Police.....	457, 627
Quarter Day. (<i>Notes</i>) 94, 134		General Assembly.....	490	Population.....	633
Christmas Island (Australian).....	720	(London).....	497-8	Railway Termini.....	654
(Line Islands).....	777	Lord High Commissioner.....	490	Rates.....	633, 635
Christ's Coll., Cambridge.....	504	Moderator.....	490	Recorder.....	455, 635, 639
Christ's Hospital (Schools)		Temperance Committees.....	1076	Records Office.....	423
538, 543		Theological Colleges.....	535	Remembrancer.....	639
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.....	183-93	C.I.D.....	456	Roman Remains.....	648
Chrysler Building (N. York).....	967	Cigarettes, Public Spending on.....	603	St. Paul's Cathedral.....	497
Chungking (China).....	200, 843	C.I.G.S.....	472, 473	Schools.....	538, 544, 634, 639-40
CHURCH:—		Cincinnati (Ohio).....	813	Secondary.....	639
Army.....	1057	Cinque Ports.....	1105	Sheriffs	
Assembly.....	486	Circle Line (Underground		(<i>Notes</i>) 110, 122; 634, 636	
Commissioners.....	368-9	Railway).....	655	Town Clerk.....	633, 635, 639
Education Corporation.....	543	Circuits of Judges.....	453	Under Sheriffs.....	453
Lads' Brigade.....	1057	Circular Measure.....	1182	Wards.....	636
Music, Royal School of.....	529	Circumcision, The.....	90	Ciudad Trujillo (Dominican	
Schools Company.....	543	Cirencester, M.P.....	328	Republic).....	198, 851
Societies.....	1057-8	Cisterns, Capacity of.....	1182	CIVIL AVIATION.....	364
Churches, London.....	497-8	Cities, Counties of (Scotland)		Accidents Department.....	365
CHURCHILL, RT. HON. SIR		(<i>Note</i>) 680		Aerodromes Department.....	365
WINSTON.....	102, 263, 312, 565	Cities, English.....	658-63, 664-71	Cost of.....	615
Birthday.....	130	Party Representation.....	672-3	Dept. (Min. of Aviation).....	365
Bristol University.....	508	Largest.....	200	Estimates (1961-62).....	599
Companion of Honour.....	255	Northern Irish.....	690	Ground Services Division.....	365
Knight of the Garter.....	253	Electors (Number).....	627	I.C.A.O. (U.N.).....	821
Lord Warden.....	1105	Scottish.....	681-2	Licensing Board.....	362
Member of Parliament.....	344	Electors (Number).....	627	Minister of, and Ministry,	
Nobel Prizewinner.....	995	Rates.....	627	<i>see</i> AVIATION	
Offices Held.....	308-10	United States.....	813	Navigational Services Dept.....	365
Order of Merit.....	254	Welsh.....	676	Periodicals.....	1044
Primrose League.....	1071	Citizenship, British		Safety Department.....	365
Privy Councillor.....	250	693-4, 1139-40		Civil Courts.....	(<i>Note</i>) 451-2
Royal Academy.....	1051	Loss of.....	1140	Actions (1960-61).....	571-2
Trinity House.....	439	Naturalizations (1956-60).....	591	Legal Aid.....	1148
Churchill College, Cambridge		City and Guilds Institute.....	533	CIVIL DEFENCE DEPT.....	388
505		CITY OF LONDON.....	633, 634-40	Cost to Ratepayers.....	626
CHURCH IN WALES.....	486	Aldermen.....	634, 636	to Taxpayers.....	598
Theological Colleges.....	535	Banks.....	1098-1104	Regional Directors.....	388
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.....	480-9	Bridges.....	634, 644	Schools.....	388
Archbishops.....	223, 480, 484	Buildings.....	644-50	Staff College.....	388
Archdeacons.....	480-6	Chamberlain.....	635, 639	Civil Engineering (Education).....	521
Beneficed Clergy.....	480-6	Chief Commoner.....	635	Civil Estimates.....	598-9
Bishops.....	233, 480-8	Churches.....	497-8	Civilization, Stages of.....	184
Abroad.....	487-8	City's Estate.....	634, 635	Civil List.....	220, 372
Resigned.....	489	Clerk of the Peace.....	639	Civil Lord of the Admiralty	
Canons Residentiary.....	480-6	Clubs.....	1091	307, 460	
Church House.....	486, 1057	Commissioner of Police.....	639	Civil Parishes.....	624
Church Union.....	1057	Committees.....	635	Civil Prisoners (1960).....	595
Clergy.....	480-6	Common Council.....	634, 636-7	CIVIL SERVICE, THE.....	355-443
Commissioners.....	368-9	Elections.....	(<i>Note</i>) 134	Commission.....	369, 598
Convocation.....	486	Common Sergeant.....	635, 639	Numbers Engaged in.....	619
Deans and Chapters.....	480-6	Deputies.....	636-7	Pay Increases (1961).....	566
		Exchequer Grants.....	635	Selection Board.....	369
				Societies.....	1058

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
CIVIL SERVICE, THE—continued	COAL:—	Colombo (Ceylon)..... 196, 739
Trade Unions	Board, National.....	Archbishop (R.C.).....
1084, 1086, 1087	Financial Results.....	Bishop.....
Civil Twilight..... 139	Community, European.....	Distance by Air.....
(1961).....91, 95, 99, etc.	Consumer Expenditure.....	Trade Commissioner.....
Civil Year..... 185	Consumption.....	COLONIAL:—
Clackmannan..... 680-1	Cost per Ton (Mined).....	Development.....
Member of Parliament.....	Distribution.....	Corporation.....
341	Exports and Imports.....	Government.....
Sheriff..... 459	Industry.....	Loans.....
Clacton..... 665	Mining (Safety Research).....	Office.....
Claims Tribunals..... 457	Open Cast Production.....	Estimates.....
Clans, Scottish (Chiefs)..... 682-3	Oxfordshire Discoveries.....	Minister of State.....
Clapham (Wandsworth), M.P.	Production (1960).....	Secretary of State.....
343	Profit per Ton.....	(1924-61).....
Clare College, Cambridge..... 505	Research Association.....	Under Secretaries.....
Clarenceux King of Arms..... 362	Reserves Atlas.....	COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES
Clay Pigeon Shooting..... 989	Sales (1956-60).....	694, 758-97
Clean Rivers Act (1960)..... 351	Coalition Ministries.....	British Nationality.....
Clearing Banks..... 1097-8	Prime Ministers.....	Crown Agents.....
Cleethorpes..... 665	Coalville.....	Overseas Income Tax
Cleopatra's Needle..... 647	Coastguard Inspectorate.....	Office.....
Clergy, Diocesan..... 480-6	Coatbridge.....	Sterling Holdings.....
House of.....	Member of Parliament.....	Colony Defined.....
486	Coats Land (Antarctic).....	695
Societies..... 1058	COBHAM, VISCOUNT..... 230	Colorado River (U.S.A.).....
Clerk of the Cheque..... 218	Gov.-Gen., New Zealand.....	803
Clerk of the Closet..... 217	COCKCROFT, SIR JOHN..... 264	Reclamation Project.....
Clerk of the House of Com-	Atomic Energy Authority.....	809
mons..... 314	British Association (1962).....	Colorado State.....
Clerk of the Parliaments	Master, Churchill College.....	813
313, 314, 449	Order of Merit.....	Colossus of Rhodes.....
Clerkenwell Court..... 455	Cockenzie and Port Seton.....	200
Clerks of Assize..... 453-4	Cockroaches (Sci. Notes).....	Colour Television.....
Clerks of the Peace:—	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS.....	1006-7
England.....	COD Services.....	Columbia, District of
631, 659-63	Co-educational Schools.....	575, 804, 813
London.....	COHEN, LORD.....	Columbia University.....
639	Judicial Committee.....	812
Scotland.....	Privy Councillor.....	Columbus, Christopher.....
681	C.O.I.....	760, 792,
Wales.....	Coinage of the U.K.....	794, 815, 843, 846, 851, 903, 954
Clermont-Ferrand (France)..... 860	Exchange Rates.....	Columbus Day (U.S.A.)
Cleveland:—	of Foreign Countries.....	(Note) 126
Archdeacon (York).....	Coke Sales (1956-60).....	Columbus (Ohio).....
484	Colchester.....	813
Member of Parliament.....	Bishop (Chelmsford).....	Colwyn Bay.....
328	Member of Parliament.....	676
Cleveland (Ohio)..... 200, 813	Museum.....	Comeragh Mts. (Ireland), ...
Clifton, Bishop (R.C.)..... 494	Recorder.....	798
Clifton College..... 538	University Proposal.....	Comets.....
Climbing Clubs..... 992-3	Weather Forecasts.....	155, 162
Clinical Research Board..... 402	Coldest Day.....	Commanders in Chief (R.N.).....
Units.....	Coldest Places.....	463
401-2	Coleraine.....	Commerce, Chambers of.....
Clitheroe, 665; M.P..... 329	College of Arms.....	1058
Cliveden..... 656	of Cardinals.....	Colleges of.....
Clough, Bishops..... 491, 494	of Chaplains.....	519
Clontarf, Battle of..... 798	Colleges of Advanced Techno-	Commercial Education.....
Close Times (Fish)..... 623	logy.....	519-20
(Game).....(Notes) 94, 122; 623	of Education (Scotland).....	Guarantees Department.....
Clothing, Expenditure on..... 603	501	379-80
Exports.....	Colliery Profits.....	Papers Post.....
604	Colne, 665; M.P.....	1170
Clothworkers' Company..... 638	Colne Valley, 666; M.P.....	Relations Dept. (Board of
CLUBS:—	Cologne (Germany).....	Trade).....
Duty (Revenue).....	Air Transit to.....	433
597	805	Commissionaires, Corps of.....
England and Wales.....	COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF	1058
1094-6	199, 843-4	Commissioner Ranks (H.M.
Licensing Law..... 349	British Embassy.....	Forces).....
London.....	Communications.....	476
2091-3	Currency.....	Commissioner of Police.....
Northern Ireland..... 1096	844, 600	456
Scotland..... 1096	Embassy.....	Commissioners of Crown
Yacht..... 1096-7	843	Estate.....
CLYDE, THE LORD:—	Finance and Trade.....	372
Lord President, Court of	Production, etc.....	of Northern Lighthouses.....
Session.....	843-4	440
458	Trade with U.K.....	Commissions of the Peace (Sec-
Privy Councillor..... 251	844	retary).....
Clyde, River..... 678	844	450
Lighthouses Trust..... 440	Currency.....	Commissions, Royal.....
Navigation Trust..... 440	844, 600	443-4, 598
Road Tunnel..... 613	Embassy.....	Common Market (Europe)
Clydebank..... 684	843	See EUROPEAN
C.M.S..... 1057	Finance and Trade.....	Common (Marriage) Licence.....
Coach Routes (London)..... 655-6	843-4	1150
	844	COMMONS, HOUSE OF, see
		HOUSE
		Commonwealth (1649-1660).....
		208
		COMMONWEALTH:—
		Agricultural Bureau.....
		361
		Day.....
		106, 221
		Geological Liaison Office.....
		695
		Institute.....
		406-7
		Parliamentary Association.....
		306
		Scientific Liaison Offices.....
		695
		Services (Cost).....
		598
		Shipping Committee.....
		371
		Societies.....
		1058
		Telecommunications Board.....
		371

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
COMMONWEALTH:— <i>continued</i>	CONSERVATIVE PARTY:— <i>continued</i>	Corpus Christi College:—
War Graves Commission	Primrose League.....1071	Cambridge.....505
441, 598	Votes Cast (1945-61).....316	Oxford.....502
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS	(1959-61).....324-45	Correcting for the Press.....1187
OFFICE.....370-1	Consett, 666; M.P.....329	Corrective Training Statistics.....594, 595
Estimates.....598	Consolidated Fund.....599	Corsham Court.....656
Library.....371	Consols, Yield at Various	Corsica (France).....860
Secretary of State	Prices.....1188	Cortes, Hernan (Mexico).....894
83, 308, 370	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.....252	Cosley.....666
(1947-61).....308	Constable of the Tower.....220, 650	COSTA RICA.....198, 845-6
Under Secretaries.....83, 370	Constabulary Inspectors.....389, 431	British Embassy.....846
Communications Museum.....405	Royal Ulster.....688	Currency.....846, 960
Communist Party (U.K.).....1058	Special.....457, 627	Embassy.....845
Communist Party (U.S.S.R.).....944	Constantine (Algeria).....859	Trade with U.K.....846
Comoro Archipelago.....862	Constantinople (Istanbul).....937, 939	Cotopaxi, Mt.....201, 852
COMPANIES:—	Constellations.....90, 94, 98, 138	Cotswolds, The.....628
Act Judges.....451	Signs of the.....168	Cotton Board, The.....372
Court.....451	Constituencies, Parliamentary	Imports.....604
Dept., Bd. of Trade.....434	324-45	Research Association.....1088
Registrar of.....603	Consumer Expenditure.....596, 603	Couldson and Purley.....666
Registration Offices.....458, 603	Protection Act.....354	Council of Industrial Design.....445
Registrations.....603	Continental Telephone Rates	Legal Education.....522
Trading Profits.....596	1177-8	Council of Ministers:—
Companions of Honour.....255, 297	Continents, The.....194	ECSC.....964
Conferments (1961).....297	Contracts, Stamp Duty.....1163-4	EEC.....965
Precedence.....215	Contributory Pensions.....1110-11	Euratom.....966
Compass Needle.....162-3	Rates.....1115	Council on Tribunals.....439
Compensation Commission,	Conveners, Scottish.....681	Councillors, Local Govt.....624
Foreign.....443	Convention of Royal Burghs.....423	Councillors of State.....303, 548
Tribunal.....457	Conversion Tables, Metric.....1185	Countess of Huntingdon's
Comper, Sir Ninian, Obit.....584	Conversion of St. Paul.....90	Connexion.....493
Compound Interest Table	Conveyances, Legal Fees.....1040	Countesses, Own Right.....245
693 (1189)	Stamp Duty.....1164-5	Counties, English:—
Comprehensive Insurance	Convicts, Number of (1960).....595	Administrative.....630-2
Policies.....1116	Convocation, Houses of.....486	Area, etc.....632
Schools.....499, 501	Conway, 676; M.P.....329	Geographical.....632
Compton Castle.....656	Conway, H.M.S.....530	Population.....632
Comptroller and Auditor.....379	Cook Islands (N.Z.).....199, 732, 736	Rates and Values.....632
of the Household.....216	Cook, Mt. (N.Z.).....202, 733	Scottish.....680-1
Conakry (Guinea).....197, 870	Cookery, Schools of.....520	Welsh.....676
Concepción (Chile).....840	Coombe, Malden and.....668	Counties of Cities.....(Note) 680
Confectionery Journals.....1045	Cooper, Gary, Obituary.....584	Country Houses Open to
Confinement Grants (Nat.	Co-operative Societies.....1059, 1130	Public.....656-7
Ins.).....1109	Copenhagen.....195, 200, 850	County Agricultural:—
Confirmation (Probate).....1156	Distance by Air.....967	Advisory Officers.....360
Confucianism.....841	Coptic Calendar.....192	Committees.....360-1
Congleton.....666	Church (Ethiopia).....853	County Boroughs.....664-71
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF.....197, 861	Copyright, Govt. (H.M.S.O.).....431	Average Rates.....626
CONGOLESE REPUBLIC.....197, 844-5	Law of.....1000	Councils.....624
British Embassy.....845	Libraries.....399, 403-4, 1000	Directory.....664-71
Climate.....845	Corby (New Town).....666, 686	Education Officers.....515
Events (1960-61).....578-81	Cordilleras, Mts. (Colombia).....843	Electors (Number).....624
President.....844	Cordoba (Argentina).....826	Local Government Act
Production, etc.....845	Corfu (Ionian Islands).....868	(1958).....624
Tananarive Conference.....580, 845	Corisco Islds. (Sp. Guinea).....928	Number of.....624
Trade with U.K.....845	Cork, City.....801	Party Representation.....672-3
Congo River.....202	University College.....510	County Clerks (Scotland).....681
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.....493	Cornell University (U.S.A.).....812	County Councils.....624
Church (London).....498	Corn Harvests.....621	Constitution of.....624
Colleges.....535	Cornwall.....630-2	Number of.....624, 627
Union (Scotland).....493	Archdeacon (Truro).....484	Scotland.....627
Congress, Library of.....805	Duchy of.....375	County Courts.....452; (Note) 451-2
Conjugal Rights (Law).....1142	Duke of, <i>see</i> PRINCE OF WALES	Cost of.....598
Connacht, Province of.....799	Members of Parliament.....329	Judges.....82, 452
Connecticut (State).....813	Royal Institution.....1079	Registry of judgments.....452
Connemara Mts. (Ireland).....798	Coronation Chair.....497	Statistics.....452
Conservancy Boards.....371-2	Dates (1714-1953).....220	County Cricket.....978-9, 982
CONSERVATIVE PARTY:—	Day.....110, 221	County Hall (London).....645
Cabinets.....308-10	Coronation Cup.....977, 993	County Palatine of Durham.....376
Conference (1961).....82	Coroner, The Queen's.....450	County Regiments.....474-5
L.C.C. Strength.....643	Coroners (London).....457	Courier Satellites.....166
Majorities.....305	Suicide Returns.....595	Coursing.....990
(1900-59).....303	Corporation of London.....634-40	Court, Central Criminal.....453
Organization.....1059	<i>See also</i> CITY	of Appeal.....352, 449
Origin of Name.....304	Corpus Christi (1962)	of Arches.....457
Prime Ministers.....308, 312	89; (Note) 188	

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Court—continued	CRICKET—continued	Cumnock and Holmhead . . . 684
of Bankruptcy 451	Records 981	Cunard Eagle Airways . . . 616
of Chancery 449	2nd XI Table 978	"Cunarder" Act (1961) . . . 351
of Criminal Appeal 450	Test Matches . . 572-3, 980, 993	CUNNINGHAM OF HYNDHOPE,
of Faculties 457	Dates (1962-63) 978	VISCOUNT 231
of Justice, European 966	Throwing Agreement . 572, 980	Admiral of the Fleet 463
of Peculiars 457	Universities and Schools . . 981	Birthday 463
of Protection 451	Crieff 684	Knight of the Thistle 253
of Session 458	Crimes and Trials, 1960-1 . 569-70	Order of Merit 254
of the Lord Lyon 362, 682	Criminal Appeal Court . . . 450	Trinity House 439
Restrictive Practices 451	Office 450	Cunnington, Dr. C.W., Obit. 584
Supreme 449-50	Criminal Courts 453-5	Cunobelinus 675
Courtauld Institute of Art . . . 518	Legal Aid in 1149	Cupar 684
Courtesy Titles 223	Division (Home Office) . . 388	Cupro-Nickel Coinage . . . 447
Courts, Civil	Investigation Depts . . . 456, 457	Curaçao (Neth. W. Indies) . . 902
249-50; (Note) 451-2	Justice Act (1961) . . 349-50, 354	Currency 960
Crown Courts 455	Statistics 594-5	Currencies, National 960-2
Ecclesiastical 457	Criticism, Literary, 1960-61 . 996	Current Literature 1042
Courts-Martial Appeals Office . 451	Crofters Commission 429	Custody of Children (Divorce)
Covenants, Income Tax . . . 1161	Cromarty 680-1	1143, 1144
Stamp Duty 1165	Cromer, Sunshine Hours . 1038-9	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE BOARD
Covent Garden 345, 647	Crook and Willington . . . 666	372-4
Royal Opera . 651, 1001, 1002	Crookshank, Visct., Obituary . 82	Collectors 373-4
COVENTRY 666	Crop Improvement Divn.	Estimates 599
Architecture (1960-61) . . . 1012	(Min. of Agric.) 355	"Regulators" (1961) . 346, 347
Bishop 233, 481	Crop Prices, 1960-61 . . . 621-2	Revenue from 597
Building Societies 1134	Production (1961) 623	Staff Employed 619
Freemen's Guild 674	Crosby, 666; M.P. 329	Waterguard Inspectorate . . 373
Lord Mayor 666	Cross Country Running . . . 975	Cully Sark 652
Members of Parliament . . . 329	CROWN:—	Cwmbran (New Town) . 676, 686
Party Representation . . . 672	Agent (Scotland) 458	Cyclades Islds. (Greece) . . 867
Penny Rate 626	Agents for Overseas	Cycle Licences 1168
Recorder 455	Governments 372	Cycling 991
University Proposal 571	Coin (5s.) 447	Periodicals 1042
Coventry Stakes 977	Colonies 694, 758-97	Cyclists' Touring Club . . . 1059
Cowbridge 676	Courts 455	Cyclists' Union, National . . 1068
Cowdenbeath 684	Equerry 218	Cylinder Measure 1182
Cowes 628	Estate Office 372	CYPRUS (Republic)
Crab Nebula 154	Scotland 458	195, 693, 757-8
Craigton (Glasgow), M.P. . . 332	Jewels, Keeper 650	Act (1960) 351
CRAIGTON, LORD 246	Office 450	Area and Population . . . 757
Birthday 307	(Scotland) 458	Bishop (R.C.) 496
Minister of State 307, 428	of India Order 256	Cabinet 757
Cranwell R.A.F. College . . . 517	Proceedings Against . . 1140-1	Citizenship 1140
Craven, Archdeacon (Brad-	Croydon 666	Commonwealth Status . 567, 758
ford) 485	Bishop of (Canterbury) . . 480	Constitution 758
Crawley 666, 686	Land Registration 399	Currency 960
Crayford 666	Members of Parliament . . 329	Events (1960-61) 573
Erith and, M.P. 331	Party Representation . . . 672	Finance and Trade 758
Crediton, Bishop of (Exeter) . 482	Penny Rate 626	Government 757-8
Cremation (Legal Notes) . . 1141-2	Recorder 455	London Office 757
Crematoria (London) 645	Cruelty (Divorce) 1142, 1143	President 757
Crete (Greece) 867	Cruelty to Animals Inspectors . 387	Standard Time 143
Crevasse Detector	Cruelty to Children, Preven-	Trade Commissioner . . . 695
(Science Notes) 1019	tion Societies 1068, 1074	U.K. Base Areas 758
Crewe, 666; M.P. 329	Cruisers, R.N. 464	U.K. High Commissioners . 757
CRICKET 572-3, 978-82	Crystal Tower Project	Cyrenaica (Libya) 891
Australia v. W. Indies	(London) 1019	Cyrrilic Alphabet 947
(1960-61) 572, 980	CUBA 198, 202, 790, 846-7	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 195, 847-9
Australian Tour (1961) . . . 980	British Embassy 847	British Embassy 849
Averages (1961) 979	Cabinet 846	Currency 848-9, 960
County Championship	Currency 847, 960	Education 848
Tables 978	Embassy 846	Embassy 847-8
County Champions (1873-	Events (1960-61)	Government 848
1961) 982	574, 575, 578, 581-3	Language and Literature . . 848
County Cup Awards 978	Finance and Trade . . . 605, 847	War Debts to U.K. 602
England v. Australia (1961) . 980	Revolution (1959) 847	DACCA (Pakistan) 755
Feats of 1961 978	Trade with U.K. 847	Trade Commissioner . . . 695
Future Tours 980	Cubic Measure 1182	University 512, 754
Grounds 993	Metric 1183	Dagenham, 666; M.P. . . . 329
India v. Pakistan (1960-61) . 980	Conversion Table 1185	Strikes in 1960-61 570-1
Length of Pitch 984	Cuckfield 666	DAHOMÉY, REPUBLIC OF . 197, 849
Lord's 1092	Cuillins (Skye) 679	Dáil Éireann 799-800
M.C.C. 978, 992, 1092	Culloden, Battle of 679	Daily Newspapers 1041
Minor Counties, 1961 978	Cumberland 630-2	Daily Telegraph 1041
Oxford and Cambridge . . . 981	Cumbernauld (New Town) . 686	

	PAGE
Dairy Produce, Imports.....	604
Dakar (Senegal).....	197, 861
Dakota, N. and S.....	813
Dalai Lama (Tibet).....	843
Dalbeattie.....	684
Dale, Sir Henry Hallett.....	265
Order of Merit.....	254
Trustee, Brit. Museum.....	404
Dalhousie, Earl of.....	226
Gov.-Gen., Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	778
Dalhousie University.....	511
Dalkeith.....	684
Dallas (Texas).....	813
Daman (Port. India).....	918
Damascus (Syria).....	196, 942
Dames Commanders.....	296-7
(1961).....	298
Grand Cross.....	296-7
How addressed.....	296
Precedence.....	296
Dancing Periodicals.....	1042
Schools of.....	520
Danish Workers in Britain.....	620
Dante (Italy).....	881
Danube River.....	202
Danzig (Gdansk).....	915
Dardanelles (Turkey).....	937
Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika)	197, 787
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495
Daring Class Destroyers.....	464
Darlaston.....	666
Darling River.....	711, 721, 730
Darlington.....	666
Member of Parliament.....	329
Party Representation.....	672
Dartford.....	666
Member of Parliament.....	329
Dartford-Purfleet Tunnel.....	613
Dartington Music School.....	520
Dartmoor.....	628
Prison:—	
Demolition Proposed.....	566
Governor.....	370
Dartmouth.....	666
R.N. College.....	530
Darwen, 666; M.P.....	329
Darwin (Australia).....	717, 718
Distance by Air.....	967
Darwin and Down House.....	652
Date Line.....	143
Daventry.....	666
Davis Cup (Lawn Tennis).....	572, 985
Dawson, Peter, Obituary.....	584
DAY, THE.....	184
Coldest.....	1034
Commonwealth Day.....	106
Divisions of the.....	184
Hottest.....	1034
Jewish.....	192
Julian.....	89
Longest..... (Note) 110; 185	
Lord Mayor's. (Note) 130; 185-6	
New Year's Day.....	89, 185
New Zealand Day..... (Note) 94	
of Atonement..... (Note) 126; 191	
Shortest.....	185
Sidereal.....	141, 145
Solar.....	140, 141
Twelfth Day.....	90
Twenty-four Hour.....	184
Wettest.....	1034
Days from Month to Month.....	1050
Names of the.....	184
Red Letter.....	221

	PAGE
Days—continued	
Saints' Days.....	190
D.C.M.....	252
"D" Day.....	110
Dead Letter Office.....	1173
Dead Sea (Israel).....	878
Deafness Research Unit.....	401
Deaf Societies.....	1059
Teachers' Training School.....	533
Deal.....	666, 1105
Recorder.....	455
DEAN:—	
of Chapel Royal.....	219
of Chapels Royal.....	217
of Christ Church.....	483, 502
of Guernsey.....	480, 692
of Jersey.....	480, 692
of St. Paul's.....	480
of the Thistle.....	219
of Westminster.....	480
of Windsor.....	483
Deans of Dioceses.....	480-6
Dearne.....	666
Dearne Valley, M.P.....	329
Death:—	
Benefits (Friendly Societies).....	1131
Industrial Injuries Insurance	1113
Causes of.....	502
Certificates.....	1138-9
Estate Duties.....	1165-6
Land in Lieu of.....	444, 1166
Offices.....	395, 397
Revenue from.....	597
Grant (Natl. Insurance).....	1111
Cost (1959-60).....	1112
Death Rates:—	
English Boroughs.....	664-71
London Boroughs.....	633
Northern Ireland.....	690
Scottish Burghs.....	684-5
United Kingdom.....	590
Welsh Boroughs.....	676
Death Valley (U.S.A.).....	803, 1090
Deaths:—	
Abroad or at Sea.....	1141
By Violence.....	592
Register (Scotland).....	430
Registered (1948-60).....	590
Registrar-General.....	382
Scotland.....	430
Registration of.....	1141
Deaths, Notable (1960-61).....	583-6
(1862).....	587
(1863).....	588
Debré, Michel.....	856
Debt, Imprisonment for.....	452
Local Government.....	625-6, 627
DEBT, NATIONAL.....	446, 601-2
Office.....	409
Debussy, Claude, Centenary.....	118, 588
Decan, The (India).....	745-6
Deception Island (Antarctic).....	768
Declination.....	148
Magnetic.....	163
Decorations and Medals.....	252-3
Decree Absolute (Divorce).....	1142
Deeds of Covenant (Income Tax).....	1161
Deemsters (I.O.M.).....	691
Deepest Lake.....	949
Ocean.....	199
Dee River.....	675
(Scotland).....	678

	PAGE
Deer Stalking Season.....	623
DEFENCE:—	
Bonds.....	601
British Staff, Washington.....	375
Certificate (Legal Aid).....	1149
Committee.....	374
Cost of.....	596
Estimates.....	566, 600
Imperial College.....	375
Joint Bureau.....	375
Intelligence Bureau.....	375
Minister of.....	83, 374
(1940-61).....	310
Ministry of.....	374-5
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.....	1156
Services.....	460-79
Staff, Chief of.....	374
Under Secretaries.....	374
DE GAULLE, GENERAL.....	205, 856
Birthday.....	130
Diary (1960-61).....	576-7
President of France.....	204, 856, 857
Royal Victorian Chain.....	255
Deimos (Satellite).....	157, 158
De la Roche, Mazo, Obit.....	584
Delaware (State).....	813
Delhi (City).....	196, 200
Archbishop (R.C.).....	496
Bishop.....	487
Distance by Air.....	967
Trade Commissioner.....	695
University.....	512
Delhi (Territory).....	746, 752
Delius, Frederick, Centenary.....	90, 587
DE L'ISLE, VISCOUNT.....	231
Birthday.....	106
Governor-Gen., Australia.....	711
Penshurst Place.....	657
Victoria Cross.....	299
De Montfort, Simon.....	311
Denbigh, 676; M.P.....	329
Denbighshire.....	676, 677
DENMARK.....	195, 849-50
British Embassy.....	850
Cabinet.....	849
Currency.....	850, 960
EFTA.....	966-7
Embassy.....	849
Exchange Rate.....	84, 850
Finance and Trade.....	605, 850
Government.....	850
Language and Literature.....	850
Nobel Prizes.....	850, 965
OECD.....	963
Outlying Islands.....	850
Shipping.....	608-9
Standard Time.....	143
Trade with U.K.....	850
Visitors' Passports to.....	959
DENNING, LORD.....	236
Chairman, Q.S.....	630
Lord of Appeal.....	449
Privy Councillor.....	251
Denny and Dunipace.....	68
Denominational Schools.....	501
Dental Charges (N.H.S.).....	1106
Council, General.....	5
Dept. (Min. of Health).....	384
Education.....	520
Hospital, Royal.....	524
Service (N.H.S.).....	1106
Dentistry Degrees, etc.....	520
Denton.....	665

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Denver (Colorado).....	813	Diplomatic Corps, Marshals		Domestic Food Expenditure.....	603
Department of Scientific and		of the.....	218, 380	Science Training.....	520
Industrial Research.....	424-8	Immunities Act.....	353	Service, Spending on.....	603
Technical Co-operation		Direct Grant Schools.....	500	Workers, Foreign.....	620
	432-3	Director of Prosecutions.....	455	Dominica (West Indies)	
Deposit Friendly Societies.....	1121	Disabled Persons Dept. (Min.		198, 790, 796-7	
Deposits (Election) Forfeited.....	306	of Labour).....	398	Dominical Letter.....	89, 187
Depxford, 633; M.P.....	329	Disablement Benefit.....	1112-13	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
De-Rating.....	625	Disasters Relief Fund (Sec.).....	421	198, 790, 850-1	
Derby.....	666	Discharged Prisoners' Socs.....	1060	British Embassy.....	851
Bishop of.....	233, 481	Discoverer Satellites.....	166-7	Currency.....	851, 960
Members of Parliament.....	329	Discovery and Invention		Embassy.....	851
Party Representation.....	672	(1961).....	1013-29	Trade with U.K.....	851
Recorder.....	455	Diseases, Deaths from.....	592	Dominion Citizenship.....	1139-40
Derby, The (Race).....	572, 976, 993	Dissolution of Parliament.....	314	Day (Canada).....	697
Derbyshire.....	630-2	Distance, Measures of.....	1182-5	Status.....	693
Members of Parliament.....	329	Distances by Air.....	967	DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND	
De Ros, Premier Baron.....	245	by Sea.....	817	PROTECTORATES.....	693-797
Derry, Bishops.....	497, 494	of the Horizon.....	203	Doncaster.....	666
Derryveagh Mts. (Ireland).....	798	of the Moon.....	757	Archdeacon (Sheffield).....	486
Desertion (Legal Notes)		of Stars.....	151	Member of Parliament.....	330
1142, 1143		Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	252	Party Representation.....	672
Design, Industrial, Council of.....	445	Flying Cross.....	252	Races.....	977
Designs, Registration of.....	411	Medal.....	252	Recorder.....	454
Desmond, Shaw, Obituary.....	584	Service Cross.....	252	Don Valley, M.P.....	330
Destroyers (R.N.).....	464	Medal.....	252	Dorchester.....	666
Detention Centres		Order.....	252	Bishop of (Oxford).....	483
349-50, 390, 595		District Bank.....	1101	Dorking.....	666
Detroit (Michigan).....	200, 813	Profits (1958-60).....	1137	Archdeacon (Guildford).....	482
Distance by Air.....	967	District Line (London Tpt.).....	655	Member of Parliament.....	330
De Valera, Eamon.....	204, 799	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Dorset.....	630-2
Chancellor, Nat. Univ. of		575, 804, 813		Archdeacon (Salisbury).....	484
Ireland.....	510	Diving Championships.....	987	Members of Parliament.....	330
Development (Town and		DIVORCE.....	1142-4	Dortmund (Germany).....	863
Country Planning).....	1153	Bars to.....	1142	Douai School.....	538
Development Commission.....	375	Cases.....	(Note) 452	Douala (Cameroon Repub.).....	838
Corporations.....	686	Court.....	450	Double Summer Time.....	168
Fund, Agricultural.....	599	Judges.....	450	DOUGLAS OF KIRTLISIDE,	
Devil's Arrows (Yorks.).....	629	Custody of Children.....	1143, 1144	LORD.....	237
Devitt and Moore Nautical		Grounds for.....	1142, 1143	Birthday.....	478
College.....	530	Income Tax Allowances.....	1159	Chairman, B.E.A.....	366
Devizes.....	666	Legal Aid.....	1148	Marshal of the R.A.F.....	478
Member of Parliament.....	329	Maintenance.....	1143	Douglas (Isle of Man).....	691
Recorder.....	455	Queen's Proctor.....	438, 450, 1142	Sunshine (Hours).....	1038-9
Devonport, M.P.....	339	Separation Orders.....	1143	DOVER.....	666, 1105
Devonshire.....	630-2	Statistics (U.K.).....	590	Bishop of (Canterbury).....	480
Members of Parliament.....	329	(U.S.A.).....	802	College.....	538
Dewhurst Stakes.....	977	Summary Jurisdiction.....	1143	Member of Parliament.....	330
Dewsbury, 666; M.P.....	329	Djakarta (Indonesia).....	196, 200, 875	Party Representation.....	672
D.F.C.....	252	Distance by Air.....	967	Passenger Movements.....	606
D.F.M.....	252	Dnepropetrovsk (U.S.S.R.).....	950	Recorder.....	455
Dhaulagiri, Mt.....	745	Dock Labour Board.....	375	Shipping.....	606
Diameter Measure.....	1182	Dockland Settlements.....	537	Down, County.....	689, 690
Diamond Sculls.....	572, 988	Docks (London).....	414	Bishops.....	491, 494
Diana, Temple of.....	200	P.L.A.....	414	High Sheriff.....	688
DIARY OF EVENTS (1960-61)		Dockyards Dept. (Admiralty)		Members of Parliament	
547-8; 565-83		461-2		330, 687	
Dickens' House (London).....	645	Dr. Johnson's House.....	645	Downing College, Cambridge	
Dick, Sir William, Obituary.....	82	Doctors (N.H.S.).....	1106	505	
DIEFFENBAKER, RT. HON. J.—		Dodd, Rev. C. H., Compan-		Street.....	312
Prime Minister, Canada.....	697	ion of Honour.....	255, 297	Downside School.....	538
Privy Councillor.....	251	Portrait.....	562	Drachm, The (Measure).....	1182
Diego Garcia Island.....	776	Dodecanese (Greece).....	867	Dracene (Science Notes).....	1019
Diesel Locomotives.....	611	Dog Days.....	(Notes) 114, 186	Dragon Nuclear Project.....	963
Dietetics (Education).....	526	Licences.....	1167	Drakensberg Mountains.....	924
DIGBY, LORD.....	237	Doggett's Coat and Badge		Drama, The (1960-61).....	1003-5
Chairman, Dorset C.C.....	631	652, 988, 994		Drama Censors.....	216
Knight of the Garter.....	253	Dogs' Home, Battersea.....	1060	Schools of.....	530-1
Lord Lieutenant.....	630	Doha (Qatar).....	196, 918	Dram Weight.....	1182
Dignities, Fees for.....	222	Dollar (American).....	84, 812	Drapers Company.....	637
Dijon (France).....	860	(Canadian).....	84, 700	Dreadnought Nuclear Submarine	
Dili (Timor).....	196, 918	Dollar Area, Sterling Liabil-		547, 1017-8	
Dingwall.....	684	ties to.....	448	Drawing Paper Sizes.....	1186
Dioceses (C. of E.).....	480-6	Domesday Book (Records).....	422	Dresden (E. Germany).....	866
Dione (Satellite).....	1157				

	PAGE
Drink, Expenditure on.....	603
Exports and Imports.....	604
Licensing Act (1961).....	349
Driving Licences.....	1169
Droitwich.....	666
Dromore, Bishops.....	491, 494
Droylsden.....	666
Drugs and Medicines (N.H.S.).....	1106
Drugs Inspectorate.....	387
Drunkennes (Convictions).....	594, 595
D.S.C.....	252
D.S.O.....	252
Dubai (Trucial States).....	935
DUBLIN, CITY OF.....	195, 801
Airport.....	801
British Embassy.....	800
National University.....	510
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.....	213
Birthday.....	134, 213
Crown of India.....	256
Dame Grand Cross.....	206
Household.....	220
Residences.....	213
DUCHESS OF KENT.....	213
See also PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT	
Duchy of Cornwall.....	375
Duchy of Lancaster.....	375-6
Chancellor.....	307, 375
(1940-61).....	310
Duck Egg Prices.....	622
Dudley.....	666
Archdeacon (Worcester).....	484
Member of Parliament.....	330
Recorder.....	455
Duisburg (Germany).....	863
DUKE OF CORNWALL, see PRINCE OF WALES	
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, H.R.H. 208, 213, 214, 222	
Admiral of the Fleet.....	463
Asian Tour (1961).....	547-8
Birthday.....	89, 110, 213, 221, 463, 473
Chancellor:—	
Edinburgh University.....	510
Univ. of Wales.....	509
Diary (1960-61).....	547-8; 565
Duchy of Cornwall.....	375
Field Marshal.....	473
Financial Provision for.....	220
Grand Master, British Em- pire Order.....	255
Guild of Air Pilots.....	638
Household.....	219
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Knight of the Thistle.....	253
Marriage.....	214
Marshal of the R.A.F.....	478
Master Mariner.....	639
Portrait.....	550, 551
Precedence.....	215, 683
Private Secretary.....	219
Privy Councillor.....	250
Regency Act.....	303
Shipwrights Company (Master).....	639
Treasurer, Inner Temple.....	522
Trinity House.....	439
Duke of Edinburgh (1844- 1900).....	211
DUKE OF FIFE.....	221
Succession to Throne.....	214

	PAGE
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.....	213, 222
Birthday.....	98, 213, 221, 473, 478
Commonwealth War Graves Commission.....	441
Diary (1960-61).....	547-8
Field Marshal.....	473
Financial Provision for.....	220
Grand Prior.....	302
Great Master (Bath).....	254
Household.....	220
Knight of Garter, St. Patrick and Thistle Orders.....	253
Marriage.....	213
Marshal of the R.A.F.....	478
Master, Trinity House.....	439
Patron, Services Clubs.....	476
Precedence.....	215, 683
Privy Councillor.....	250
Residences.....	213
Royal Victorian Chain.....	255
Succession to Throne.....	214
Duke of Kent (1902-1942).....	213
DUKE OF KENT.....	213, 222
Birthday.....	126, 213
Diary (1960-61).....	547-8, 580
Knight Grand Cross.....	540
Marriage.....	213, 548, 1006
Illustration.....	551
Succession to Throne.....	214
Duke of Rothesay.....	214
Precedence.....	683
See also PRINCE OF WALES	
DUKE OF WINDSOR 213, 222, 473, 478	
Birthday.....	463
Duke of York's School.....	528
DUKES.....	223
Coronets.....	223
How addressed.....	223
Number of.....	222
Precedence.....	215, 683
Royal.....	222
Dukinfield.....	666
Dulwich, 652; M.P.....	327
College.....	538, 652
Dumbarton.....	684
"Dumb-bell" Nebula.....	154
Dumfries.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	330
Dumfriesshire.....	680-1
Sheriff, etc.....	459
Dunbar.....	684
Dunbartonshire.....	680-1
Members of Parliament.....	330-1
Sheriff, etc.....	459
Duncansby Head.....	678
DUNDEE, CITY OF.....	684
County of City..... (Note)	680
Members of Parliament.....	330
Penny Rate.....	627
Queen's College.....	510
Sheriff, etc.....	459
Sunshine (Hours).....	1938-9
DUNDEE, EARL OF.....	82, 83, 226
Birthday.....	83
Hereditary Standard Bearer.....	218
Minister of State.....	82, 83
Dunedin (N.Z.).....	736
Bishops.....	488, 497
Dunfermline.....	684
Member of Parliament.....	330
Dungess Lighthouse.....	1012
Dunipace, Penny and.....	684
Dunkeld, Bishop (R.C.).....	494
Dunkirk.....	857

	PAGE
Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown).....	801
Tidal Predictions.....	171-82
Dunnet Head.....	678
Dunoon.....	684
Dunrossil, Visct., Obituary.....	573, 584
Duns.....	684
Dunstable.....	666
Dunwich, Bishop (St. Ed- mundsbury).....	484
Durban (S. Africa).....	924, 925
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495
DURHAM, CITY OF.....	666
Bishop.....	233, 485
Members of Parliament.....	330
Party Representation.....	672
Recorder.....	455
Sunshine (Hours).....	1938-9
Teaching Hospitals.....	525
Training Colleges.....	532
University.....	507, 513
Durham, County.....	630-2
Archaeological Soc.....	1079
Geological Research.....	1017
Palatinate.....	376
Düsseldorf (Germany).....	863
Air Transit to.....	865
Dutch, see NETHERLANDS	
Dwelling Houses, see HOUSING	
Dynasties, British.....	208
English.....	206-7
EALING.....	666
Members of Parliament.....	330
Party Representation.....	672
Penny Rate.....	626
Earl Haig Fund (Scotland).....	1060
Earl Marshal.....	223, 362, 645
Earl of Chester, see PRINCE OF WALES	
EARL OF HAREWOOD.....	213
Birthday.....	213
EARLS.....	225-30
By Courtesy.....	249
Coronets.....	225
How addressed.....	225
Minors.....	222
Number of.....	222
Precedence.....	215, 683
Earnings, Average.....	620
EARTH, THE.....	162-3
See also WORLD	
Age.....	183
Aphelion.....	114
Area.....	194
Circumference.....	194
Density.....	162
Diameter.....	156, 194
Distance from Moon.....	157
Distance from Sun.....	90, 114, 194
Ecliptic.....	162
Equator.....	162, 194
Equatorial Radius.....	144
Geological Periods.....	183
Inclination.....	162
Magnetic Storms.....	163
Orbital Speed.....	162, 194
Perihelion (1962).....	90
Plane of Ecliptic.....	162
Polar Axis.....	162
Diameter.....	194
Radius.....	144
Population.....	194
Rotation.....	156, 194
Annual Fluctuation.....	141
Satellites, see below	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
EARTH, THE— <i>continued</i>		Echo Satellites.....	166	EDINBURGH, CITY OF— <i>continued</i>	
Seasons.....	186	Eclipse (1962).....	1020	University.....	510, 513, 1010
Shape.....	162	Illustrations.....	560	Settlement.....	537
Sidereal Period.....	156	ECLIPSES (1962).....	95, 115, 146	Weather Forecasts.....	1178
Terrestrial Magnetism.....	162-3	Jupiter's Satellites.....	150	Edmonton, 666; M.P.....	331
Tides.....	162	Eclipse Stakes.....	977	Edmonton (Alberta).....	793
Velocity.....	162, 194	Eclipse Year.....	144	Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
Earthquakes since 1531.....	193	Eclipsing Variable Stars.....	152	Trade Commissioner.....	695
EARTH SATELLITES.....	157, 164-8	Ecliptic, The.....	148, 162	EDUCATION:—	
Heights and Speeds.....	165	Obliquity (1962).....	144	Introductory Notes.....	498-501
Launchings (1957-61).....	165-7	Economic Community,		Adult Education.....	501-14
Observation.....	167-8	European.....	963, 964-6	Boys' Schools.....	538-42
Orbits.....	164	ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN		Butler Act.....	498
Retardation.....	164-5	EUROPE.....	963-7	Colleges (Scotland).....	501
Easington, M.P.....	330	Economic Co-operation and		Cost (1961-62).....	499
EAST AFRICA:—		Development, Organiza-		to Ratepayers.....	626, 641
Appeal Court.....	767-8	tion for.....	963-4	to Taxpayers.....	598
Bishops.....	488	Economic Planning Board.....	438	Denominational Schools.....	500
British.....	197	Economic Secretary (Treasury)		Directory Pages.....	502-46
Central Legislative Assembly			437	Extra-Mural Studies.....	573
	767	ECSC.....	893, 964	Further Education System	
Court of Appeal.....	759	ECUADOR.....	199, 851-2	(Scotland).....	501
High Commission.....	767	British Embassy.....	852	General Certificate.....	499
Portuguese.....	197, 917	Currency.....	852, 960	Girls' Schools.....	543-6
Posts Administration.....	767	Embassy.....	852	Headmasters' Conference.....	538
Railways Administration.....	767	Exchange Rate.....	84, 852	Schools.....	538-42
Timber Pests (Sci. Notes).....	1021	Trade with U.K.....	852	Inspectorate.....	377-8
Universities.....	511	Eden, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony,		Local Authorities	
East Anglian Brigade.....	475	see AVON, EARL OF			498, 500, 514-6
East Barnett.....	666	Eden, Garden of (Iraq).....	877	Minister of.....	83, 376
Eastbourne, 666; M.P.....	330	Edgbaston, M.P.....	326	(1924-61).....	309
College.....	538	Edge Hill (Liverpool), M.P.....	336	Ministry of.....	376-8
Party Representation.....	672	EDINBURGH, CITY OF.....	681, 684	Under Secretaries.....	83, 376
Sunshine Hours.....	1038-9	Advocates' Library.....	399	Preparatory Schools.....	537
Training Colleges.....	531, 532	Airport.....	615	Professional.....	516-36
EASTER DAY (1962).....	89, 102	Archbishop (R.C.).....	494	Public Schools.....	538-42
(1958-67).....	188	Art Galleries.....	363-4	School System.....	499
(1500-2000).....	188	Banks.....	1099-1103	Scotland.....	500-1
Earliest and Latest. (Note).....	188	Bishop.....	491	Scottish Certificate of.....	501
Fixed.....	190	Botanic Garden.....	443	Scottish Education Dept.....	429
Easter Island (Pacific).....	838	Building Societies.....	1137	Societies.....	1060
Easter Law Sittings (1962).....	106, 110	Castle, Governor.....	219	Summary (1960-61).....	570
Eastern Association.....	492	Clubs.....	1096, 1097	Technical.....	533-5
Eastern Germany.....	866	County of City.....	(Note) 680	Theological Colleges.....	535-6
East Grinstead, M.P.....	330	Court of Session.....	458	Training Colleges.....	531-3
East Ham, 666; M.P.'s.....	330	Customs and Excise.....	374	Universities and Colleges	
Party Representation.....	672	Duke of, see DUKE			501-12
East India Dock.....	648	Festival (1961).....	1002	Settlements.....	537
East Kilbride (New Town).....	686	General Register House.....	422-3	University Grants Com-	
Eastleigh, 666; M.P.....	330	Government Offices.....	428-31	mittee.....	440
East Lothian.....	680-1	Insurance Companies.....	1127-30	Voluntary Agencies.....	500
Member of Parliament.....	325	Law Courts.....	458	EDUCATIONAL:—	
East Midland Allied Press.....	1050	Lord Provost.....	681	Centres (Adult).....	513-4
East Pakistan.....	753, 755	Members of Parliament.....	330-1	Journals.....	1043-8
East Retford.....	666	National Galleries.....	363-4	Settlements.....	537
East Riding.....	630-2	Newspapers.....	1041	Societies.....	1060
Archdeacon.....	484	Occultations Visible (1962)		Trusts.....	536-7
East Suffolk.....	630-2		146-7	EDWARD VII (1901-1910)	
East Sussex.....	630-2	Penny Rate.....	627		130, 208, 210
Ebbw Vale.....	676	Population.....	681, 684	Edward Medal.....	252
By-election (1960).....	565	Procurator Fiscal.....	459	Family of.....	212
Member of Parliament.....	330	Railway Fares.....	610	Hospital Fund.....	1064
ECCLES, RT. HON. SIR DAVID.....	267	Royal Observatory.....	410	Edward VII Land (Antarctic).....	720
Birthday.....	83	Scottish Academy.....	1051	EDWARD VIII (1936).....	208, 213
Member of Parliament.....	328	Society.....	1073	Abdication.....	213
Minister of Education		Sanderson Laboratories.....	1010	Prince of Wales.....	210
	83, 309, 376	Schools.....	540-2, 546	see also DUKE OF	
Offices Held.....	308-10	Scottish Central Library.....	400	WINDSOR	
Privy Councillor.....	251	Scottish Office.....	428-31	EEC.....	893
Eccles, 666; M.P.....	330	Sheriff, etc.....	459	Agriculture Group.....	966
ECCLESIASTICAL:—		Sunshine (Hours).....	1038-9	Budget.....	965
Causes Register.....	449	Theological Colleges.....	535	Council of Ministers.....	965
Commissioners.....	368	Tide Tables (Leith).....	171-82	European Commission.....	965-6
Courts.....	457	Town Clerk.....	681	External Tariffs.....	964
Household.....	217, 219	Training Colleges.....	532	Labour Policy.....	964-5
Patronage Secretary.....	450			Overseas Development.....	965, 966

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
EEC— <i>continued</i>		Eltham	652	ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>continued</i>	
Restrictive Practices Control	965	College	538	Islands	628
Secretariat	966	Ely, Isle of	630-2	Keeper of the Records	422
State Subsidies	964	Bishop of	233, 481	Kings and Queens	206-7
Tariff Reductions	964	Member of Parliament	334	Lakes	628
Transport Policy	965	Theological College	535	Local Govt. Commission	444
U.K. Membership Project	965	Ely Place, London	645	Mountains	628
EFTA	568, 966-7	EMA	601, 963	Municipal Directory	664-71
Countries	(Note) 864	Emanuel School	538	New Towns	686
Egg Prices	621-2	Embankments, Thames	649	Norman Conquest	629
Eggs Divisions (Ministry of Agriculture)	356	Embassies	817	Patron Saint	692
Eggs, Home-produced	622	Foreign (London)	822-957	Peers of	222
Subsidies	599	Ember Days	190	Population (1961)	567, 628
Egham	666	Emigration, 501-2; Cost of	598	Precedence in	215
EGYPT	197, 940-1	Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge	505	Premier Barony	245
Abu Simbel Temples	1014	Empire State Building	967	Presbyterian Church	490
Communications	941	Gallantry Medal	(Note) 302	Primate	480
Currency	941, 960	Employees (U.K.), Number of	619	Rainfall	628
Exchange Rates	84	Employers' Contributions (National Insurance)	1110, 1115	Rivers	628
Pyramids	200, 941	Organizations	1081-2	Roman Conquest	629
Trade with U.K.	941	EMPLOYMENT:—		Sunshine Hours	628-9
Eichmann Trial (Israel)	582, 583	Average Wages, etc.	620	ENGLAND AND WALES:—	
Illustrations	556	Departments (Ministry of Labour)	397, 398	Adult Colleges	513-4
Eiffel Tower	967	Exchanges	397	Aerodromes	614-5
Eiger, Mt. (Switzerland)	932	Foreign Workers	620	Ages of Population	590
Eindhoven (Netherlands)	902	Hours and Wages	620	Area	589
EIRE, <i>see</i> IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF		Income from (U.K.)	596	Bank Holidays	1137
Eisteddfod	675	Payroll Tax (1961)	346	Borough Councils	624
Elba (Italy)	880	Promotion, Local	599	Building Statistics	593
Election Deposits, Forfeited	306	Services (Min. of Labour)	397	Causes of Death	592
Election Petitions	314	Societies	1060, 1077	Census (1801-1961)	589
Office	457	Statistics	619-20	County Boroughs	624
Elections, Local Govt.	624-5	Enceladus (Satellite)	557	County Councils	624
Elections, Parliamentary (1945-61)	316	Enderbury Island (Pacific)	777, 814	Criminal Statistics	594-5
Electoral Divisions	625	Endowment Assurances	1123-5	Crown Revenues	372
Electorals, Local Government	624, 627	Bonuses	1120-21	Divorce Statistics	590
Parliamentary (Numbers)	316, 324-45	Friendly Societies	1131	Education	498-500
Registration of	598, 1153-4	ENEA	963	Authorities	514-6
Electrical:—		Enemy Property Branch (Board of Trade)	434	Cost of	598, 626
Employers' Association	1081	Enfield	666	Electricity Boards	379
Engineers, Education	521	Members of Parliament	331	Farms (Number)	621
Exports	604	ENGINEERING:—		Fisheries (1960)	623
Museum	405	College (R.N.)	530	Food Subsidies	598
Periodicals	1046	Degrees, etc.	521	Judicature	449-57
Research Association	1088	Employers' Associations	1081	Jury Service	1146
Trades Union 82, 568, 571, 572		Laboratory, National	426	Law Sittings	449
ELECTRICITY:—		Museums	405	Local Government	624-7
Act (1957)	378	Periodicals	1044-9	Motorway Schemes	612
Authorities	378-9	Societies	1060-1	Patron Saints	692
Capital Advances to	601	Technical Colleges	533-5	Police (Strength)	627
Financial Results	618	Trade Unions	1083, 1084-5	Population (1801-1961)	589
Scotland	379	Training	521	(1960)	590
Consumer Expenditure	603	Engineers, Royal	474	Age Distribution	590
Council	378-9	England, Church of, <i>see</i> CHURCH		Prison Population	595
Generating Board	379	ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF	628-74	Public Holidays	1137
Industry	420	Ancient Monuments Board	386	Quarter Days	(Note) 94
Measures	1184	Anglo-Saxons	629	Rateable Value	626
Production	618	Area and Population	589, 628	Rates Levied (Total)	626
Sales (1956-61)	618	Celtic Invasion	629	Roads (Length)	611
Electric Locomotives	611	Christianity Introduced	629	Roman Catholic Church	494
Motor, Miniature	1021	Cities	634-62	Rural District Councils	624
Electron Microscope (Science Notes)	1020	Climate	628-9	Universities	501-9
Electronics Research Division	426	Coldest Month	628	Urban District Councils	624
Elgin	680-1, 684	Counties	630-2	Weather in (1960-61)	1030-39
Elizabeth I (1558-1603)	207	Highest Point (Scafell)	202, 628	Englishmen:—	
Elisabethville (Congolesse Republic)	845	Historical Monuments Commission	386	In Canada	696
Ellesmere Port	666	Historic Buildings Council	386	In U.S.A.	803
Elice Islands (Pacific)	777	History	629	Enham-Alamein Village	1061
El Paso (Texas)	813			Enniskillen U.D.	690
				Entebbe (Uganda)	197, 789, 790
				Entertainments:—	
				Duty, Receipts	597
				Public Spending on	603
				Entomological Societies	1061
				Enugu (Nigeria)	741, 743
				Trade Commissioner	695

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Envoys, <i>see</i> Ambassadors	Euratom 893, 964, 966	Executive, The..... 307
Epact..... 89, 186	Eurochemic..... 963	Executors of Wills..... 1155
Ephemeris Time..... 141-2	Europa (Satellite)..... 157	EXETER..... 666
Ephesus, Temple of Diana..... 200	EUROPE (Continent)..... 194, 195	Bishop of..... 233, 481
Epiphany..... 90, 187-90	Air Mail Rates..... 1171, 1179-81	Member of Parliament..... 331
Episcopal Church in Scotland..... 491	Areas and Populations..... 195	Party Representation..... 672
Theological College..... 535	Areas below Sea Level..... 1090	Recorder..... 455
Episcopal Sees (C. of E.)..... 480-6	Common Market	Training Colleges..... 531, 532
Epochs and Calendars..... 184-93	(Note) 864; 893	University..... 509, 513
Epping, M.P..... 331	Countries..... 195	Exeter College, Oxford..... 502
Epping Forest..... 652	Economic Co-operation..... 963-7	Exeter, Marquess of..... 224
Epsom..... 666	Free Trade Area (EFTA.)	Grand Almoner..... 216
Member of Parliament..... 331	(Note) 864; 966-7	Exhibition of 1851 Committee..... 423
Races 993; Winners..... 976-7	Highest Point..... 202	Exhibitions, Museum..... 403-8
Equalization Grants (Local	Passenger Movement..... 606	Expectation of Life..... 81
Govt.)..... 625	Population..... 194	Explorer Satellites..... 166-7
Equation of Time (Daily)	Standard Time..... 143	Explosives Inspectors..... 387
91, 95, 99, 141	Telephone Charges to..... 1178	Exports Credits Depts..... 379-80
Equator, The..... 194	Tourists from..... 592	Export Depts. (Bd. of Trade)..... 434
Celestial..... 148	Trade Statistics..... 605	Restrictions (Postal)..... 1172-3
Magnetic..... 163	EUROPEAN:—	EXPORTS (U.K.), 1959-60..... 604
Equerries, H.M..... 218	Airways Corporation..... 366, 615	Promotion (Cost)..... 599
Duke of Edinburgh..... 219	Atomic Energy Community	Transit Ports..... 606
Duke of Gloucester..... 220	666	Express Postal Services..... 1174, 1175
Equinoctial Year..... 185, 186	Coal and Steel Community..... 964	External Debt (U.K.)..... 601
Equinox, Autumnal..... 122, 186	Commission (EEC)..... 965-6	Extra-Galactic Nebulae..... 153-4
Spring..... 98, 186	Court of Justice..... 966	Extra-Mural Studies Depts..... 513
Equinoxes..... 89	Economic Commission..... 963	Eye Services (N.H.S.)..... 1106-7
Equivalent Investments..... 1188	Economic Community	Eye (Suffolk), 666; M.P..... 331
Erevan (Armenia)..... 196, 953	347-8, 568, 964-6	
Erfurt (Germany)..... 866	Economic and Social	
Erie, Lake..... 201	Council..... 966	FACTORIES, INSPECTORS OF..... 397-8
Erith..... 666	Free Trade Association..... 966-7	Factory Dept. (Ministry of
(and Crayford), M.P..... 331	Fund (EMA)..... 963	Labour)..... 397-8
Eritrea (Ethiopia)..... 853	Information Service..... 966	Faculties, Court of..... 457
Eros (Planet)..... 158	Investment Bank..... 965	Faculty of Advocates..... 522
ERROLL, R.T. HON. F. J.:—	Joint Executive Services..... 966	F.A. Cup..... 572, 983
Birthday..... 307	Legal Service..... 966	Illustration..... 563
Member of Parliament..... 324	Monetary Agreement..... 601, 963	Fahrenheit Thermometer..... 1183
President, Bd. of Trade..... 82, 83	Nuclear Energy Agency..... 963	Fair Isle..... 679
Privy Councillor..... 251	Parliamentary Assembly	Falkirk, 684; M.P..... 341
Esher, 666; M.P..... 331	964, 966	FALKLAND ISLANDS..... 199, 694, 768
Essen (Germany)..... 200, 863	Payments Union..... 963	Dependencies..... 720
Essex..... 630-2	Productivity Agency..... 963	Falling Stars (Meteors)..... 160-1
Archaeological Society..... 1079	Social Fund..... 965	Falls of Glomach..... 678
Greater London Districts..... 633	Statistical Office..... 966	Falmouth, 666; M.P..... 331
Members of Parliament..... 331	Eurovision..... 1006	Famagusta (Cyprus)..... 758
Estate Duty Offices..... 395, 397	Euston Station..... 654	Family Allowances..... 1114
Rates..... 1165-6	Evangelical Societies..... 1061	Cost of..... 599, 1112
Estate Management (Edu.)..... 521	Union..... 493	Departments..... 411, 412
Estimates, Civil..... 598-9	Evening Defined..... 184	Income Tax..... 1159
Defence Services..... 600	Evening Newspapers..... 1041	Family Doctor Service (N.H.S.)..... 1106
Revenue Departments..... 599	Evening Stars..... 91, 95, 99	Family Names of Peers..... 246-9
666	EVENTS OF THE YEAR (1960-61)	Family Societies..... 1061
Eston..... 666	547-8; 565-83	Fanning Island (Pacific)..... 777
ESTONIA (U.S.S.R.)..... 195, 945, 953	Latest..... 82	FAO..... 820
ETHIOPIA..... 197, 853-4	Everest, Mt..... 201, 202, 745, 900	Far East, The..... 196
British Embassy..... 854	EVERSHED, R.T. HON. LORD..... 237	Farham, 666; M.P..... 332
Calendar..... 192	Chairman, Q.S..... 630	Farmers' Unions..... 1081
Communications..... 853	Master of the Rolls..... 449	Farming Bankruptcies (1960)..... 603
Currency..... 854, 960	Pilgrim Trust..... 444	Periodicals..... 1043-8
Embassy..... 853	Privy Councillor..... 251	Statistics..... 621-3
Emperor..... 204, 853	Evesham..... 666	Farm Workers (U.K.)..... 622
Events (1960-61)..... 579, 580	Examiners, Supreme Court..... 450	Farnborough..... 666
Exchange Rate..... 84, 854	Exchange (Liverpool), M.P..... 336	Farnham, 666; M.P..... 331
Finance and Trade..... 854	EXCHANGE RATES..... 84	Farnworth, 666; M.P..... 331
Production, etc..... 853	Exchequer and Audit Dept..... 379	Farøe (Sheep Island)..... 850
Provincial Capitals..... 854	Estimates..... 598	Farson, Negley, Obituary..... 584
Revolt (1960-61)..... 579, 580	Exchequer Balances..... 596	Farthing abolished (1960)..... 447
Trade with U.K..... 854	Exchequer, Chancellor of the	Fasts and Festivals..... 89
Etna, Mount..... 201	83, 403, 437	Christian..... 138, 187-91
Eton, M.P..... 331	(1924-61)..... 308	Jewish..... 191-2
Eton College..... 539, 652	Court (Scotland)..... 458	Moslem..... 192
v. Harrow (Cricket)..... 981	Excise, Board of..... 372-4	Fats, Home-produced..... 622
Eton Fives..... 986	Revenue from..... 597	Imports..... 604
Euphrates River (Iraq)..... 202, 876		
(Syria)..... 942		

PAGE

Fat Stock:—	
Division (Min. of Agric.)	359
Prices	621
Subsidies	599
Faversham, 666, 1105; M.P.	331
Feasts, Movable	190-1
(1958-67)	188
FEDERATION OF:—	
Malaya	739-41
Nigeria	197, 693, 741-3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	
693, 778-83	
the West Indies	790-7
Fees, Solicitors	1040
Fellahin (Egypt)	940
Felling	666
Feltham, 666; M.P.	331
Fenchurch Street Station	654
Fencing, 1960-61	986
Ferens Art Gallery	658
Fermanagh, County	689, 690
High Sheriff	688
M.P. (Westminster)	331
M.P.'s (Belfast)	687
Fernando Póo (Sp. Guinea)	928
Festival Hall	651
Festivals, Religious	187-92
Fettes College	540
Fez (Morocco)	899
Fezzan (Libya)	801
Fiction of 1960-61	996
Fidel Defensor (Record)	422
Field Marshals	473
Pay and Pensions	465, 471
Fife, Duke of	223, 229
Fifeshire	680-1
Members of Parliament	331
Sheriff, etc.	459
Figure Skating Championships	988
Fiji	199, 694, 768-9
Bishop (R.C.)	497
Finance and Trade	768
Government	768-9
FINANCE:—	
Act (1961)	345-7, 354
Assets of U.K.	601-2
Balance of Payments	448
Bank of England	446
Bank Profits (1958-60)	1137
Bank Rate	82, 347, 1105
Bankruptcies	603
Banks and Banking	1097-1105
Budget (1961-62)	345-7, 567
Estimates	596, 598-600
Surplus	596
Capital Formation	596
Issues	603
Civil Estimates	598-9
Colonial Loans	602
Defence Estimates	600
Dollar Exchanges	84
Economic Regulators (1961)	
346, 347	
Estate Duty	1165-6
European Investment Bank	965
European Settlements	963, 965
External Debt	601
Financial Year	(Note) 98
Floating Debt	601
Food Subsidies	599
Foreign Exchange Rates	84
Gold Reserves	603
Gross Domestic Product	596
Income Tax	1157-62

FINANCE:—continued

Internal Debt	601
International Banks	820-1
Loans Guaranteed	601
Local Government	625-7
National Debt	601-2
National Income	596
National Insurance	1108-15
Pay "Pause" (1961)	568
Personal Incomes	602
Revenue and Expenditure	
345-6, 596	
Distribution	597-600
Sinking Funds	601
Sterling Balances	448
Taxation Changes (1961)	
345-7, 567	
Taxation Revenue	597
War Loans	601
Financial Periodicals	1041, 1046
Financial Secretary:—	
Treasury	307, 437
War Office	307, 472
Financial Year	(Note) 98
Finchley, 666; M.P.	331
Fine Art Commissions	362-3
Fines Levied (1960)	594
FINLAND	195, 854-5
British Embassy	855
Communications	855
Currency	855, 960
Education	855
Embassy	854
Exchange Rate	84
Finance and Trade	605, 855
Government	854, 855
Nobel Prizes	855, 995
Production, etc.	855
Shipbuilding	609
Trade with U.K.	855
Finsbury, 633; M.P.	341
Firearm Certificates	1168
Fireballs	160-1
Fire Insurance:—	
Companies	1127-30
Duc. (Notes) 90, 102, 114, 126	
Policies (Stamp Duty)	1166
Rates	1116
Fire Research Dept.	425
Fire Service:—	
Auxiliary	627
College	389
Cost to Ratepayers	626, 641
Department	389
London	627
Fires in 1960 (London)	627
Fire Societies	1061
First and Principal ADC	216
First Lord of the Admiralty	
83, 460	
(1924-61)	309
First Lord of the Treasury	
83, 436	
First Lord of Aries	
91, 95, 99; 138, 140, 141, 148	
(Zodiac)	168
First Point of Libra	148
First Sea Lord	460
FISH:—	
Consumer Expenditure	603
Imports and Exports	604
Landed (1960)	623
Science Notes	1018, 1024
Fisheries Boards	386, 441
Department	359
Development Commission	375

PAGE

Fisheries Boards—continued

Grants, etc.	599
Laboratories	359, 429
Minister of	307
Fishermen (Numbers Employed)	623
FISHER OF LAMBETH, LORD	547
Life Peer	246
Order of St. John	302
Portrait	553
Royal Victorian Chain	255
Fishing (Angling), Records	990
Fishmongers' Company	637
Hall	647
Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge	
505	
Museum	504, 657-8
Fives	986
Fixed Easter	190
Fixed Stars (1962)	148-9
Flag Officers, R.N.	463-4
Flags, National	823-957
Flaming Gorge Dam (U.S.A.)	609
Flamsteed House, Greenwich	
407, 652	
Flat Racing	976-7
Fleet, H.M., 1961-2	464
Admirals of the	463
Chaplain of the	460
Judge Advocate of the	463
Fleetwood	666
Flinders Range (S. Australia)	725
Flint (Wales)	676
Flintshire	676, 677
Members of Parliament	331
Floods in 1960-61	569
Florence (Italy)	882
Florida (State)	813
Florin, The	447
Flower, Sir Cyril, Obituary	584
Flying Schools	517
Folio Defined	1186
Folkstone, 666, 1105; M.P.	331
Passenger Movements	606
Recorder	455
Foochow (China)	843
FOOD:—	
Civil Estimates	599
Divisions (Min. of Agric.)	
355, 357, 359	
Expenditure, National	603
Exports and Imports	604
Home-produced	621, 622
Ministry of Agriculture	
Fisheries and	355-60
Organization (U.N.)	820
Periodicals	1046
Prices (U.K.)	621-2
Research Association	1088
Laboratories	1090
Scientific Advisers	357
Standards Divn. (Agric.)	358
Subsidies (1961-62)	598, 599
FOOTBALL:—	
Association Football	572, 983
Associations	992
Grounds	993-4
Dimensions	984
Northern Rugby League	982
Rugby Union	982
Forces' Clubs	476
FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1960-61)	573-83
Ministers of State	83, 568
Secretary of State	83, 380
(1924-61)	308
Under Secretaries	83, 380

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Foreign Compensation Com- mission.....	443	FRANCE—continued		French Guiana—continued	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		Bizerta Fighting (1961).....	580-1	Tourists in U.K.....	592
195-9, 822-958		(Illus.).....	558	West Indies.....	198, 860
Air Mail Letters.....	1171-2	British Embassy.....	860	Workers in Britain.....	620
Parcels.....	1179-81	Cabinet.....	856	Freshwater Fisheries Lab.....	429
Ambassadors.....	822-957	Capital.....	195, 860	Friendly Islands (Pacific).....	788
British Chambers of		Cathedrals.....	858	Friendly Societies.....	1131-2
Commerce.....	826-944	Cities.....	860	Membership.....	1131
British Council.....	445	Communications.....	858	Registries.....	382, 598, 1133
Capitals.....	195-9	Constitution		Friends (Quakers).....	493
Currencies.....	84, 960-2	(Fifth Republic).....	857	Marriage Law.....	1150, 1151
Distances by Air.....	967	Currency.....	858	Nobel Peace Prize.....	995
EEC and ECSC.....	964	Defence.....	858	Friern Barnet.....	666
Events (1960-61).....	573-83	Departments.....	856, 859-60	Frimley and Camberley.....	667
Exchange Rates.....	84	Education.....	858	FRUIT:—	
Flags.....	823-957	Embassy.....	856	Consumer Expenditure.....	603
Postage Rates to.....	1170	Events (1960-61).....	576-7	Imports and Exports.....	604
Rulers.....	204-5	Exchange Rate.....	84, 858	Statistics (U.K.).....	621
Shipbuilding.....	600	<i>Fête Nationale</i>	114	Frunze (Kirghizia).....	196, 952
Shipping Arrivals, etc.....	606	Fifth Republic.....	205, 857	Fuel and Power:—	
Owned, etc.....	608-9	Finance.....	858	Consumer Expenditure.....	603
Summer Time.....	142	Flag.....	860	Manpower Employed.....	619
Telephone Rates to.....	1177-8	French Community.....	860-2	Measures.....	1184
Tourists in U.K.....	592	Government.....	856	Ministry of, <i>see</i> Power	
U.K. Aid to.....	598	Language and Literature.....	858	Oil Production (U.K.).....	618
Visitors' Passports.....	566, 959	Mid-European Time.....	143	Statistics.....	617-8
Foreign Office.....	380-1	<i>New Franc</i>	84, 858	Technology (Education).....	521-2
Cost.....	380, 598	New Hebrides.....	776	Fujiyama, Mt.....	201
Passports.....	958-9	Nobel Prizes.....	858, 995	Fulham.....	633
Representatives at U.N.....	819	OECD.....	963	Bishop of (London).....	480
Foreign Orders, etc. (Pre- cedence).....	253	Overseas Departments.....	859-60	Member of Parliament.....	331
Foreign Residents in U.K.....	591	Territories (Islands).....	861-2	Palace.....	645
Foreign Service Messengers.....	381	Population.....	195, 856-7	Funchal (Madeira).....	917
Foreign Workers in Britain.....	620	President.....	204, 856, 857	Funded Debt.....	601
Forester (Infantry) Brigade.....	475	Presidents.....	205	Funding Loans.....	601
Foresters, Ancient Order of.....	1131	Prime Minister.....	856, 857	Funen Island (Denmark).....	849
Forest Products Research De- partment.....	425	Production and Industry.....	857-8	Furlong, The.....	1182
Forestry Commission.....	381-2, 599	Railways.....	858	Furness, Archdeacon (Carlisle).....	485
Education.....	521	Saharan Departments.....	859	Furnished Houses Acts.....	1147, 1148
Imperial Institute.....	361	Secretaries of State.....	856	Furniture, Public Spending on.....	603
Societies.....	1061-2	Shipbuilding.....	600	Further Education.....	499
Forfar (Angus).....	684	Shipping.....	608-9, 858	Department.....	376
Forfeited Election Deposits.....	306	Trade.....	605, 859	Fusilier Brigade.....	474-5
Formby, George, Obituary.....	584	with U.K.....	859	Futuna Islands (French).....	861-2
Formosa (Taiwan).....	196, 841	Universities.....	858	Fylde, Members of Parliament.....	338, 341
Forms of Address, <i>see</i> ADDRESS		Vital Statistics.....	857	GABOON, REPUBLIC OF.....	197, 861
Forres.....	684	War Depts to U.K.....	602	Gaelic Speakers (1951).....	678
Fort de France (Martinique).....	198, 860	<i>France, S.S.</i>	607	GAGARIN, Y. A.—	
Forth, River.....	678	Franchise, The.....	1153-4	Space Flight (1961).....	565, 578, 1013
Bridges.....	202, 613, 678	Frankfurt (Germany).....	863	Portrait.....	554
Conservancy Board.....	372	Franklin (N.W.T., Canada).....	702	Gainsborough, M.P.....	332
Fort Lamy (Chad).....	197, 861	Fraserburgh.....	684	GAITSKELL, RT. HON. H. T. N.—	
Fort Worth (Texas).....	813	Frauds (Statistics).....	594	Birthday.....	307
FOSTER, RT. HON. SIR		Frederickton (New Brunswick).....	705	Inter-Parliamentary Union.....	306
H. B. H. HYLTON.....	269	Bishop.....	487	Leader of Opposition.....	307
Birthday.....	102	Frederick IX, King		Member of Parliament.....	335
Member of Parliament.....	328	204, 253, 255, 849		Offices Held.....	308, 310
Privy Councillor.....	251	Free Church Council.....	1062	Privy Councillor.....	251
Speaker, H. of Commons		Free Church of England.....	493	Galactic Nebulae.....	153
306, 313		Freemasons.....	1062, 1066	Galactic Pole, North.....	144
Foundation Day (Australia).....	89, 90	Masonic Year.....	185	Star Clusters.....	152-3
Founding Hospital.....	1059	Freemen's Guilds.....	674, 1062	Galápagos Islands (Ecuador).....	852
Fowey.....	666	Freetown (Sierra Leone).....	197, 745	Galashiels.....	684
Fox Hunting Season... (Note).....	130	Trade Commissioner.....	695	Galaxies, External.....	153-4
Framlingham College.....	539	Free Trade Association		Galaxy, The.....	153
Franc, New (French).....	84, 858	(EFTA).....	966-7	Gale Measures.....	693 (1189)
FRANCE.....	195, 856-60	Freezing Point.....	1183	Galilee (Israel).....	878
Algeria Referendum (1961).....	577	Freiburg (Germany).....	863	Gallon (Measure).....	1182
Revolt (1961).....	577	Fremantle (W. Australia).....	717, 731	U.S.....	812
Archaeology.....	858	FRENCH COMMUNITY.....	860-2	Gallons and Litres.....	1183, 1185
Area, etc.....	857	Constitution.....	860		
		High Commissioners.....	861-2		
		French Guiana.....	860		
		Polynesia.....	199, 862		
		Revolution.....	857		
		Somaland.....	861		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Galloway, Bishops.....	491, 494	Geographical Societies.....	1062	GHANA—continued	
Member of Parliament.....	332	Geological Liaison Office.....	695	Finance.....	757
Sheriff.....	459	Museum.....	425	Government.....	756
Galston.....	684	Notes.....	1012-27	High Commissioners.....	756
Galtee Mts. (Ireland).....	798	Periods.....	183	Houses of Chiefs.....	756
Galway (Ireland).....	801	Societies.....	1062	Mass Arrests (1960-61).....	82, 579
GAMBIA.....	197, 604, 769-70	Survey.....	425, 1021	President.....	756
Finance and Trade.....	769-70	Geophysics Museum.....	405	Public Debt.....	757
Government.....	770	GEORGE V (1910-36)		Regions.....	756
Ministry.....	770	90, 110, 208, 212		Representatives Abroad.....	756
Gambier Islands (Oceania).....	862	Family.....	213	Trade.....	757
Game and Gun Licences.....	1167-8	Prince of Wales.....	210	Commissioner.....	695
Expire..... (Note)	114	GEORGE VI (1936-52)		U.K. High Commissioner.....	756
Close Times for.....	623	134, 208, 213		Universities.....	511
Dealers' Licences.....	1168	George Cross.....	302	Ghent (Belgium).....	830
Gaming Act (1960).....	352	George Inn, Southwark.....	646	Giant's Causeway.....	798
Offences.....	594	George Medal.....	252	GIBRALTAR.....	195, 604, 770
Gander (Newfoundland).....	706	George Town (Ascension).....	783	Bishops.....	488, 494
Ganges River.....	745	Georgetown (Brit. Guiana)		Distance by Air.....	967
Ganymede (Satellite).....	157	199, 766		Government.....	770
Gaols.....	390	Georgetown (Cayman).....	793	Gifts, Estate Duty.....	1166
Gardening Newspapers.....	1042-4	Georgia (U.S.A.).....	813	Stamp Duty.....	1167
Garden of Eden (Iraq).....	877	Georgia (U.S.S.R.).....	196, 945, 951	GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS	
Garibaldi (Italy).....	587, 880	German, Sir Edward,		199, 694, 777	
Garston (Liverpool), M.P.....	336	Centenary.....	94, 587	Gillingham (Kent).....	667
Garter, Order of the:—		German Emperors.....	210	Member of Parliament.....	332
King of Arms.....	253, 362	Germans in U.K.:—		Girl Guides Association.....	1062
Knights.....	253	Residents.....	591	Girls' Clubs, etc.....	1062
Precedence.....	215, 683	Tourists (1960).....	592	National Insurance Contri-	
Ladies.....	253	Workers.....	620	butions.....	1115
GAS:—		Germany.....	195, 862-6	Public Day School Trust.....	544
Boards.....	382	Potsdam Agreement.....	862-3	Schools.....	543-6
Consultative Councils.....	382	War of 1939-45.....	862	Unemployment.....	619
Consumer Expenditure.....	603	Germany, Eastern.....	866	Girton College, Cambridge.....	505
Council.....	382	Refugees (1949-61).....	866	Girvan.....	684
Capital Advances to.....	601	Trade with U.K.....	866	Glamorganshire.....	676, 677
Financial Results.....	617	GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC		GLASGOW, CITY OF.....	200, 681, 684
Newspapers.....	1046	OF.....	195, 863-5	Archaeological Society.....	1080
Production.....	618	Agriculture.....	864	Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
Sales (1960-61).....	617	Air Transit to.....	865	Bishop.....	491
Gateshead, 667; M.P.'s.....	332	British Embassy.....	865	Clubs.....	1096, 1097
GATT.....	821, 963	Cabinet.....	863	Clyde Road Tunnel.....	613
Gatwick Airport.....	614	Capital.....	865	Clyde Trusts.....	440
Cost to Taxpayers.....	615	Chancellor.....	863	County of City..... (Note)	680
Gaza (Israel).....	878	Coal Production.....	864	Customs and Excise.....	374
G.C.E.....	499	Communications.....	865	Insurance Companies.....	1128-30
Gdansk (Danzig).....	915	Currency.....	960	Lord Provost.....	681
Geelong (Victoria).....	730	Education and Welfare.....	865	Members of Parliament.....	332
Geffrye Museum.....	645-6	EEC and ECSC.....	964	Newspapers.....	1041
Gelliger.....	676	Embassy.....	863	Passenger Movements.....	606
Gelsenkirchen (Germany).....	863	Finance.....	864	Passport Office.....	958
Genealogists, Society of.....	1139	Industrial Production.....	864	Penny Rate.....	627
GENERAL:—		Labour Statistics.....	864	Population.....	681, 684
Board of Control (Scotland).....	430	Länder.....	863	Procurator Fiscal.....	459
Certificate of Education.....	499	Premiers.....	864	Railway Fares.....	610
Council of the Bar.....	522	Language and Literature.....	865	Royal College of Science and	
Dental Council.....	520	Nobel Prizes.....	865, 995	Technology.....	510
GENERAL ELECTION (1959)		OECD.....	963	School of Art.....	518
303, 311, 324-45		Political Parties.....	863-4	Schools.....	541, 546
Forfeited Deposits.....	306	Population.....	195, 863	Sheriffs, etc.....	459
Votes Cast.....	316	President.....	863	Shipping.....	606
General Elections (1945-59).....	316	Refugees received.....	866	Sunrise (1962) 93, 97, 101, etc.	
GENERAL:—		Shipbuilding.....	609	Sunshine (Hours).....	1038-9
Medical Council.....	523	Shipping.....	608-9	Theological Colleges.....	535, 536
Nursing Councils.....	353, 526	Standard Time.....	143	Town Clerk.....	681
Officers.....	473-4	Trade.....	605, 864	Trade.....	606
Pay and Pensions.....	465, 471	with U.K.....	864	Training Colleges.....	532
Optical Council.....	527	Visitors' Passport to.....	959	University.....	510, 513
Register Office.....	382	Vital Statistics.....	863	Weather Forecasts.....	1178
Cost (1961-62).....	598	Geristom (Transvaal).....	925	Glass Fibre (Science Notes).....	1021-2
Registry Office (Edinburgh).....	430	GHANA.....	197, 693, 755-7	Glastonbury.....	667
Genetics Research Units.....	401	Area and Population.....	197, 756	Glenalmond, Trinity College.....	541
Geneva (Switzerland).....	933	Citizenship.....	694, 1140	Glenrothes (New Town).....	686
Genoa (Italy).....	200, 882	Communications.....	756-7	Glen Canyon Dam.....	809
Gentlemen-at-Arms.....	218	Currency.....	961	Globular Clusters.....	152-3
Gentlemen Ushers.....	217, 253-5, 313	Events (1960-61).....	579-81	Glossop.....	667

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Gloucester.....	667	Government Actuary.....	382-3, 598	GREECE—continued	
Assizes.....	453	Chemists.....	425	Currency.....	868, 961
Bishop.....	233, 254, 482	Copyright.....	431	Embassy.....	866-7
Freemen's Committee.....	674	Hospitality Fund.....	383; Cost 598	Exchange Rate.....	84, 868
Member of Parliament.....	332	Information Dept.....	392-4	Government.....	867
Party Representation.....	672	Laboratory.....	425	Kings of the Hellenes.....	866
Recorder.....	455	GOVERNMENT OFFICES.....	355-443	Language and Literature.....	868
Gloucestershire.....	630-2	Building (Cost).....	599	OECD.....	963
Archaeological Societies.....	1079	Northern Ireland.....	688	Production.....	867-8
Members of Parliament.....	332	Union Jack Flown.....	221	Shipping.....	608-9
Glydebourne Opera.....	1002	Government of Ireland Act.....	688	Standard Time.....	143
GMT.....	140-1, 143	Government Publications.....	431	Trade with U.K.....	868
Goa (Portuguese India).....	196, 918	Government Whips.....	304-5	Visitors' Passports to.....	959
Gobi (Mongolia).....	897	Governors-General.....	693	Green Cloth, Board of.....	218
Godalming.....	667	Gower, M.P.....	332	Green Jackets Brigade.....	475
GODBER, J. B.:—		Goya Theft (1961).....	570	Green Label Post.....	1175
Birthdays.....	83	Illustrations.....	559	Greenland.....	202, 850
Member of Parliament.....	332	Gozo (Malta).....	195, 774	Green Line Coach Routes.....	655-6
Minister of State.....	83, 380, 568	Graduated Pension Scheme		GREENOCK.....	684
GODDARD, LORD.....	238		1110-11	Member of Parliament.....	332
Privy Councillor.....	251	Contracting Out.....	1110-11	Tide Tables.....	171-82
Godmanchester, Huntingdon		Contributions.....	1110-11, 1115	Green Rod, Usher of the.....	253
and.....	667	Rates of Pension.....	1111	GREENWICH.....	633, 652
Godolphin School.....	544	Graham's Land.....	720, 768	Charlton House.....	652
Godthaab (Greenland).....	850	Grainger, Percy, Obituary.....	584	Cutty Sark.....	652
Goehr, Walter, Obituary.....	584	Grain Imports.....	604	Hospital.....	652
Golborne.....	667	Grammar Schools.....	499, 500	Magistrates Court.....	455
GOLD:—		Gramophone Record Produc-		Mean Time.....	140-1, 143
Bank Price.....	(Note) 446	tion.....	1008	Member of Parliament.....	332
Coins.....	447	Grampian Hills.....	678	Meridian.....	143
Mining, S. Africa.....	925	Gran Chaco (Argentina).....	824	National Maritime Museum	
Movements, U.S.A.....	807	Grand Almoner.....	216		407
Reserves (U.K.).....	603	Grand Coulee Dam (U.S.A.).....	809	Occultations Visible (1962)	
GOLD COAST, <i>see</i> GHANA		Grand National.....	572, 977, 993		146-7
Gold Cup (Ascot).....	977	Grand Prix de Paris.....	977	Royal Naval Colleges.....	539
Golden Gate Bridge.....	202	Grand Turk.....	198, 793	Royal Observatory.....	410, 652
Golden Number.....	89, 186	Grangemouth.....	684	Sideral Time.....	141
Goldsmiths' Company and		GRANT, R.T. HON. W.:—		Tunnel.....	649
Hall.....	637, 647	Lord Advocate.....	83, 400	Gregorian Calendar.....	(Note) 189
Librarian (London Univ.).....	507	Member of Parliament.....	332	Grenada (W. Indies)	
Gold Stick.....	216	Privy Councillor.....	251		198, 790, 795-6
(Scotland).....	219	Statute Law Committee.....	432	Grenadines (Windward Islands)	
Golf, 572, 984; Courses.....	994	Graham's Land.....	720, 768		796
Unions, etc.....	992	Bishop of (Lincoln).....	482	Grenoble (France).....	860
Gonville and Caius College,		Member of Parliament.....	332	Grey College (Durham Univ.)	
Cambridge.....	505	Recorder.....	455		507
Good Friday (1962).....	89, 102	Grass Harvests.....	623	Greyfriars Coll., Oxford Univ.	
Posts, etc.....	1177	Graves Art Gallery.....	658		503
Goods Vehicle Licences.....	613, 1169	Gravesend.....	667	Greyhound Derby.....	990, 994
Production and Export.....	1008	Member of Parliament.....	332	Grey of Falloden, Visct.,	
Goole, 667; M.P.....	332	Recorder.....	455	Centenary.....	588
Gorbals (Glasgow), M.P.....	332	Gray's Inn.....	522, 646	Grimsby, <i>see</i> Great Grimsby	
Gordonstoun School.....	541	Graz (Austria).....	827	Grocers Bankruptcy (1960).....	603
Gorky (R.S.F.S.R.).....	200, 950	Great Barrier Reef.....	711	Grocers Company.....	637
Gorton (Manchester), M.P.....	336	Great Bear Lake.....	201	Groningen (Netherlands).....	902
Gosforth.....	667	GREAT BRITAIN, <i>see</i> UNITED		Gross Tonnage Defined.....	1184
Gosport.....	667	KINGDOM		Grouse Shooting. (Notes) 118, 134	
Member of Parliament.....	332	Greater London.....	633	Guadalajara (Mexico).....	866
Göteborg (Sweden).....	931	Council.....	568, 624	Guadeloupe.....	198, 860
Gough Island (Tristan).....	784	Greatest Rainfall.....	1034	GUAM.....	199, 802, 813, 814-5
Gourock.....	684	Great Grimsby.....	667	Guarantees, Stamp Duty.....	1166
Govan, M.P.....	332	Bishop of (Lincoln).....	482	Guardians' Allowances.....	1110
Governing Bodies Association		Freemen's Guild.....	674	Cost (1959-60).....	1112
(Boys' Schools).....	541	Member of Parliament.....	332	Court Orders (1960).....	595
GOVERNMENT, THE:—		Recorder.....	455	Guards, Brigade of.....	474
Appointments.....	82, 83, 565	Great Marlborough Street		GUATEMALA.....	198, 869
British Commonwealth.....	693	Court.....	455	British Legation.....	869
British Constitution.....	303	"Great" Nebula.....	154	Currency.....	869, 961
Cabinet.....	82, 83, 565	Great Seal (Scotland).....	683	Legation.....	869
Local Government.....	624-7	Great Slave Lake.....	201	Trade with U.K.....	869
Party Government.....	304-5	Great Yarmouth.....	671	Guatemala (City).....	869
Prime Minister.....	307	Member of Parliament.....	344	Guayra Falls (Brazil).....	203
Printing Office (H.M.S.O.)		GREECE.....	195, 866-9	Guernsey.....	691-2
	431-2	British Embassy.....	868	Airport.....	615
Sovereign, The.....	303	Cabinet.....	866	Dean (Winchester).....	480
		Communications.....	868	Population.....	589

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
GUEST, LORD.....	238	HAITI.....	198, 202, 790, 870-1	HARDING OF PETHERTON, LORD.....	236
Lord of Appeal.....	449, 572	British Embassy.....	871	Birthday.....	473
Privy Councillor.....	251	Communications.....	870	Field Marshal.....	473
Guiana, British.....	199, 694, 765-6	Currency.....	871, 961	Gold Stick.....	216
Guiana, French.....	199, 860	Embassy.....	870	HARE, RT. HON. J. H.:—	
Guiana, Netherlands.....	199, 902	Production, etc.....	870	Birthday.....	307
Guided Missile Destroyers.....	464	Halden Reactor (Norway).....	963	Minister of Labour.....	83, 310, 397
Guided Weapons Dept.....	365	Halesowen.....	667	Offices Held.....	309, 310
Guildford.....	667	(Oldbury and), M.P.....	338	Privy Councillor.....	251
Bishop of.....	233, 482	Half Quarter Days.....		HAREWOOD, EARL OF.....	227
Cathedral.....	548, 1009	(Notes) 94, 106, 118, 130		Birthday.....	94
Member of Parliament.....	332	Halicarnassus (Mausoleum).....	200	Harewood House.....	656
Museum.....	658	HALIFAX.....	667	Hargeisa (Somalia).....	923
Party Representation.....	672	Archdeacon (Wakefield).....	486	Harlington, Hayes and.....	667
Recorder.....	455	Member of Parliament.....	333	Member of Parliament.....	333
Guildhall.....	646	Party Representation.....	672	Harlow.....	667, 686
Justice Rooms.....	455	Recorder.....	455	Harmsworth Newspapers.....	1050
Museum.....	648	Halifax (Nova Scotia).....	706	Harold II.....	620
School of Music.....	529, 634	Trade Commissioner.....	695	HARRIS, SIR ARTHUR T.....	272
Guilds (Livery Companies).....	637-9	Hallam, M.P.....	340	Birthday.....	478
GUINEA, REPUBLIC OF.....		Hallamshire, Master Cutler.....	660	Marshal of the R.A.F.....	478
197, 869-70		Halle (E. Germany).....	866	Harrogate.....	667
British Embassy.....	870	Hallé Orchestra.....	1001, 1002	Member of Parliament.....	333
Currency.....	870	Halley's Comet.....	162	Harrow.....	653, 667
Government.....	869-70	Hall Green, M.P.....	326	Members of Parliament.....	333
Production, etc.....	870	Hallowmas.....	(Note) 130	Party Representation.....	672
Trade with U.K.....	870	Eve.....	126	Penny Rate.....	626
Guinea (Portuguese).....	917	Hallstein, Prof. W. (EEC).....	965	Harrow School.....	539
(Spanish).....	928	Haltemprice, 667; M.P.....	333	Eton v. Harrow Cricket.....	981
"Guineas, The".....	977, 993	Hamburg (City).....	200, 863	Hartlepool.....	667
Gujarat (State), India.....	746, 750	Air Transit to.....	865	Member of Parliament.....	333
Gulf Stream (Norway).....	904	Hamburg (Land).....	863	Recorder.....	455
Gun Licences.....	(Note) 114, 1167-8	Ham House, Petersham.....	652	Harvard University.....	812
Gurkhas (Nepal).....	900	Hamilton (Bermuda).....	198, 763	Harvest Moon.....	(Note) 122; 160
Gustav VI Adolf, King.....		Hamilton (Lanarkshire).....	684	Harvests of 1961.....	623
205, 212, 253, 255, 930		Member of Parliament.....	333	Harwell Atomic Research	
Guthrie, Sir Tyrone.....	271	Hamilton (Ontario).....	708	Group.....	364
Portrait.....	562	Hamilton River (Labrador).....	706	Harwich.....	667
Guy's Hospital.....	523	HAMILTON, DUKE OF.....	223	Member of Parliament.....	333
Gwadar (Oman).....	899	Chancellor, St. Andrew's		Passenger Movement.....	606
		University.....	509	Shipping.....	606
HAARLEM (NETHERLANDS).....	902	Hereditary Keeper.....	219	Haslingden.....	667
Harbersdassers Company.....	638	Knight of the Thistle.....	253	Hastings.....	667, 1105
H.A.C.....	646	Lord Steward.....	216	Archdeacon (Chichester).....	481
Hackney, Borough.....	633	Premier Peer of Scotland.....	223	Battle of.....	620
Archdeacon.....	480	Privy Councillor.....	251	Member of Parliament.....	333
Members of Parliament.....		Royal Company of		Recorder.....	455
332, 341		Archers.....	219	Sunshine Hours (1960-61).....	1038-9
Hackney Carriage Licences.....	1168	Hammarskjöld, Dag 574, 577, 581		Hatfield (New Town).....	686
Hackney Carriages (Number).....	613	Accidental Death (1961).....	581, 584	Hatfield College (Durham).....	507
Haddington.....	684	Hammersmith.....	633	House.....	656-7
Hadhramaut (Aden).....	759	Bridge.....	644	Haura (Sheikhdum, Adea).....	759
Hadrian's Wall.....	620	Flyover Road.....	612	Havana (Cuba).....	198, 200, 847
Hagen (Germany).....	863	Member of Parliament.....	333	Haverfordwest.....	676
Hague, The (Netherlands).....		Hammett, Dashiell, Obitt.....	584	HAWAII.....	199, 803, 813
195, 902		Hampten Park, Glasgow.....	993	Population Density.....	802
British Embassy.....	902	Hampshire.....	630-2	Hawick.....	684
Intl. Court of Justice.....	819	County Cricket Champions.....	573, 978	Hawkers' Licences.....	1168
Haifa (Israel).....	879	Hampstead, 633; M.P.....	333	Hayes and Harlington.....	667
Haile Selassie, Emperor.....	204, 853	Archdeacon of.....	480	Member of Parliament.....	333
HAILES, LORD.....	238	Hampton Court Palace.....	652-3	Hazel Grove and Bramhall.....	667
Governor-General, Fed. of		Hampsworth, M.P.....	326	Headmasters.....	538-42
the West Indies.....	790	Hanging Gardens.....	200	Headmasters' Association.....	1063
Privy Councillor.....	251	Hankow (China).....	200, 843	Headmasters' Conference.....	537, 538
Haileybury and I.S.C.....	539	Hanoi (N. Vietnam).....	196, 956	Schools.....	538-42
HAILSHAM, VISCOUNT.....	231	Hanover (Germany).....	863	Headmistresses' Associations.....	1063
Birthday.....	307	Air Transit to.....	865	Head of River Races.....	988
Leader, H. of Lords.....	83, 400	House of.....	208	Head Teachers' Associations.....	1063
Lord President.....		"Hansard".....	311, 431, 1043	HEALTH:—	
83, 251, 308, 400		Editors.....	313	Insurance, National.....	1108, 1111
Minister for Science and		Society.....	1063	Laboratories.....	420-1
Technology.....	83, 400	Harbin (China).....	843	Minister of.....	307, 383
Offices Held.....	308-10	Harborough, M.P.....	333	(1924-61).....	309
Rector, Glasgow Univ.....	510	Harding, Gilbert, Obituary.....	584		
Haiphong (Vietnam).....	956				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
HEALTH:—continued		HER MAJESTY'S FLEET	464	Historical MSS. Commission	422
Ministry of	383-5	HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS	307	Monuments, Royal Com-	
Cost of	598	Hermes (Planet)	158	missions	386
Under Secretaries	307, 383	Herne Bay	667	Periodicals	1042-4
Scottish Department	429-30	Herring Industry Board	386	Records (Scotland)	422
Service, see NATIONAL		Statistics (1960)	623	Research, Institute of	507
HEALTH SERVICE		Herstmonceux, Royal Observa-		Year, The	185
Services, Local (Cost)	626	tory	410	Historic Buildings:—	
Welsh Board	385	Hertford	667	Councils	386
WHO	820	Assizes	453	National Buildings Record	
Heanor	667	Member of Parliament	333	1029, 1068	
Heart Diseases, Deaths from	592	Hertford College, Oxford	502	Preservation (Cost)	599
Hearts of Oak (F.S.)	1131	Hertfordshire	630-2	Historic Houses Open	656-7
HEATH, RT. HON. E. R. G.:—		Greater London Districts	633	History, Books on (1960-61)	997
Birthday	83	Members of Parliament	333	Societies	1063, 1067
Lord Privy Seal	83, 310, 380	Herzsprung-Russell Diagram		Hitchin, 667; M.P.	334
Member of Parliament	326	151-2, 253		Hitler, Adolf	862
Privy Councillor	251	Hessen (Germany)	863	H.M.S.O.	431-2
Heathrow Airport	614	Heston and Isleworth	667	Hoangho River	202
Cost to Taxpayers	615	Member of Parliament	333	Hobart (Tasmania)	717, 728
Heat Measures	1184	HEXHAM:—		Archbishop (R.C.)	496
Hebburn	667	Bishop (R.C.)	494	University	511
Hebrew Calendar	191-2	Member of Parliament	333	Hockey	983-4
Hebrides, The	679	Heysham	668	Associations	992
Hebrides, New	199, 776	Heywood, 667; M.P.	333	Hodeida (Yemen)	956, 957
Hectares and Acres	1185	Hibernia (Ireland)	798	HODSON, LORD	222, 239
Hectolitres and Bushels	1184	Hidalgo (Planet)	158	Lord of Appeal	449
Heddingham Castle	657	Hides and Skins (Imports)	604	Privy Councillor	251
Hedon	667	High Almoner to H.M.	216	Hokkaido Island (Japan)	202, 884
Heeley (Sheffield), M.P.	340	Higham Ferrers	667	Holborn, 633; M.P.	334
Heidelberg (Germany)	863	HIGH COMMISSIONERS	698-757	Penny Rate	626
Heights above Sea Level	202	Precedence	215	Holbrook School (R.N.)	530
Heirs, Titles Borne by	249	High Constable (Scotland)		Holford, Sir William	274
Heirs to Titles	222-46	218, 245		Fine Art Commission	363
Hejaz (Arabia)	922	High Court of Justice	449-50	Holiday Posts	1177
Hejira Years	192	Cases (Distribution) (Note)	452	Holidays Association	367
Helensburgh	684	Judges	352, 449-50, 571, 572	Holidays, Bank	1137
Helicopter Stations	614	of Justiciary (Scotland)	458	Public	1137
Hellens, King of the	866	Highest Buildings	967	Holidays with Pay (Legal	
Hellespont (Turkey)	937	Mountains	201	Notes)	1152-3
Helsinki (Finland)	195, 855	Highgate Cemetery	644	Holland, see NETHERLANDS	
Helston	667	School	539	Holland (Lincolnshire)	630-2
Hemel Hempstead	667	Highland Brigade	475	Member of Parliament	334
Development Corporation	686	Highlands, The	678	Holland, Sir Sidney, Obitt.	584
Member of Parliament	333	High Peak, M.P.	333	Holloway Prison, Governor	390
Hemingway, Ernest, Obituary	584	High Sheriffs:—		Holmhead, Cumnock and	684
Hemsworth, M.P.	333	England	630	Holograph Will (Scots Law)	1156
Hendon, 667; M.P.'s	333	Northern Ireland	688	Holy Days and Saints Days	190
Penny Rate	626	Wales	677	Holy Innocents	134
Hengist and Horsa	629	High Water (1962)	171-82	Holy Land, The (Israel)	878
Henley on Thames	667	Highways Administration		Holy Loch Polaris Base	565, 567
Member of Parliament	333	435, 611-2		Illustration	555
Regatta	988, 994	High Wycombe	667	HOLYOAKE, RT. HON. K. J.:—	
Henry VIII	207	Hilary Law Sittings (1962)		Prime Minister, New	
Henry, O., Centenary	122, 588	90, 94, 98, 102		Zealand	573, 733
Herald Painter (Scotland)	362	HILL, RT. HON. CHARLES:—		Privy Councillor	251
Heralds	362	Birthday	83, 90	Holy See, The	906-7
College	362, 645	Member of Parliament	336	Holy Thursday	106
Scottish	362	Minister of Housing and		Hollywood U.D.	690
Herat (Afghanistan)	823	Local Govt.	83	Home Affairs (1960-61)	
Hercules, Pillars of	897	Offices Held	310	547-8; 565-72	
Hereditary:—		Privy Councillor	251	Home Counties Brigade	474
Keepers (Scotland)	219	Hillhead, M.P.	332	Home Department, Scottish	
Lord High Constable	218, 245	Hillsborough, M.P.	340	430-1	
Master of the Household	218	Himachal Pradesh (State)	746, 752	Homeless Children's Society	1063
Standard Bearer (Scotland)		Himalaya Mountains	201, 745	Home Fleet, C-in-C	463
218, 226		Hinckley	667	HOME, RT. HON. EARL OF	227
Hereford	667	Hindu Kush (Afghanistan)	822	Birthday	83
Assizes	453	HINSHELWOOD, SIR C.	273	Offices Held	308
Bishop	233, 482	Chemistry Medal	1027	Privy Councillor	251
Cathedral School	539	Order of Merit	254	Royal Coy. of Archers	219
Member of Parliament	333	Oxford University	503	Secretary of State	83, 308, 380
Recorder	455	Hire Purchase (Law)	1144	Home Magazines	1042-4
Herefordshire	630-2	Agreement (Duty)	1166	HOME OFFICE	387-90, 624
		Hispaniola	790, 851, 870	Aliens Department	387-8
				Children's Department	388

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
HOME OFFICE—continued		Hotel Management (Education)		HOUSE OF LORDS—continued	
Estimates.....	598	Periodicals.....	520	Life Peers.....	246
Ministers of State.....83, 387, 568		Rateable Values.....	1046	Longest Sitting.....	311
Secretary of State.....83, 387		Hottest Day.....	625	Lord Chairman.....	313
(1924-61).....	308	Hottest Place.....	1034	Lord High Chancellor.....312, 449	
Under Secretaries.....83, 308		Houghton le Spring.....	1034	Office.....	450
Home-produced Food.....621, 622		Member of Parliament.....	667	Lords of Appeal.....	449
Home Safety Act (1961).....	353	Hours of Work, Average 620, 622		Money Bills.....	311
HOMES OF SPORT.....	993-4	in U.S.A.....	809	Numbers.....	311
Homes, Various.....	1063	Household Cavalry.....	474	Officers.....	313
Homicide Act (1957).....	594	Household Expenditure (1960) 603		Parliamentary Summary.....	345-51
Statistics.....	592	Households, Royal.....	216	Privileges.....	315
Honduras, British.....	766	House of Bishops.....	486	Procedure.....	314
HONDURAS, REPUBLIC 198, 871-2		of Clergy.....	486	Quorum.....	314
British Embassy.....	872	HOUSE OF COMMONS.....	646	Records Office.....	422
Currency.....871, 661		Alphabetical List.....317-23		Representative Peers.....	305
Embassy.....871		By-Elections (1945-61).....		Serjeant at Arms.....	313
Trade with U.K.....872		316, 565, 566, 567		Speaker.....	312
HONG KONG.....196, 694, 770-2		Chairmen of Committees.....	313	Whips.....	304-5
Air Services.....	773	Clerk of.....313, 314		HOUSE OF WINDSOR 208, 212, 214	
Bishops.....488, 496		Committees.....314-5		House Purchase and Housing	
Climate.....	771	Debates.....314-5		Act (1959).....	1132
Communications.....	771	Deputy Chairman.....	313	Houses, British Royal.....	206-9
Currency.....771, 661		Election Petitions.....	314	Houses, Income Tax on.....	1157-8
Distance by Air.....	967	Estimates.....	598	Houses, Local Authority.....	593
Exchange Rate.....84		General Election (1959).....	303	HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT	
Finance and Trade.....605, 771		General Elections 1945-59.....	316	311-2, 646, 650	
Government.....771-2		Harvard.....311, 432, 1043		Buildings (Cost).....599	
Leased Territory.....	695	Heirs to Peerages.....	313	Houses Open to Public.....656-7	
London Office.....	772	Hours of Meeting.....	314	HOUSING:—	
New Territories.....	771	Journals (Access).....	422	Acts 1959.....	1132
Standard Time.....	143	Leader.....83		Architecture (1960-61).....	1010
University.....	513	Longest Sitting.....	311	Associations.....	1063
Honiara: Solomon Islands.....	777	Majorities.....	305	Building Societies.....	1132-7
Honiton, 667; M.P.....	334	Members.....317-45		Conversions, etc.....	593
Honolulu (Hawaii).....199, 813		Number.....	311	Cost:—	
Distance by Air.....	967	Northern Ireland.....	687	to Ratepayers.....593, 626, 641	
Honorary Physicians (Civil).....	220	Officers.....	313	to Taxpayers.....593, 598	
Honourable Artillery Com- pany.....	646	Origin of.....	311	Furnished Houses Acts	
Honours Awarded (1961) 222, 295, 297-8, 547		Parliamentary Summary.....	345-51	1147, 1148	
Honours (Political) Scrutiny		Payment of Members.....311, 598		Inspectorate.....	392
Committee.....	414	Pensions for M.P.'s.....	311	Insurance.....	1116
Honshū (Japan).....	202, 884	Political Parties.....303, 304-5		Landlord and Tenant.....1147-8	
Hoover Dam (U.S.A.).....809-10		Previous Question.....	315	New Towns.....	686
HORE, RT. HON. LORD JOHN:—		Privileges of Members.....	315	Personal Expenditure.....	603
Birthday.....83		Procedure.....314-5		Planning Law.....	1153
Minister of Works.....83, 310, 441		Question Time.....	314	Registration of Title.....	399
Privy Councillor.....	252	Quorum.....	314	Rent Acts.....1147-8	
Horizon, Distances of.....	203	Records.....	422	Control Limits.....	1147
Horncastle, M.P.....	334	Resignation of Members.....	314, 652	Slum Clearance.....	593
Hornchurch, 667; M.P.....	334	Serjeant at Arms.....	313	Statistics.....	593
Horniman Museum.....	646	Speaker.....	315	L.C.C.....	640, 641
Hornsey, 667; M.P.....	334	Speakers since 1860.....	306	HOUSING AND LOCAL	
Horse Guards, Whitehall.....	646	Strangers' Gallery.....	646	GOVERNMENT:—	
Horse Race:—		Supply Committee.....	315	Minister of.....83, 391	
Betting Levy Board 350-1, 390		Suspension of Members.....	315	Ministry of.....391-2, 624	
Totalisator Board.....350, 390		Vacant Seats.....	314	Estimates (1961-62).....	598
HORSE RACES.....976-7		Ways and Means Committee		Under Secretaries.....83, 391	
Horse Shoe Fall (Brit. Guiana) 765		315		Welsh Office.....	392
Horse Show, International.....990		Whips.....304-5		Scottish Depts.....429-30, 430-1	
Horsham, 667; M.P.....	334	Women Members.....	306	Houston (U.S.A.).....	200, 813
Horticultural Society, Royal 1073		House of Keys.....	691	Hove, 667; M.P.....	334
Horticulture (Education).....	517	House of Laity.....	486	Howden (Yorks.), M.P.....	334
Advisers (Min. of Agric.).....	357	HOUSE OF LORDS.....	646	Howlake.....	667
Divisions (Min. of Agric.).....	355	Bills.....	311	Huascarán, Mt. (Peru).....	201, 911
Research Stations.....	1090	Composition.....	311	Hucknall.....	667
Hospital Accommodation		Court of Appeal.....	314-5	Huddersfield.....	667
(N.H.S.).....	1107	Debates.....314-5		Members of Parliament.....	334
Boards (N.H.S.).....385, 1107		Estimates.....	598	Party Representation.....	673
Funds, King Edward's.....	1064	Expenses of Members.....	311	Recorder.....	455
Hospitality Fund, Govt.....	383	Hours of Meeting.....	314	Hughenden Manor.....	653
Hospitals, N.H.S.....	1107	Judicial Authority.....	694	Hughes Hall, Cambridge.....	505
Societies.....	1063	Leader.....	307	Hugh Town (Scilly Islands).....	628
Teaching.....523-5, 1107				HULL, GEN. SIR RICHARD.....	274
				C.I.G.S.....	472

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
HULL, CITY OF.....660-1, 667	Ifni (Spanish Sahara).....928	INCOME TAX—continued
Bishop of (York).....484	Iguassu Falls.....832	Settlements.....1161
Ferens Art Gallery.....658	Ilford, 667; M.P.'s.....334	Single Persons.....1157
Lord Mayor.....661	Ilkeston, 667; M.P.....334	Small Income Relief.....1161
Members of Parliament.....334	Illegitimacy (Legal Notes)	Special Commissioners.....395
Party Representation.....673	1138, 1144-5	Specimen Tables.....1157-60
Passenger Movement.....606	Illinois (State).....813	Standard Rates.....1157, 1162
Penny Rate.....626	I.L.O.....819-20	Statutory Income.....1157-9
Recorder.....455, 661	IMCO.....821	Surtax.....345, 346, 1161, 1162
Shipping.....606	IMF.....566, 568, 821, 963	Taxable Income.....1159
Stipendiary.....455, 661	Immediate Annuities.....1119	Wife's Earned Income.....1160
Tidal Predictions.....171-82	Immigration Branch, Home	Year.....(Note) 102; 185, 1157
Training Colleges.....532	Office.....387-8	Indefatigable Sea School.....530
University.....509, 513	Immigration Statistics.....591-2	Independence Day (U.S.A.).....114
Hull (Quebec).....709	IMPERIAL:—	Independent Methodists.....492
Hulme, Bishop of (Manchester).....485	College (Science and	Independent Newspapers.....1041-4
Humane Society, Royal.....1073	Technology).....507	Independent Schools.....500
Humber Laboratory.....427	Conference.....693	Independents (Congregational-
Humboldt Current.....852, 911	Defence College.....375	ists).....493
HUNGARY.....195, 872-3	General Staff.....472	INDEPENDENT TELEVISION
British Legation.....873	Institute, see Common-	AUTHORITY.....1007
Currency.....873, 961	wealth Institute	INDIA:—
Government.....872	Politics (1960-61).....565-8	Climate.....746
Legation.....872	Service Medal.....252	Crown of, Order.....256
Nobel Prizes.....995	Service Order.....252	Star of, Order.....254
Production, etc.....872-3	War Museum.....407, 598	Indianapolis (Indiana).....813
Standard Time.....143	Weights and Measures.....1182	Indiana (State).....813
Trade with U.K.....873	IMPORTS (1959-60).....604	Indian Empire Order.....254
Hungerford Bridge.....644	Depts. (Board of Trade).....434	Knights.....256-96
Hungry Horse Dam (U.S.A.).....810	Duties, Revenue from.....597	Indian Museum (V. and A.).....406
Hunters' Moon.....(Note) 126; 160	Transit Ports.....606	Indian Ocean, 199; Survey.....1022
Huntingdon and Godman-	Imprisonment Statistics.....594, 595	India Office Library.....371
chester.....667	Inaccessible Island (Tristan).....784	INDIA, PORTUGUESE.....918
Archdeacon (Ely).....481	Inca's Bridge (Colombia).....843	INDIA, REPUBLIC OF
Huntingdonshire.....630-2	Incas of Peru.....852, 911	196, 693, 745, 746-53
Members of Parliament.....334	Ince, M.P.....334	Ambassadors Abroad.....747
Hunting Seasons.....623	Inch and Centimetre.....1185	Banks.....748, 1098-1104
Huntly.....685	Inch of Rain.....1182	Bishops.....487
Huon Islands (Oceania).....861	Incomes, Distribution of.....602	Boys' Schools.....541
Hurdling (Athletics).....968-74	INCOME TAX.....1157-62	Capital.....746
Records.....968-71	Administration.....1162	Citizenship.....694
Huron, Lake.....201	Age Relief.....1160	Civil Aviation.....748
Hutt (New Zealand).....736	Allowances.....1159-61	Communications.....748-9
Huyton with Roby.....667	Assessments.....1162	Council of States.....747
Member of Parliament.....334	Basis Year.....1157	Crop Production.....748
Hyde, 667; M.P.....341	Budget Changes (1961).....346	Currency.....961
Hyde Park.....612, 650	Building Society Interest.....1161	Defence.....749-50
Royal Salutes.....220	Child Allowances.....1159	Education.....750
Hyderabad (City).....200, 752	Coding.....1162	Events (1960-61).....573
Hydraulics Research Station.....425	Deductions from Interest.....1162	Exchange Rate.....84
Hydrocarbon Oils, Taxation	Deeds of Covenant.....1161	Finance.....448, 749
Revenue.....597	Dependent Relatives.....1159	Government.....746-7
Hydrographer of the Navy.....460	Double Taxation.....1161	High Commissioners.....747
Hyperion (Satellite).....157	Earned Income.....1158-9	Judicature.....748
Hythe (Kent).....667, 1105	Allowance.....1160	Languages.....748
Member of Parliament.....332	Family Allowance.....1159	Legislature.....747-8
IAPETUS (Satellite).....157	Housekeeper Allowance	Ministers of State.....747
Ibadan (Nigeria).....741, 743	1159-60	Newspapers, etc.....1049
Trade Commissioner.....695	Life Assurance Premiums	Nobel Prizes.....995
Iberian Peninsula.....915, 926	1160-1	Population.....196, 746
ICAO.....821	Married Couples.....1157-60	President.....746
Ice Age, The.....183	Married Women Earning.....1160	Prime Minister.....746
ICELAND.....195, 202, 873-4	Notices of Coding.....1162	Production.....748
British Embassy.....874	Overseas Territories Office.....470	Railways.....748
Currency.....874, 661	P.A.Y.E.....1162	Revenue and Expenditure.....749
Embassy.....873	Pension Contributions.....1160	Roads.....749
Exchange Rate.....84, 874	Personal Allowance.....1159	Roman Catholic Church.....496
Fishery Limits.....567, 873	Incomes.....602	Royal Visit (1961).....547
Government.....873	Post War Credits.....1162	(Illustration).....549
Nobel Prize.....995	Procedure.....1162	Scientific Liaison Officer.....695
Trade with U.K.....874	Rates.....1161, 1162	Seaports.....749
Ice Skating.....988	Repairs Allowances.....1158	Shipbuilding.....609
Idaho (State).....813	Residents Abroad.....1161-2	Shipping.....749
Ides (Roman Calendar).....186-7	Retirement Annuities.....1161	Standard Time.....143
Ife (Nigeria).....743	Revenue from.....597	States, etc.....746, 750-3
	Schedules.....1157-9	Territories.....746

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
INDIA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i>	Inland — <i>continued</i>	IRAQ— <i>continued</i>
Trade.....605, 748	Waterways, 613; Depts.....435	British Embassy.....877
Commissioners.....605	Inner Temple.....522, 646	School of Archaeology.....1056
with U.K.....748	Yansbruck (Austria).....827	Cabinet.....875-7
U.K. High Commissioner.....747	Inns of Court.....522, 646	Currency.....877, 961
Universities.....511-2	Inspectors of Taxes.....396	Early Civilization.....877
Vital Statistics.....746	INSTITUTIONS (Various).....1051-80	Embassy.....876
Indictable Offences.....569-70, 594	INSURANCE:—	Finance and Trade.....605, 877
Legal Aid.....1149	Broker.....(Note) 1116	Government.....876
INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF	Comprehensive Policies.....1116	Language and Literature.....877
196, 874-5	Dept. (Board of Trade).....434	Petroleum Production.....876
British Embassy.....875	Diplomas, etc.....522	Production, etc.....876
Cabinet.....874, 877-8	Directory of Companies	Religions.....876
Currency.....875, 961	1127-30	Trade with U.K.....877
Embassy.....874	Fire.....1166	IRELAND.....202, 798
Exchange Rate.....84	Friendly Societies.....1131-2	Area, etc.....798
Finance.....875	Industrial Injuries.....1112-3	Banks.....1099-1104
Trade, 605; with U.K.....875	Life.....1116-30	Bishops.....491
Indus River.....745	National, <i>see</i> NATIONAL	Church of.....491
INDUSTRIAL:—	INSURANCE	History.....798
Administration.....517	New Business (1960).....1126-7	Patron Saint.....692
Associations.....1081-9	Personal Spending on.....603	Population.....690, 799
Assurance Commissioner.....382	Policies, Stamp Duty.....1116	Provinces.....690, 799
Companies.....1118, 1127	Postal.....1170, 1174	IRELAND, NORTHERN, <i>see</i>
Court.....398	Societies.....1064	NORTHERN IRELAND
De-Rating.....645	Trade Unions.....1084, 1085	IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF
Design Council.....445	Insured Box Post.....1174	195, 799-801
Diseases Insurance.....1112	Interdenominational Colleges 536	Agriculture.....801
Disputes (1960-61).....570-1, 620	Interest Tables.....693 (1189)	Airports.....801
Employment.....619	Intergovernmental Maritime	Archbishops.....491
Health Centre.....398	Organization.....821	Area, etc.....799
Hours and Wages, Average 620	Internal Debt (U.K.).....601	Bishops.....491
Injuries, Advisory Council.....413	INTERNATIONAL:—	British Citizenship.....694, 1139
Department.....411	Affairs (Events).....573-83	Embassy.....800
Insurance.....1112-3	Athletics.....971-3	Cabinet.....799
Benefits.....1112-3	Atomic Energy Agency.....819	Capital.....801
Contributions.....1112, 1115	Banks.....820-1, 963	Census (1961).....799
Finance.....1113	Civil Aviation Organization 821	Chief Justice.....800
Museum.....405	Court of Justice.....819	Civil Aviation.....801
Newspapers.....1044-9	Cross Country Running.....975	Climate.....798
Property Department 411, 1000	Finance Corporation.....820-1	Communications.....801
Rehabilitation Units.....397	Football.....983	Constitution.....799
Relations Dept.....397	Labour Organization.....819-20	Counties.....799
Research Associations.....1088-9	Monetary Fund	Currency.....961
Department.....424-8	566, 568, 821, 963	Dáil.....799-800
Unit.....401	Organizations (Cost).....598	Defence.....800
Societies.....1064	Pound and Yard.....1182	Education.....801
Standards Institution.....1080	Radio Telephone Rates.....1178	Embassy.....800
Strikes (U.K.).....570-1, 620	Societies.....1064	Finance.....800
(U.S.A.).....809	Telecommunication Union 821	General Election (1961).....82
Tribunals.....457	Telephones.....1177-8	Government.....799
Industries Dept. (Board of	Television Federation.....1005	History.....798
Trade).....434	Trade (GATT).....821	Judiciary.....800
Infantry Brigades, Regiments,	Inter-Parliamentary Union.....306	Languages.....799
Dépôts, etc.....474-5	Intestacy (Legal Notes).....1145-6	Legislature.....799-800
Infants, Marriage of (Law) 1151-2	Statutory Legacy.....1145	Passenger Movement.....606
Schools.....499	INVENTION IN 1960-61.....1013-29	Political Parties.....82, 799
Infestation Control (Min. of	Inventions Development	Population.....195, 799
Agriculture).....356, 357	Corporation.....409	Postage Rates.....1170
Influenza, Deaths from.....592	Inverkeithing.....685	President.....204, 799
Information, Central Office of	Inverness.....685	Production.....801
392-4, 599	Member of Parliament.....334	Provinces.....799
Injuries Insurance, Industrial	Inverness-shire.....680-1	Public Debt.....800
1112-3	Sheriff, etc.....459	Railways.....801
Inland Postage.....1170	Inverurie.....685	Religion.....800
INLAND REVENUE:—	Investments, Yield of.....1188	Representatives Abroad.....800
Board.....394	Io (Satellite).....157	Revenue and Expenditure.....800
Staff Employed.....619	Ionian Islands (Greece).....867	Senate.....799
Estimates.....599	Iowa (State).....813	Shipping.....801
Rating Valuation.....625	Ipswich.....667	Taoiseach.....82, 799
Receipts.....597	Bishop.....223, 484	Telegrams to.....1176
Scottish Branch.....396-7	Member of Parliament.....334	Trade.....605, 801
Valuation Offices.....397	Recorder.....455	U.K. Ambassador.....800
Inland Telegrams.....1176	IRAN, <i>see</i> PERSIA	Vital Statistics.....799
Transport Division (Min. of	IRAQ (Mesopotamia)	Irish Academy, Royal.....1051
Transport).....435	196, 582, 583, 875-7	Irish Newspapers.....1041, 1049

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Irish Society, The.....	635, 1064	ITALY—continued		Jenkinson, Sir Hilary, Obituary.....	585
Iron Age, The.....	184	Shipbuilding.....	609	Jersey.....	691-2
IRON AND STEEL:—		Shipping.....	608-9	Airport.....	615
Board.....	397	Standard Time.....	143	Dean (Winchester).....	480
Employers' Associations.....	1081	Tourist Traffic.....	881	Government.....	691-2
Exports and Imports.....	604	Trade.....	605, 882	Population.....	589
Research Associations.....	1088	Universities.....	881	Jersey City (N.J.).....	813
Trade Unions.....	1083, 1085	Visitors' Passports to.....	959	Jerusalem (Israel).....	196, 878, 880
Ironmongers Company.....	638	Itchen, M.P.....	341	Bishop in.....	488
Irga (Sultanate, Aden).....	759	ITU.....	821	British School.....	1056
Irrawaddy River.....	836, 837	IVEAGH, EARL OF.....	227	Jerusalem, St. John Order.....	302
Irvine.....	685	Chancellor, Dublin Trinity College.....	510	Jesselton (N. Borneo).....	196, 764
Isfahan (Persia).....	910	Knight of the Garter.....	253	Jesus College (Cambridge).....	505
ISLAM:—		IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF.....	197, 883	(Oxford).....	502
Kaaba, The (Hejaz).....	922	British Embassy.....	883	Jewellers' Weights.....	1182
Mosque of the Prophet (Medina).....	922	Embassy.....	883	JEWISH:—	
See also MOSLEMS		Iwo (Nigeria).....	743	Calendar.....	191-2
Islands, Largest.....	202	Izmir (Smyrna).....	939	Marriages (Law).....	1150, 1151
Islay (Hebrides).....	678, 679	JACOBITE RISING.....	679	Museum.....	646
Isle of Ely, see ELY		JACOBS Orchestra.....	651-2	Newspapers.....	1042
Isle of Man, see MAN		Jadotville (Congoles Republic).....	845	New Year (5723) 89; (Note) 122	
Isle of Thanet, M.P.....	334	Jaffa (Israel).....	879	Passover.....	(Note) 102
Isle of Wight.....	628, 630-2	Jaipur (Rajasthan).....	753	Societies.....	1064
Archdeacon (Portsmouth).....	483	Jakarta (Batavia), see DJAKARTA		Synagogues.....	498
Member of Parliament.....	334	JAMAICA		Jews, THE.....	493
Isles of Scilly.....	628	198, 573, 694, 790, 792-4		College (U.K.).....	536
Isleworth, Heston and.....	333	Area and Population.....	792	Jibuti (Fr. Somaliland).....	197, 861
Member of Parliament.....	333	Bishops.....	488, 495	Jockey Club.....	976
Islington, 633; M.P.'s.....	334-5	Captain-General.....	793	Jockeys, Winning.....	976
Penny Rate.....	626	Currency.....	961	Jodrell Bank.....	1013, 1014
ISMAI, RT. HON. LORD.....	239	Distance by Air.....	967	Johannesburg (Transvaal) 200, 925	
Companion of Honour.....	255	Finance and Trade.....	792	Bishops.....	488, 495
Knight of the Garter.....	253	Government.....	792-3	JOHN, AUGUSTUS:—	
Privy Councillor.....	251	Standard Time.....	143	Order of Merit.....	254
I.S.O.....	252	JAMES I and VII.....	208, 209, 679	Royal Academician.....	1051
Isogonals.....	163	JAMES, M.R., Centenary 118, 588		JOHN, ADM. SIR CASPAR.....	275
ISRAEL, REPUBLIC OF.....	196, 877-80	Jamestown (St. Helena).....	197, 783	First and Principal ADC.....	216
Agriculture.....	879	Jan Mayen Island (Svalbard).....	906	First Sea Lord.....	460, 463
Antiquities.....	878	JAPAN.....	196, 581, 883-6	John o' Groats.....	678
British Embassy.....	880	British Embassy.....	886	Johnson, Lyndon B.....	583
Communications.....	879	Cabinet.....	883	Birthday.....	804
Currency.....	879, 961	Calendar.....	193	Vice-President, U.S.A.....	804
Education.....	879	Capital.....	886	(Dr.) Johnson's House.....	645
Embassy.....	878	Cities.....	886	JOHNSTON, RT. HON. T.:—	
Eichmann Trial.....	582, 583	Communications.....	885	Chancellor, Aberdeen Univ.....	510
(Illustrations).....	556	Currency.....	885, 961	Companion of Honour.....	255
Exchange Rate.....	84, 879	Defence Forces.....	885	Privy Councillor.....	251
Government.....	879	Distance by Air.....	967	Johnstone.....	685
Immigration.....	879	Earthquakes.....	193	JOHORE (State).....	739
Production and Industry.....	879	Education.....	885	Joint Services Staff College.....	375
Standard Time.....	143	Embassy.....	883	JONES, ANTONY C. R.	
Trade with U.K.....	879	Emperor.....	204	ARMSTRONG.— See SNOWDON, EARL OF	
Istanbul (Turkey).....	200, 937, 939	Government.....	884	Jones, Sir H. Spencer, Obit.....	585
Distance by Air.....	967	Language and Literature.....	885	JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of).....	196, 582, 886
Istria.....	957	Nobel Prizes.....	885, 995	British Embassy.....	886
I.T.A., see INDEPENDENT		Production.....	884	Currency.....	961
Italians in U.K.....	591	Religions.....	885	Embassy.....	886
Italian Workers in Britain.....	620	Shipbuilding.....	609	Jordan River.....	878
ITALY.....	195, 880-3	Shipping.....	608	Jordans (Bucks).....	653
British Embassy.....	882-3	Standard Time.....	143	JOSEPH, SIR KEITH.....	276
Cabinet.....	880	Trade.....	605, 885	Birthday.....	83
Cabinets (1948-61).....	881	Vital Statistics.....	884	Member of Parliament.....	335
Communications.....	881	Jarrow.....	667	Minister of State.....	82, 83
Currency.....	882, 961	Bishop of (Durham).....	485	Journalism (Education).....	522
Earthquakes.....	193	Member of Parliament.....	335	Juan Fernandez Islands (Chile).....	838
EEC and ECSC.....	964	Java (Indonesia).....	202, 874	Jubilee Handicap.....	977
Embassy.....	880	Jedburgh.....	685	Judge Advocate General.....	455-6
Exchange Rate.....	84, 882	Jedda (Hejaz).....	922	of the Fleet.....	450, 463
Government.....	880-1	JENKINS, THE LORD.....	239	JUDGES:—	
Language and Literature.....	881	Lord of Appeal.....	449	Appointments (1960-61).....	571-2
Nobel Prizes.....	881, 995	Privy Councillor.....	251	Central Criminal Court.....	453
OECD.....	963			Circuits of.....	453
President.....	204, 880				
Production.....	882				
Royal Visit (1961).....	548				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
JUDGES— <i>continued</i>		Kassel (Germany).....	863	Kew (Surrey).....	653
City of London.....	455, 639	Katanga.....	578-81, 844	Bridge.....	644
Court Court.....	452	U.N. Intervention (1961).....	581	Gardens.....	360, 650, 1025
Divorce.....	450	Katmandu (Nepal).....	196, 900	Weather Observations.....	1035-7
Ecclesiastical.....	457	Kavieng (New Ireland).....	719	Keys, House of.....	691
High Court.....	449-50	Kayah State (Burma).....	836	Khaibar Oasis (Arabia).....	922
How addressed.....	452	KAZAKHSTAN.....	196, 945, 951	Khan, Mohammed Ayub.....	753
Northern Ireland.....	688	Kazan (R.S.F.S.R.).....	950	Kharkoff (Kharkov).....	200, 950
Number of.....	352	Keats House (Hampstead).....	646	Khartoum (Sudan).....	197, 930
Precedence.....	215	Keble College, Oxford.....	502	Distance by Air.....	967
Salaries.....	449-50	Kedah (Malaya).....	739	Khon Cataracts.....	203
Scottish.....	458	Kedleston Hall.....	657	Khrushchev, N. S.....	577, 944
JUDICATURE, THE.....	449-59	Keeper of the Jewel House.....	217	Birthday.....	102
Judicial Committee.....	449	of the Privy Purse.....	216	Khyber Pass (Afghanistan).....	823
Judicial Separations (Law).....	1142	of the Records.....	422	Kidderminster.....	668
(1959).....	590	(Scotland).....	458	Member of Parliament.....	335
Judiciary (Scotland).....	458-9	of the Signet.....	458	Kidwelly.....	676
Juliana, Queen.....	200, 900	of the Swans.....	217	Kiel (Germany).....	863
Julian Calendar.....	187; (Note) 189	Keewatin (N.W.T.).....	702	Canal.....	202
Day.....	89	Keighley, 667; M.P.....	335	Kiev (Ukraine).....	195, 200, 950
Period.....	89, 186	Keith.....	685	Kigali (Ruanda).....	830
Julius Caesar.....	186, 198, 629	KEITH OF AVONHOLM, LORD.....	239	Kilimanjaro, Mt.....	201, 202, 786
Jumping (Athletics).....	969-74	Judicial Committee.....	449	Killarney, Lakes of.....	793
Records.....	969-71	Privy Councillor.....	251	Killiecrankie.....	679
Jung, Prof. C. G., Obituary.....	585	Kelantan (State), Malaya.....	739	Kilmarnock, 685; M.P.....	335
Jungfrau (Switzerland).....	932	Kelham Theological College.....	535	Kilmore, Bishops.....	491, 494
Junior Lords of Treasury.....	307, 437	Kelso.....	685	KILMUIR, VISCOUNT.....	232
Junior Schools.....	499	Kelvingrove, M.P.....	332	Birthday.....	83
Secondary Schools.....	501	Kemal Atatürk.....	937	Lord High Chancellor.....	83, 309, 449
Junto, The.....	304	Kemptown (Brighton), M.P.....	327	Offices Held (Maxwell Fyfe).....	308-9
JUPITER.....	158-9	Kendal.....	668	Privy Councillor.....	251
Atmosphere.....	158-9	KENNEDY, JOHN F.—		Speaker, H. of Lords.....	313
Distance, etc.....	156	Birthday.....	106, 804	Kilogram, The.....	1183
Monthly 91, 99, 103; 93, 97, 101		Diary (1961).....	575-6	Kilograms and Pounds.....	1183, 1185
Phenomena (1962).....	90, 94, 98	Inauguration.....	575	Kilometres and Miles.....	1087, 1183, 1185
Radio Emissions.....	159	Illustration.....	552	Kilsyth.....	685
Satellites.....	150, 157, 159	London Visit (1961).....	548, 567	Kilwinning.....	685
Jupiter Olympus (Statue).....	200	Paris Talks (1961).....	577	Kinabalu, Mt. (Borneo).....	763
Jura, Island of (Hebrides).....	679	President of U.S.A.....	205, 574, 804, 814	Kincardine.....	680-1
Jury Service.....	1146-7	Kenneth Macalpine.....	679	Member of Parliament.....	324
Exemptions from.....	1146, 1147	Kensal Green Cemetery.....	644	Sheriff.....	459
Justice, Internat. Court of.....	819	Kensington (Royal Borough).....	633	Kinchinjang, Mt.....	201
Judiciary, High Court of.....	458	Bishop of (London).....	480	King George V Dock.....	648
Jutland (Denmark).....	849	Gardens.....	650	King George VI and Queen	
Juvenile Courts (London).....	455	Members of Parliament.....	335	Elizabeth Stakes.....	977, 993
Crime.....	594, 595	Palace.....	405, 646-7	King George's Fields Founda-	
K2 (Karakoram Mts.).....	201, 745	Penny Rate.....	626	tion.....	1064
Kaaba, The (Hejaz).....	922	Kent.....	630-2	King Henry VII Wine Cellar.....	647
Kabishah Year.....	192	Greater London Districts.....	633	King's College:—	
Kabul (Afghanistan).....	196, 823	Land Registration.....	399	Cambridge.....	505
Kachin Hills (Burma).....	836	Kent, Duke of. <i>See</i> DUKE		London.....	507
State (Burma).....	836	Kentucky (State).....	813	Newcastle.....	507
Kaduna (Nigeria).....	741	Ken Wood.....	651	King's College Hospital.....	523
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495	KENYA.....	197, 578-80, 694, 772-3	King's Cross Station.....	654
Trade Commissioner.....	695	Air Services.....	773	King's Fund, The.....	1065
Kaeteur Fall (Brit. Guiana).....	765	Communications.....	772-3	King's Lynn.....	668
Kalends.....	186-7	E. Africa High Commission		Member of Parliament.....	335
Kaliyuga Era.....	192	Finance and Trade.....	773	Kings and Queens:—	
Kamaran Island (Aden).....	758-9	Government.....	773	England.....	206-7
Kamet, Mt.....	201	Legislative Council.....	773	Foreign Countries.....	204-5
Kampala (Uganda).....	790	Minerals.....	772	Scotland.....	209
Kandahar (Afghanistan).....	823	Production, etc.....	772	United Kingdom.....	208
Kano (Nigeria).....	743	Protectorate.....	772	Kings of Arms.....	253-5, 362
Kanpur (Cawnpore).....	200, 751	Railways.....	772	Kings of the Hellenes.....	204, 211
Kansas City (Missouri).....	813	Roads.....	773	King's School, Canterbury.....	539
Kansas (State).....	813	Trade with U.K.....	773	Kingston (Jamaica).....	198, 793
KARACHI (Pakistan).....	200, 753	Kenyatta, Jomo.....	578-81	Kingston (Norfolk Island).....	710
Archbishop (R.C.).....	496	Kerala (State).....	746, 752-3	Kingston (Ontario).....	708
Distance by Air.....	967	Kermadec Islands (N.Z.).....	732, 736	Kingston upon Thames.....	653, 668
Trade Commissioner.....	695	Kerosene Production (U.K.).....	618	Bishop (Southwark).....	484
University.....	512, 754	Kerr, Col. R. S. Rait, Obit.....	585	Member of Parliament.....	335
Karaganda (Kazakhstan).....	951	Kesteven (Lincs.).....	630-2	Recorder.....	455
Karen State (Burma).....	836	Kettering, 668; M.P.....	335	Kingston upon Hull, <i>see</i> HULL	
Karlsruhe (Germany).....	863				
Kasai (Congoles Repub.).....	844				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Kingstown (Dún Laoghaire) . . .	801	Kuwait (Shaikhdom)— <i>continued</i>		Ladywood (B'ham.), M.P. . . .	326
Tides	171-82	Oil Production	888	Lae (New Guinea)	719
Kingstown (St. Vincent) . . .	198, 796	Trade	605	"Lagoon" Nebula	154
Kingswood	668	Kyoto (Japan)	200, 886	Lagos (Nigeria)	197, 741, 743
Kinross	627, 685	Kyushu (Japan)	884	Archbishop (R.C.)	495
Member of Parliament	339	Kyzil (Mongolia)	897	Bishop	488
Kinross-shire	680-1			Distance by Air	967
Sheriff	459	LABORATORIES, NATIONAL . .	424-8	Trade Commissioner	695
Kintyre Pursuivant	362	Building Research	424-5	Lahore (Pakistan)	200, 755
Kirghizia (U.S.S.R.)	196, 945, 952	Chemical	426	Trade Commissioner	695
Kirkby	668	Engineering	426	Laity, House of	486
Kirkby in Ashfield	668	Fire Research	425	Lake, Deepest	949
Kirkcaldy	685	Food Research	1090	Lakes, English	628
Member of Parliament	335	Forest Products Research . .	425	Irish (Loughs)	798
Kirkcudbright	685	Government Chemist	425	Largest	201, 798
Kirkcudbrightshire	680-1	Hydraulics Research	425	Scottish (Lochs)	678
Kirkdale (Liverpool), M.P. . .	336	Marine Research	427, 429	Welsh	675
Kirkintilloch	685	Physical	426-7	Lamb, Henry, Obituary	585
Kirkwall	678, 685	Plant Pathology	357	Lambeth (Borough)	633
Kirriemuir	685	Public Health	420-1	Bridge	644
Kishinev (Moldavia)	195, 952	Radio Research	427	Magistrates Court	455
Kitchener Memorial Fund . . .	536	Road Research	427	Members of Parliament . . .	335
Kitega (Urundi)	830	Tropical Products Research .	427	Palace	647
Knaresborough, Bishop of		Veterinary	358	Penny Rate	626
(Ripon)	486	Water Pollution Research . .	428	Lammass (Notes) 94;	118
Knebworth House	657	LABOUR:—		Lampeter (Borough)	676
Kneller Hall	651	American Federation	809	St. David's College	509
Knight, Harold, Obituary . . .	82	Average Wages, etc.	620	Lanark (Burgh)	685
Knighthood, Orders of	253-6	Employers' Associations . . .	1081-2	Member of Parliament . . .	335
Central Chancery	218	Employment Statistics	619	Lanarkshire	680-1
Knight of Kerry (Fitzgerald) .	269	Events (1960-61)	570-1	Members of Parliament . . .	335
KNIGHTS:—		Foreign Workers in Britain .	620	Sheriff, etc.	459
Bachelor	256-96	Hours and Wages	620	Lancashire	630-2
Badge	256	I.L.O.	819-20	Lancaster (Borough)	668
How addressed	256	Independent Tribunals	398	Bishop (Blackburn)	485
(1961)	208	Industrial Stoppages	570-1, 620	Bishop (R.C.)	494
Precedence	215	Legal Notes	1152-3	Member of Parliament . . .	335
Commanders	256-96	Minister of	83, 397	Lancaster, Duchy of	375-6
Grand Commanders	256-96	(1940-61)	370	Chancellor	83, 375
Grand Cross	256-96	Ministry of	397-8	Lancaster Herald	362
How addressed	256	Cost of (1961-62)	599	Lancaster, House of	207
of the Garter	253	Regional Organization	398	Lancastrian Brigade	474
Precedence	213, 683	Staff Employed	619	Lancing College	539
of St. Patrick	253	Under Secretaries	83, 397	LAND:—	
of the Thistle	253, 683	National Dock Labour		Below Sea Level	1090
of Windsor	221	Board	375	Commission, Agricultural . .	361
Knots and M.P.H.	1184	Newspapers	1041, 1043, 1044	Compensation Act	354
Knutsford, M.P.	335	Parliamentary Party	304	Court, Scottish	458, 1147
Kobé (Japan)	200, 886	Statistics	619-20	Development (Law)	1153
Kolhapur (India)	750	Department	398	Fund, National	444
Korea	836-7	Strikes in 1960	620	Income Tax on	1157-8
People's Republic	888	Trade Unions	1084-7	Registry	398-9
War of 1950-53	887	Unemployment Statistics . .	619	Revenues, Crown	372
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	196, 887-8	LABOUR PARTY, THE:—		Record Office	422
British Embassy	888	Cabinets	308-10	Sale of (Legal Fees)	1040
Currency	887, 961	Conference	82, 565	Landlord and Tenant (Law)	
Embassy	887	Founded	304		1147-8
Trade with U.K.	888	L.C.C. Strength	643	Land's End	628
Kosciusko, Mt.	202, 711, 721	Majorities	303, 305	to John O' Groats	678
Kowloon (Hong Kong)	770, 771	Organization	1065	Lands Tribunal	439, 457
Krakow (Poland)	915	Prime Ministers	308, 312	Langstone (Portsmouth), M.P.	339
Krefeld (Germany)	863	Votes Cast (1945-61)	316	LAOS (Indo-China)	196, 888-9
Kuala Lumpur (Malaya)	196, 739	(1959-61)	324-45	British Embassy	889
Bishop (R.C.)	496	Whips	305	Embassy	888
Distance by Air	967	Labrador (Newfoundland) . .	706	Events (1960-61)	581, 582
Trade Commissioner	695	Labuan	764	La Paz (Bolivia)	199, 832
Kuching (Sarawak)	196, 785	Lacock Abbey	657	Lapland (Sweden)	931
Kuibyshev (R.S.F.S.R.)	200, 950	Lacrosse	982	La Plata (Argentina)	826
Kumasi (Ashanti)	757	Ladies' Clubs (London) . . .	1091-3	Larceny Statistics	594
Kunchinjanga, Mt. (Kinchin-		Ladies in Waiting	220	Largest Cities	200
junga)	201, 745	of the Bedchamber	216, 219	Islands	202
Kurile Islands	945	of the Garter	253	Lakes	201
Kuwait (Shaikhdom)		Ladoga, Lake	201	Ships Afloat	607
196, 568, 574, 888		Lady Day (Notes) 94, 98; 185		Largs	685
British Embassy	888	Lady Margaret Hall (Oxford)	503	Larne U.D.	690
Events (1961)	582-3	Lady of the Thistle	253		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Las Palmas (Canaries).....	928	Leeward Islands (French Poly-nesia).....	862	Lhasa (Tibet).....	843
Lasswade, Bonnyrigg and.....	684	Portuguese E. Africa.....	917	Libel Actions (1960-61).....	571-2
LATEST EVENTS.....	82-3	Legacies, Lapsed.....	1155	Liberal National Party.....	304
Latin America.....	194	Legal Advice.....	1148-9	Whip.....	305
Language (Italy).....	881	Legal Aid.....	571, 1148-9	Liberal Party:—	
Latitude, Degrees of.....	194	Cost of.....	598	Majorities.....	305
LATVIA (U.S.S.R.).....	195, 945, 952	Eligibility for.....	1148	Organization.....	1065
Launceston (Cornwall).....	668	Excepted Causes.....	1148, 1149	Origin of Name.....	304
(Tasmania).....	728	Legal Education.....	522-3	Prime Ministers.....	312
Lausanne (Switzerland).....	933	Council of.....	522	Strength (1900-59).....	303
Laval University.....	511	Legal Events (1960-61).....	571-2	Votes Cast (1945-61).....	316
Law Associations.....	1065	Legal Fees.....	1040	(1959-61).....	316, 324-44
LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.....	449-59	LEGAL NOTES.....	1138-56	Whips.....	305
England and Wales.....	449-57	Societies.....	1075	Liberal Unionists.....	304
Holidays.....	1137	Tender.....	447	LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF.....	890-1
Jury Service.....	1146-7	Year.....	185	British Embassy.....	891
Legal Aid Scheme.....	1148-9	Leghorn (Italy).....	882	Currency.....	891, 961
London.....	453	Legislation, How Initiated.....	303	Embassy.....	890
Northern Ireland.....	688-9	(Acts Passed (1960-61)).....	351-4	Shipping Registered.....	608-9
Scotland.....	458-9	See also PARLIAMENT		Liberte, S.S.....	607
Law Degrees Courses.....	522	Legitimation (Legal Notes)		Libra, First Point of.....	148
Law Lords.....	449	1144-5		Librarianship (Education).....	523
Scottish.....	458	Le Havre (France).....	860	Libraries, Copyright.....	399, 1000
LAW NOTES.....	1138-56	LEICESTER, CITY OF.....	668	National.....	399-400, 403-4
Lawn Tennis.....	572, 985, 994	Assizes.....	453	Science.....	426
Court (Size).....	984	Bishop.....	233, 482	Library Associations	
Women's Singles Title.....	985	College Hall.....	1009	523, 1053, 1065, 1068, 1074	
(Illustration).....	564	High Schools System.....	499	Library of Congress.....	805
Law Officers' Department.....	399	Land Registration.....	399	Libreville (Gaboon).....	197, 861
Offices (Holidays).....	1137	Members of Parliament.....	335	LIBYA.....	197, 891-2
Periodicals.....	1047	Party Representation.....	673	British Embassy.....	892
Reporting Council.....	1065	Penny Rate.....	626	Capital.....	892
Reports, Weekly.....	1048	Recorder.....	455	Currency.....	892, 961
Sittings (Eng. and W.).....	190, 449	University.....	509, 513, 1009	Embassy.....	891
Law Society.....	522	Leicestershire.....	630-2	Libyan Desert (Egypt).....	940
Legal Aid.....	1148	Leicester Square (London).....	646	Areas below Sea Level.....	1090
Scotland.....	523	Leigh (Lancashire).....	668	LICENCES.....	349, 1167-9
Solicitors' Fees.....	1040	Member of Parliament.....	335	Broadcast Receiving.....	994
Statute Law Committee.....	432	Leinster, Province of.....	799	Driving.....	1169
Leader, H. of Commons.....	83	Leipzig (Germany).....	866	Expiry of.....	(Note) 134
House of Lords.....	83	Leith, M.P.....	331	Marriage.....	1150
London County Council.....	642	Tidal Predictions.....	171-82	Motor Vehicles	
of the Opposition.....	303, 307	Le Mans (France).....	860	346, 613, 1168-9	
Leagues, Various.....	1065	Length, Measures of.....	1182-5	Receipts from.....	597
Leamington.....	668	Conversion Table.....	1185	Television.....	994
Member of Parliament.....	343	Metric.....	1183	Licensing Act (1961).....	349, 354
Leap Year.....	185, 187	Leningrad.....	200, 948, 949, 950	Licensing Authorities (Vehicles).....	436
Leases (Legal Notes).....	1147	Lent (Period).....	190	Hours.....	349
Stamp Duty.....	1166	(1962).....	(Notes) 98, 102	Lichfield.....	668
Leatherhead.....	668	Leominster, 668; M.P.....	336	Bishop of.....	233, 482
Leather, Imports, etc.....	604	Leopoldville (Congoese Republic).....	197, 845	Member of Parliament.....	336
LEBANON, REPUBLIC OF		Leper Societies.....	1065	Recorder.....	455
196, 889-90		Lerwick.....	679, 685	LIECHTENSTEIN.....	196, 892
Air Transit to.....	890	Letchworth.....	668	Liège (Belgium).....	830
British Embassy.....	890	Letter Cards.....	1175	Lieutenant-Generals.....	473
Currency.....	890, 961	Letter Postage.....	1170	Pay and Pensions.....	465, 471
Embassy.....	889	Air Mail.....	1171-2	Lieutenant, H.M.....	(Note) 632
Finance and Trade.....	890	Airway Service.....	1174-5	LIFE ASSURANCE.....	1116-30
Lee Conservancy Board.....	371	Railway Service.....	1174	Introductory Notes.....	1116
LEEDS, CITY OF.....	660, 668	Letters of Administration		Allowance for Tax.....	1160-1
Archdeacon (Ripon).....	486	(Wills).....	1155	Annuities.....	1119
Bishop (R.C.).....	494	Leven.....	685	Income Tax on.....	1161
Building Societies.....	1135	Lewes.....	668	Average Premiums.....	1122
Lord Mayor.....	660	Bishop of (Chichester).....	481	Bonuses.....	1120-21
Members of Parliament.....	335	Gaul.....	390	Companies.....	1117-8
Newspapers.....	1041	Member of Parliament.....	336	Directory.....	1127-30
Party Representation.....	673	Museums.....	658	Endowment.....	1123-5
Penny Rate.....	626	Lewisham.....	633	Industrial Companies.....	1118
Recorder.....	455, 660	Archdeacon (Southwark).....	484	New Business (1960).....	1126-7
Stipendiary.....	455, 660	Members of Parliament.....	336	Policies in Force.....	1118
Teaching Hospitals.....	525	Lewis with Harris.....	679	Premiums.....	1122-3
Training Colleges.....	531, 532	Leyhill Prison (Governor).....	390	Stamp Duty.....	1166
University.....	508, 513	Leyte (Philippines).....	913	Statistics.....	1117-8
Leck M.P.....	335	Leyton, 668; M.P.....	336	Valuations.....	1116
LEEWARD ISLANDS.....	794			Without-Profit Policies.....	1122-3

	PAGE
Lifeboats (R.N.L.I.).....	1073
Life Expectation Table.....	81
Life Peers.....	246
Liffey River (Ireland).....	798
Lighthouse Authorities.....	439-40
Lighthouses (U.K.).....	1012
Light Infantry Brigade.....	475
Lighting-up Times.....	138, 140
Light Research Division.....	426
Light, Velocity of.....	144, 151
Light Year.....	151
Lille (France).....	860
Lima (Peru).....	199, 200, 912
Distance by Air.....	967
Limassol (Cyprus).....	758
Limerick (City).....	801
Limoges (France).....	860
Limpopo River.....	924
Lincoln City.....	668
Bishop.....	233, 482
Member of Parliament.....	336
Recorder.....	455
Lincoln College, Oxford.....	502
Lincolnshire.....	630-2
Lincolnshire Handicap.....	977
Lincoln's Inn.....	522, 646
Lincoln's Inn Fields.....	646
Lindisfarne, Archdeacon (New-castle).....	486
Lindsey (Lincolnshire).....	630-2
Archdeacon.....	483
Line Islands (Pacific).....	694, 777
Liners, Largest.....	607
Linlithgow (Burgh).....	684
Linnæan Society.....	1065
Linz (Austria).....	827
Lion and the Unicorn.....	220
Lion Rampant (Scotland).....	683
Liquor Licences Receipts.....	349, 597
Lisbon (Portugal).....	195, 200, 917
Distance by Air.....	967
Lisburn.....	690
Liskeard.....	668
Literary Criticism (1960-61).....	996
Literature (Nobel Prize).....	995
Litherland.....	668
Lithuania (U.S.S.R.).....	195, 945, 951
Litre, The.....	1183
Litres and Gallons.....	1185
LIVERPOOL, CITY OF.....	200, 659, 668
Airport.....	614
Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
Assizes.....	453
Bishop.....	233, 485
Building Societies.....	1135
Clubs.....	1095, 1096
Court of Passage.....	659
Crown Court.....	455
Docks.....	659
Board.....	403
Girls' Schools.....	544
Insurance Companies.....	1127-30
Lord Mayor.....	659
Members of Parliament.....	336
Mersey Tunnel.....	659
Newspapers.....	1041
Party Representation.....	673
Passenger Movement.....	606
Passport Office.....	958
Penny Rate.....	626
Population.....	659, 668
Railway Fares.....	610
Recorder.....	455, 659
Schools.....	539
Shipping.....	606
Stipendiary.....	455, 659

	PAGE
LIVERPOOL, CITY OF—continued	
Sunshine Hours.....	1038-9
Teaching Hospitals.....	525
Technical Colleges.....	534
Tide Tables.....	171-82
Town Clerk.....	659
Training Colleges.....	531, 532
University.....	508, 513, 1009-10, 1028
Walker Art Gallery.....	658
Liverpool Street Station.....	654
Livery Companies (Guilds).....	637-9
Halls.....	647
Livestock (U.K.).....	621
Divisions (Min. of Agric.).....	359
Livestock Imports.....	604
Prices.....	621
Ljubljana (Yugoslavia).....	958
Llandaff, Bishop.....	486
Llandoverly.....	676
Llanelli, 676; M.P.....	336
Llanidloes.....	676
LOYD, R.T. HON. J. S. B.....	345-6
Birthday.....	114, 307
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	307, 308, 437
Inter-Parliamentary Union.....	306
Member of Parliament.....	344
Offices held.....	308, 310
Privy Councillor.....	251
Lloyd's.....	647, 1065
Lloyds Bank.....	1101-2
Profits (1958-60).....	1137
Lloyd's Patriotic Fund.....	1065
Lloyd's Register.....	606-9, 1065
Llchwyr.....	676
Loan Board (Public Works).....	421
Loanhead.....	685
Loans (Legal Fees).....	1040
Lobatsi (Bechuanaland).....	197, 762
Local Archaeological Societies.....	1079-80
Local Education Authorities.....	498, 500, 514-6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	624-7
Acts.....	624-5
Admission to Meetings Act.....	352
Allowances Act (1961).....	354
Auditors.....	392
Capital Receipts.....	626
Commissions.....	444, 624
Committees and Staff.....	625, 639-40, 640-1
Debts.....	625-6, 627, 640
De-Rating.....	625
Diary of Events.....	568-9
Election Petitions Office.....	457
Elections, 624-5; (1961).....	568-9
Electors.....	624, 627
England.....	664-71
Equalization Grants.....	625
Exchequer Grants.....	596, 598, 625, 641
(1960-61).....	568-9
Expenditure (1958-59).....	626
Finance.....	625-7
Functions and Services.....	625, 635, 640-1
Health Services.....	1107
Highway Authorities.....	612
Housing Statistics.....	593, 640
Joint Boards, etc.....	625
Loans.....	421, 625-6, 627, 641
London.....	624, 633-43
Chief Officers.....	639-40, 643
L.C.C.....	640-3

	PAGE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT—continued	
London, Royal Commission Report.....	568
Minister of.....	83, 391
Ministry of.....	391-2, 598, 624
Under Secretaries.....	391
Municipal Airports.....	614-5
Northern Ireland.....	627
Numbers Employed in.....	619
Party Representation.....	672-3
Periodicals.....	1043-8
Rates.....	625-7
Deficiency Grants.....	625
England.....	632, 664-71
London.....	633, 635, 641
Northern Ireland.....	690
Scotland.....	680, 684-5
Wales.....	676
Receipts (1958-59).....	626
Scotland.....	627
Scottish Department.....	430-1
Societies.....	1065, 1067, 1068, 1077
Statutory Appointments.....	625
Town Planning Law.....	1153
Trading Services.....	626
Voters' Qualifications.....	1153-4
Wales, Commission on.....	444
Local Health Services (Cost).....	626
Local Loans Fund.....	421
Local Precedence.....	215
Local Sideral Time.....	141, 145
Local Taxation Licences.....	641, 1167-9
Lochgelly.....	685
Lochgilhead.....	685
Loch Lomond.....	678
Loch Ness.....	678
Lochs, Scottish.....	678
Locomotives, Statistics.....	611
Lodz (Poland).....	200, 915
Lolland Island (Denmark).....	849
Lomé (Togo).....	197, 935
LONDON:—	
Administrative County.....	630-2, 640
Airport.....	614, 615, 1012
Airports Divn. (Min. of Aviation).....	365
American Embassy.....	817
Archdeacon of.....	480
Galleries.....	363
Schools.....	518
Bach Group.....	651
Bankers' Clearing House.....	1097-8
Bankruptcy Court.....	(Note) 452
Banks.....	1098-1104
Bishop of.....	233, 251, 255, 480, 645
Boroughs.....	633
Boys' Schools.....	538-40
Bridges.....	634, 644
Broadcasting Stations.....	1007-8
Buildings.....	644-50
Building Societies.....	1135
Cathedrals.....	497-8
Cemeteries.....	644-5
Churches.....	497-8
Church of Scotland.....	497-8
Cities and Boroughs.....	633
CITY OF, see p. 24 of Index	
Civil Courts.....	(Note) 451-2
Clubs.....	1091-3
Coach Routes.....	655-6
College of Music.....	529
Commercial Colleges.....	519

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
LONDON—continued	LONDON—continued	LONDON—continued
Coroners.....457	Saluting Stations.....220	Longest Bridges.....202
County Council, <i>see</i> below	School of Economics.....507	Day.....(Note) 110; 185
County of.....630-2, 633	Schools of Architecture.....518	Railway Tunnels.....203
Court of Arbitration.....445	Shipping.....606	Rivers.....202
Crematoria.....645	Societies.....1065-6	Longitude, Degrees of.....194
Custom House.....645	Sunrise and Sunset (Daily) 93, 97, 101, etc.	Longleat House.....657
Customs and Excise.....374	Sunshine Records.....1038-9	Long Tons.....812
Dental Schools.....520	Synagogues.....498	Lonsdale, M.P.....337
Distances by Air from.....967	Teaching Hospitals.....523-5	Lord Advocate.....307, 400
Docks.....414	Technical Colleges.....533	<i>Precedence</i>.....683
Electricity Board.....379	Telecommunications Region 419-20	Lord Advocate's Department.....400
Embassies in.....817, 822-957	Television Stations.....1007, 1008	Lord Chairman.....313
Fire Brigade.....627	Theatres.....1003-5	Lord Chamberlain.....216
Gardens.....650-1	Theological Colleges.....535, 536	(Scarborough).....229
Gazette Office.....431, 1043	Tide Tables.....171-82	Lord Chamberlain's Office.....216
Girls' Schools.....544-5	Tower of.....220, 650	Lord Chancellor, <i>see</i> Lord
Government of.....633-43	Town Clerks.....633, 639	High Chancellor
G.P.O. Tower Project.....1019	Trade.....606	Lord Chief Justice.....449
Greater.....633	Traffic Management Unit.....435	<i>Precedence</i>.....215
Council.....568, 624	Training Colleges.....531, 532	Lord Chief Justice (Northern
High Sheriff.....630	Transport:—	Ireland).....688
High Water, Exceptional.....162	Coach Routes.....655-6	Lord Clerk Register.....458, 683
Hospital, The.....523	Executive.....367	Lord Great Chamberlain.....224, 400
Hospitals.....523-4	Underground Routes.....654-5	83, 312, 432, 449
Hotel Buildings.....1012	University.....506-7	(1924-61).....399
Juvenile Courts.....455	Extra-Mural Dept.....513	British Museum Trust-
Law Courts.....440-55	Medical Schools.....523-5	<i>tee</i>.....404
Libraries in.....371, 400, 403-4, 405, 407, 411, 644	Water Authority.....403, 634	Office.....450
Livery Companies.....637-9	Waterguard.....374	<i>Precedence</i>.....215
Local Government.....624, 633-43	Weather Forecast Service.....1178	Lord High Commissioner
Reforms Proposed.....624	Weather Records.....1034, 1035-7	(Church of Scotland).....490
Lord Lieutenant.....630	Wren's Churches.....497	<i>Precedence</i>.....683
Lord Mayor, 83; (Note) 130, 636	Zoological Gardens.....651, 1079	Lord High Constable.....218, 245
Lost Property Offices.....1184	LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.....640-3	<i>Precedence</i>.....683
Magistrates.....455	Aldermen.....642-3	Lord High Treasurer.....436
Mayors.....633	Chairman.....631, 642	Lord Howe Island (N.S.W.).....723
Medical Officers.....639, 643	Clerk of the Council.....643	Lord Justice Clerk.....458, 683
Schools.....523-5	Committees.....640-1, 643	Lord Justice General.....458, 683
Members of Parliament.....328	Councillors.....642-3	Lord Lyon King of Arms
Metropolitan Hospital	County Hall.....645	218, 253, 362, 682, 683
Boards.....385	Debt.....640	LORD MAYOR, THE.....568, 569, 636
Monuments.....647-8	Education Committee 640, 643	Election Day.....(Note) 122
Museums.....403-7, 598	Elections (1961).....568	Lord Mayor's Day
New Buildings.....1010-12	Estimates (1961-62).....641	(Note) 130; 185-6, 221, 634
Newspaper Offices.....1041-50	Exchequer Grants.....641	<i>Precedence</i>.....215
Newspapers.....1041, 1042-9	Finances.....640, 641	Residence.....647
Office Building.....1011-12	Officers.....643, 651	Lord Mayors.....659-63
Parks.....650-1	Parks, Spaces, etc.....651	Lord Ordinary (Scotland).....458
Parochial Charities.....537	Party Representation.....643	Lord President of the Council
Passenger Movement.....606	Powers and Duties.....640-1	83, 251, 400, 409, 424
Passport Office.....958	Public Control Commit-	Judicial Committee.....449
Penny Rate.....641	<i>tee</i>.....641	(1924-61).....308
Philharmonic Orchestra.....1001-2	Rates (1961-62).....641	Office of.....400
Picture Galleries.....363	Town Planning Com-	<i>Precedence</i>.....215
Planetarium.....651	mittee.....640	Lord President (Court of Ses-
Police.....456-7, 633-4	Votes Cast (1961).....643	sion).....458
Courts.....455	LONDONDERRY, CITY OF.....690	Lord Privy Seal.....83, 380
Population.....195, 200	High Sheriff.....688	(1940-61).....310
Port of.....414, 634, 648	Local Govt. Electors.....627	<i>Precedence</i>.....215
Postal Arrangements.....1177	Lord Lieutenant.....689	Lord Provosts.....681-2, 683
Region.....416-7	Mayor.....690	Lords by Courtesy.....249-50
Prisons.....390	Member of Parliament.....336, 687	Lords Commissioners of the
Rail Fares from.....610	Recorder.....689	Treasury.....436
Railway Stations.....654	Town Clerk.....690	Lord's Cricket Ground
Rainfall.....1034, 1035-7	LONDONDERRY, COUNTY.....689, 690	647, 978, 993, 1092
Rateable Value.....633, 641	High Sheriff.....688	Lords in Waiting.....216, 305
Rates of.....633	Lord Lieutenant.....689	Lords Justices.....449
Recorder.....455	Members of Parliament.....687	Lords Lieutenant:—
Road Schemes.....612	London (Ontario).....708	England.....630
Roman Remains.....648	Long Beach (California).....813	Northern Ireland.....689
Royal Commission (Local	Long Benton.....668	<i>Precedence</i>.....215, 683
Government).....568, 624	Long Eaton.....668	Scotland.....680
Sailing Clubs.....1096		Title and Duties.....(Note) 632
St. Paul's Cathedral.....480		Wales.....677

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Lords of Appeal.....	449, 572	MACANDREW, LORD.....	240	Magistrates Stipendiary.....	455
Precedence.....	215	Macao (Portuguese).....	196, 917	Magna Carta.....	653
Lords of Session.....	458, 683	Macclesfield, 668; M.P.....	336	Magnetic Declination.....	163
Lords of the Treasury.....	307	Archdeacon (Chester).....	485	Equator.....	163
Lord Steward.....	216, 223	McDermott, Lord.....	240	Poles.....	163
Lord Treasurer's Remem- brancer.....	458	Macedonia.....	867, 957	Magnetism, Terrestrial.....	162-3
Lord Warden:—		McGill University.....	511	Maharashtra (State), India.....	746
Cinque Ports.....	1105	Machinery Exports.....	604	Mahdi, The (Egypt).....	941
Stannaries.....	375	Periodicals.....	1047	Mahé Island (Seychelles).....	785
Lorengau (Admiralty Islands).....	719	Mackay Fund (Natl. Debt).....	601	Mahon (Minorca).....	928
Loretto School.....	541	Mackenzie River.....	202, 697	Maidenhead.....	668
Los Angeles (California).....	200, 813	McKinley, Mt. (Alaska).....	201, 803	Maidstone.....	668
Lossiemouth.....	685	MACLAY, RT. HON. J. S.:—		Bishop (Canterbury).....	480
Lost Property (London).....	1184	Birthday.....	83	Member of Parliament.....	336
Lostwithiel.....	668	Member of Parliament.....	339	Recorder.....	455
Lothians, The.....	680-1	Offices Held.....	310	Maine (State).....	813
Loughborough.....	668	Privy Councillor.....	251	Mainland (Orkneys).....	678
Archdeacon (Leicester).....	482	Secretary of State.....	83	(Shetlands).....	679
College of Adv. Technology		MACLEOD, RT. HON. I. N.:—		Maintenance Orders (1960).....	595
499, 534		Birthday.....	83	Majorca (Balearic Islands).....	928
Member of Parliament.....	336	Chancellor, Duchy of Lan- caster.....	83	Major-Generals.....	473-4
Training Colleges.....	531, 532	Leader, House of Commons.....	83	Pay, 465; Pensions.....	471
Louisiana (State).....	813	Member of Parliament.....	331	Majorities, Parliamentary.....	305
Louisville (Kentucky).....	813	Offices Held.....	307, 308-10	MAKARIOS, ARCHBISHOP.....	757
Lourenço Marques (Mozam- bique).....	197, 917	Privy Councillor.....	251	Malacca (State), Malaya.....	739
Louth (Lincolnshire).....	668	MACMILLAN, RT. HON. H.:—		Malaga (Spain).....	928
Member of Parliament.....	336	Birthday.....	83	MALAYA, FEDERATION OF	
Lovell, Prof. Sir Bernard.....	278	Chancellor, Oxford Univ.....	502	196, 693, 739-41	
Portrait.....	562	First Lord of Treasury.....	83, 436	Area and Population.....	739
Lower Saxony.....	863	Inter-Parliamentary Union.....	306	Currency.....	961
Lowestoft, 668; M.P.....	336	Member of Parliament.....	327	Defence.....	740-1
Lowland Brigade.....	474	Offices Held.....	308, 309	Exchange Rate.....	84
Low Sunday.....	102	Portrait.....	554	Finance and Trade.....	605, 741
Loyalty Islands (Oceania).....	861	Prime Minister.....	83, 308, 312	Government.....	739-40
Luanda (Angola).....	197	Privy Councillor.....	251	High Commissioners.....	740
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).....	751	Macquarie Island (Antarctic).....	720	Legislature.....	740
University.....	512	MADAGASCAR (Malgasy Re- public).....	202, 893	Prime Minister.....	740
Luderitz (S.W. Africa).....	925	Bishop.....	488	Production, etc.....	741
Ludlow.....	668	British Embassy.....	893	Racial Composition.....	739
Archdeacon (Hereford).....	482	Embassy.....	893	States.....	739
Member of Parliament.....	336	President.....	893	Supreme Head.....	740
Ludwigshafen (Germany).....	863	Standard Time.....	143	Trade Commissioner.....	695
Lunacy, Board of Control		Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.....	651	University of.....	512
(Scotland).....	430	Madang (New Guinea).....	719	Malay Sea.....	199
Chancery Visitors.....	451	Madeira Islands (Portugal).....	917	Malden and Coombe.....	668
Court of Protection.....	451	Visitors' Passports to.....	959	Maldiv Islands.....	196, 694, 773-4
Lunar Cycle.....	186	Madhya Pradesh.....	746, 751	Maldon, 668; M.P.....	336
Lunar Eclipses.....	160	Madras City.....	200, 750	Malé (Maldives).....	196, 774
Terminator.....	139	Archbishop (R.C.).....	496	Malgasy Republic, see	
Lundy.....	628	Trade Commissioner.....	695	MADAGASCAR	
Lunik Moon Probes.....	166, 168	University.....	512	MALI, REPUBLIC OF.....	197, 893-4
Satellites.....	165	Madras (State).....	746, 750	Malmesbury.....	668
Lurgan.....	690	Madrid (Spain).....	195, 200, 927	Bishop of (Bristol).....	481
Lusaka (N. Rhodesia).....	197, 782	Distance by Air.....	967	Malmö (Sweden).....	931
Archbishop (R.C.).....	495	Madurai (Madras).....	750	MALTA.....	195, 573, 694, 774-5
Lusitania Disaster.....	106	Maeterlinck, Maurice, Cen- tenary.....	118, 588	Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
Luton, 668; M.P.....	336	Magazines.....	1042-50	Distance by Air.....	967
Luton Hoo.....	657	Postage.....	1170	Finance and Trade.....	774
LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY		Public Spending on.....	603	Government.....	774-5
196, 892-3		Magdalen College, Oxford.....	502	Judicature.....	775
British Embassy.....	893	Magdalene College, Cam- bridge.....	505	Knights of.....	774
Currency.....	893, 961	Magdeburg.....	866	London Office.....	775
EEC and ECSC.....	964	Magee College.....	510	Royal University.....	512
Embassy.....	893	Magellanic Clouds.....	154	Malton (Thirsk and), M.P.....	342
OECD.....	963	Magistrates Courts.....	594	Malvern.....	668
Luzon (Philippines).....	202, 913	Approved School Orders.....	595	Management (Education).....	517
Lydd.....	668, 1105	Indictable Offences (1960).....	594	Managua (Nicaragua).....	108, 903
Lyme Regis.....	668	Legal Aid in.....	1149	Manama (Bahrain).....	196, 828
Lymington.....	668	London.....	455	MANCHESTER, CITY OF.....	659, 668
Lynn, Archdeacon (Norwich).....	483	Matrimonial Cases.....	1143	Airport.....	614
Lyon King of Arms, see Lord		Non-Criminal Orders.....	595	Art Galleries.....	658
Lyon				Assizes.....	453
Lytham St. Annes.....	668			Banks.....	1100, 1104
				Bishop.....	233, 485
				Clubs.....	1095

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
MANCHESTER, CITY OF— <i>continued</i>		Mariana (Marianne) Islands		Married Women, Income Tax	
College of Music.....	529	199, 814, 815, 819		Allowance.....	1160
of Science and Tech-		Marie Galante (French W.		MARS.....	157-8
nology.....	509	Indies).....	860	Atmosphere.....	158
Crown Court.....	455	Marina Fall (British Guiana).....	765	Canals.....	158
Grammar Schools.....	539	Marine Depts. (Ministry of		Distance, etc.....	156
Insurance Companies.....	1127-30	Transport).....	435, 436	Monthly.....	91, 95, 99; 92, 96, 100
Lord Mayor.....	659	Engineering (Education).....	521	Phenomena (1962)	
Members of Parliament.....	336-7	Research Association.....	1089	94, 98, 102, etc.	
Museums.....	658	Insurance Companies.....	1127-30	Satellites.....	157, 158
Newspapers.....	1041, 1043	Laboratories.....	429	Marseilles (France).....	860
Party Representation.....	673	Research Notes.....	1015-29	Marshal, Diplomatic Corps.....	218
Patent Office.....	411	Societies (Various).....	530, 1065-72	Marshall Aid.....	963
Penny Rate.....	626	Survey Offices.....	436	Marshall Islands.....	199, 815, 819
Railway Fares.....	610	Marines, Royal.....	464	Marshals of the R.A.F.....	478
Recorder.....	455, 659	Maritime Consultative Organ-		Pay, 466; Pensions.....	471
Ship Canal.....	202, 613, 659	ization.....	821	Martinique (Fr. W. Indies)	
Shipping.....	606	Maritime Museum, National.....	407	198, 860	
Stipendiary.....	455, 659	Marketing Divisions (Minis-		Martinmas..... (Notes)	94, 130
Sunrise.....	93, 97, 101, etc.	try of Agriculture).....	359	Martins Bank.....	1102
Sunshine (Hours).....	1038-9	Markets, London.....	647	Profits (1958-60).....	1137
Teaching Hospitals.....	525	MARKS OF BROUGHTON, LORD		Maryhill, M.P.....	332
Theological Colleges.....	535-6	222, 240, 548		Maryland (State).....	813
Town Clerk.....	659	Portrait.....	562	Marylebone (Borough).....	633
Training Colleges.....	532	Marlborough.....	668	C. C. (Lord's)	
University.....	507-8, 513	College.....	539	978, 992, 993, 1092	
Manchester College, Oxford.....	536	House.....	647	Police Court.....	455
MANCHURIA.....	841	Marlborough Street Court.....	455	Station (Brit. Railways).....	654
Man, Cultural Stages.....	184	MARPLES, RT. HON. A. E.:—		Mary Queen of Scots.....	209
Mandalay (Burma).....	837	Birthday.....	83	Masbate (Philippines).....	913
Mandarin Dialect.....	841	Member of Parliament.....	343	MASEFIELD, JOHN.....	1105
Mangostfield.....	668	Minister of Transport		Order of Merit.....	254
Manicaland (S. Rhodesia).....	781	83, 307, 310, 434		Poet Laureate.....	217, 1105
Manila (Philippines).....	196, 200, 913	Offices Held.....	310	Maseru (Basutoland).....	197, 761
Manipur (India).....	746	Privy Councillor.....	251	Masonic Societies.....	1062, 1066
MAN, ISLE OF.....	589, 691	Marquesas Islands (Oceania).....	862	Year.....	185
Airport.....	615	Marqueses.....	223-4	Massachusetts (State).....	813
Bishop of.....	233, 486	By Courtesy.....	249	Massawa (Eritrea).....	854
Gifts to Britain.....	691	Coronets.....	223	Master and Servant (Law).....	1152-3
Income Tax.....	691	How addressed.....	223	Master-General of the Ord-	
Lieutenant Governor.....	691	Number of.....	222	nance.....	472
Lighthouse Authority.....	440	Precedence.....	215, 683	Master Gunner.....	220, 650
Schools.....	541, 546	Marrakesh (Morocco).....	899	Master of the Horse.....	216, 223
T.T. Races.....	991	Marriage:—		of the Household.....	218
Tynwald Day. (Note) 114; 691		Acts.....	1151	of the Queen's Music.....	217
Manitoba.....	696, 697, 704	Certificates.....	1138-9, 1151	of the Rolls.....	422, 449
University.....	511	Guidance Council.....	1068	Precedence.....	215
Mannheim (Germany).....	863	Licence Offices.....	457	of the Temple.....	497
Manor Houses Open.....	656-7	Licences.....	1150	Masters in Lunacy.....	451
Manpower, Distribution of.....	619	Minimum Age.....	1151-2	of the Supreme Court.....	450, 451
Man, Prehistoric.....	183-4	Notice of.....	1150-1	Matabeleland (S. Rhodesia).....	781
Mansfield, 668; M.P.....	337	Nullity of		Matadi (Congolesse Repub.).....	845
Mansfield College, Oxford		590, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1152		Matches, Revenue from.....	597
503, 535		Prohibited Degrees.....	1151	Maternity Benefits (National	
Mansfield Woodhouse.....	668	Rates (U.K.).....	590	Insurance).....	1109, 1112
Mansion House.....	647	Marriages (Legal Notes).....	1149-52	Mathematics Research Divn.....	426
Manufacturers, National		By Banns.....	1149-50	Matrah (Muscat).....	899
Union of.....	1082	Church of England.....	1149-50	Matrimonial Causes Act.....	1142
Manufactures Dept. (Board of		Common Licence.....	1150	Matterhorn.....	880, 932
Trade).....	434	Consanguinity, etc.....	1151	Maude, Cyril, Centenary.....	102, 588
Numbers Engaged in.....	619	Dissolved, 1959.....	590	MAUDLING, RT. HON. R.:—	
Manuscripts Commission,		Fees.....	1150, 1151	Birthday.....	83
Historical.....	422	in Registered Buildings.....	1151	Member of Parliament.....	325
Maori Population (N.Z.).....	732	in Scotland.....	1152	Offices Held.....	307, 308, 310
Maps in Whitaker, see Notice		Irregular (Scotland).....	1152	Privy Councillor.....	251
at head of Preface, p. 6		Jewish.....	1150, 1151	Secretary of State.....	83
Mar, Earl of (Premier Earl of		of Minors.....	1151-2	Maundy Money.....	447
Scotland).....	228	Quaker.....	1150, 1151	Thursday.....	102, 190
Maracabo, Lake.....	201, 954	Registered (1948-60).....	590	Mauritania, S.S.....	606
Marath (Syria).....	942	Register Office.....	1150-1	MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF	
Marble Arch, The.....	650	Registrar-General.....	382	197, 574, 578, 861	
Marble Hill (Twickenham).....	651	Scotland.....	430	MAURITIUS.....	197, 694, 775-6
Marchmont Herald.....	362	Registrar's Certificate.....	1150-1	Bishop.....	488
Margate.....	668, 1105	Fees.....	1151	Dependencies.....	776
Recorder.....	455	Solemnization.....	1151	Finance and Trade.....	775
Sunshine Hours.....	1038-9	Special Licence.....	1150	Government.....	775-6

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Mausolus, Tomb of.....	200	Memel (Lithuania).....	945	Methodists in Australia.....	710
Maya Language (Sci. Notes)	1022-3	Memphis (Tennessee).....	873	in U.S.A.....	812
Maybole.....	685	Menai Bridge.....	675	Metonic Cycle.....	186, 191
Mayo College (India).....	541	Menders, Adnan, Obituary.....	585	Metre, The.....	1183
Mayors:—		Trial and Execution.....	581, 583	Metres and Yards.....	1185
English.....	624, 664-71	Menevia (Wales), Bishop.....	494	Metric Weights, etc.....	1183-4
Metropolitan.....	633	Mental Deficiency Bd. (Scot.).....	430	Conversion Table.....	1185
Northern Irish.....	690	MENZIES, R.T. HON. R. G.—		METROPOLITAN:—	
Welsh.....	676	Companion of Honour.....	255	Boroughs.....	633
Mayor's Court, London.....	455	Prime Minister (Australia).....	712	Average Rates.....	626
Mbabwe (Swaziland).....	197, 763	Privy Councillor.....	251	Hospital Boards.....	385
M.C.C.....	978, 992, 1022	Mercantile Marine Offices		Magistrates.....	455
Mdina (Malta).....	774		435, 436	Police.....	456-7, 627
Mean and Sidereal Time.....	145	Mercers Company.....	637	Societies.....	1067
Mean Time, Greenwich.....	140-1	Hall.....	647	Underground Railway.....	665
Measures, Nautical.....	1184	MERCHANT NAVY:—		Water Board.....	403
Weights and.....	1182-6	Decorations and Medals.....	252-3	Meuse River.....	829, 830
Wind Forces.....	693 (1189)	Largest Ships.....	607	Mews Dept., Royal.....	218
Meat Divisions (Ministry of		Maritime Museum.....	407	MEXICO.....	198, 894-6
Agriculture).....	359	Pensions (Cost).....	599	Archaeology.....	894
Imports.....	604	School.....	530	British Embassy.....	896
Personal Expenditure on.....	603	Services (Cost).....	599	Communications.....	895
Proportion Home-produced		Shipbuilding Statistics.....	609	Currency.....	896, 961
	622	Ships Registered.....	606	Embassy.....	894
Mecca (Hejaz).....	922	Training Ships.....	530	Exchange Rate.....	84
Mechanical Engineering:—		Merchant Shipping.....	606-9	Finance and Trade.....	896
Education.....	521	Merchant Taylors Company.....	638	Government.....	894, 895
Research Laboratory.....	426	Schools.....	539	History.....	894-5
Mechanical Vehicles (Licences)		Mercian Brigade.....	475	Language and Literature.....	895-6
	1168-9	MERCURY.....	156-7	Petroleum Production.....	895
Medals and Decorations.....	252-3	Monthly.....	91, 99, 103; 92, 96, 100	Production, etc.....	895
Research Society.....	1069	Occulted (1962).....	99, 146	Mexico City.....	198, 200, 894, 896
Medellin (Colombia).....	844	Phenomena.....	90, 94, 98; 102	Miami (Florida).....	813
MEDICAL:—		Mercury, T.S.....	530	Michaelmas..... (Notes) 94, 122	
Auxiliary Services.....	526-7	Mérida (Mexico).....	896	Law Sittings.....	126, 134
Council, General.....	523	Meriden (Warwicks.), M.P.....	337	Michigan (State).....	813
Dept. (Min. of Health).....	384	Merionethshire.....	676, 677	Michigan, Lake.....	201
Education.....	523-8	Member of Parliament.....	337	Micro Meteorites.....	160, 162
Teaching Hospitals.....	523-5	Merit, Order of.....	254	Midas Satellites.....	166-7, 576
Household, H.M.....	217-8, 219	MERRIMAN, LORD.....	240	Middle East Defined.....	196
Journals.....	1042-8	President, P., D. & A.....	450	Middle Park Stakes.....	977
Officers of Health.....	631, 677	Privy Councillor.....	251	Middlesbrough.....	668
Research Council.....	400-2, 598	Mersey Docks and Harbour		Bishop (R.C.).....	494
Units.....	401-2	Board.....	403	Members of Parliament.....	337
Schools.....	523-5, 530	Mersey Tunnel.....	659	Recorder.....	455
Services (N.H.S.).....	1106-7	Merthyr Tydfil.....	676	Shipping.....	606
Societies.....	1056-77	Member of Parliament.....	337	Middlesex.....	630-2, 633
Technology (Training).....	526	Recorder.....	455	Archdeacon of.....	480
Medicine, Nobel Prizes.....	995	Merton and Morden.....	668	Hospital.....	523-4
Supplementary Professions		Member of Parliament.....	337	Middle Temple.....	522, 646
	526-7	Merton College, Oxford.....	502	Middleton.....	668
(Tropical) Research Board.....	402	Mesopotamia, see IRAQ		Bishop of (Manchester).....	485
Medicines (N.H.S.).....	1106	Mesozoic Periods.....	183	Member of Parliament.....	337
Medina (Hejaz).....	922	Messina Powers.....	964	MIDDLETON, LORD.....	241
Mediterranean Sea.....	162, 199	Metallurgy (Education).....	579	Chancellor, Hull Univ.....	509
Medway Motor Road.....	612	Metallurgy Research Division.....	427	Knight of the Garter.....	253
Meetings (Admission) Act.....	352	Metals, Exports and Imports.....	604	Lord Lieutenant.....	630
Meganthropus.....	183	Metalwork, Museum of.....	406	Midland Bank.....	1102
MELBOURNE (Victoria)		Meteorite Dust.....	155	Profits (1958-60).....	1137
	200, 717, 730	Meteorites.....	162	Midland Circuit.....	453
Archbishops.....	487, 496	Meteorological:—		Midlothian.....	680-1
Distance by Air.....	967	Observations (1949-60).....	1034	Member of Parliament.....	337
High Court.....	713	(1960-61).....	1035-7	Midnight Sun (Norway).....	904
Newspapers.....	1049	Observatories.....	1022, 1029	Midsummer Day..... (Notes) 94, 110	
Schools.....	542	Office.....	478	Mid-Ulster, M.P.....	337
Trade Commissioner.....	695	Organization, World.....	821	Midway Islands (U.S.A.).....	814, 815
Universities.....	511	Summary (1960-61).....	1030-39	Midwives Boards.....	526
Melcombe Regis (Weymouth).....	671	METEORS.....	160-1	College of.....	1067
Melilla (Spanish).....	928	Meteor Showers.....	162	Milan (Italy).....	200, 882
Melton, M.P.....	337	Methil, Buchhaven and.....	684	Distance by Air.....	967
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT:—		Methodist Church, The.....	492	Miles and Kilometres.....	1183, 1185
Alphabetical List.....	317-23	Churches in London.....	498	Miles, Comparative Table.....	1087
Northern Ireland.....	687	Colleges.....	535	Nautical.....	1184
Suspension of.....	315	Missionary Society.....	1067	Military Colleges.....	528
		New Connexion.....	492	Cross.....	252
		World Council.....	492	Knights of Windsor.....	221

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Military Colleges— <i>continued</i>		Minneapolis (Minnesota)	813	MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN,	
Medal	252	Minnesota (State)	813	VISCOUNT	232
Ranks	476	Minorca (Balearics)	928	Birthday	130, 473
Recruitment Dept.	397	Minor Planets	158	Field Marshal	473
Secretary	472, 473	Minors in Peerage	222	Knight of the Garter	253
Milk Divisions (Ministry of		Minors, Marriage Law	1151-2	Montgomeryshire	676, 677
Agriculture)	359	Minos, Palace of	867	Member of Parliament	337
Prices	621	Minsk (Belorussia)	195, 950	Month, The	184, 185
Subsidies	598, 599	MINT, THE ROYAL	403, 649	Length of	144
Milky Way, The	153	Output	447	Monthly Notes	90, 94, 98
Million (U.K. and U.S.A.)	1182	Minyaa Konkak (China)	842	Montreal	200, 709
Millilitres (Measure)	1183	Miquelon (Fr. America)	198, 862	Archbishops	487, 494
MILLS, LORD	241	Miranda (Satellite)	157	Trade Commissioner	695
Birthday	83	Missiles, Ballistic (Dept.)	365	Universities	511
Offices Held	307, 310	See also GUIDED MISSILES		Montrose	685
Minister without Portfolio	83	Missionary Bishops	488	Montserrat (West Indies)	
Privy Councillor	251	Colleges	535-6		198, 790, 794
Millwall Docks	648	Mississippi River	202, 803	Monuments Boards	386-7
Milngavie	685	State	813	Commissions	386
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	200, 813	Missouri River	202, 803	Inspectorates	443
Mimas (Satellite)	157	State	813	London	647-8
Minch, The	679	Mistress of the Robes	216	MOON, THE	160
Mindanao (Philippines)	913	Mitcham, 668; M.P.	337	Age	92, 96, 100
Mindoro (Philippines)	913	Mock Auctions Act (1961)	354	Apogee (1961)	90, 94, 98
Minelayers, R.N.	464	Moderator:—		Declination	92, 96, 100
Mineral Rights Duty	1166	Calvinistic Methodists	492	Diameter	160
Mines Inspectorate	420	Church of Scotland	490, 683	Distance from Earth	157
Minima Gorge (Colombia)	843	Presbyterian Churches	490	Eclipses	160
Minima of Algol (1962)		Modes of Address (Various)		Epact	89, 186
90, 94, 98, 102, etc.		see ADDRESS		Equatorial Parallax	144
MINING:—		Mogadishu (Somalia)	197, 923	Harvest Moon (Notes)	122; 160
Average Earnings	617	Moldavia (U.S.S.R.)		Horizontal Parallax	
Coal Production	617		195, 945, 952		92, 96, 100, 139
Reserves, etc.	1019	Molecule Time Scale	142	Hunter's Moon (Note)	126; 160
Colliery Profits	617	Molucca Islands (Indonesia)	874	Libration	160
Degrees, etc.	528-9	Mombasa (Kenya)	773	Lunar Cycle	186, 191
Engineering Training	528-9	Archbishop	488	Lunar Terminator	139
Museum	405	MONACO (Principality)	195, 896	Lunik probes	166, 168
National Coal Board	409	Grand Prix	991	Metonic Cycle	186
Numbers Engaged in	619	MONCKTON OF BRENCHELY,		Moonrise and Moonset	139
Periodicals	1047	VISCT.	232	Tables (1962)	92, 96, 100
Safety Research	1024	Chancellor, University of		Occultations of Stars	
Societies	1067	Sussex	509		146-7, 160
Trade Unions	1083, 1084, 1086	Privy Councillor	251	Paschal Full Moon	190
Working Days Lost (1960)	620	Monetary Agreement, Euro-		Perigee (1962)	90, 94, 98
Minister for Science	83	pean	963	Periods of Revolution	157, 160
Ministers and Envoys	822-958	Fund, International	821, 963	Phase (Daily)	92, 96, 100
Precedence	215	Units	84, 447, 960-2	Phases	90, 94, 98, 138, 139
Ministers of Cabinet Rank	83	MONEY:—		Phenomena (1962)	98, 102
Ministers of the Crown Act		Bills	303, 311	Position Angle	92, 96, 100
303, 352		Coins in Circulation	447	Right Ascension	92, 96, 100
MINISTERS OF STATE:—		Exchange Rates	84	Selenographic Colong	
Board of Trade	83, 433	Foreign Currencies	960-2		92, 96, 100; 139
Colonial Affairs	83, 369	Legal Tender	447	Semi Diameter	92, 96, 100
Foreign Affairs	82, 83, 380	Moneylenders' Licences	1168	Transit	139-40
Home Affairs	83, 387	Money Orders	1175-6	Moore, Henry:—	
Scottish Office	83, 428	Mongolia	896-7	Companion of Honour	255
Technical Co-operation	83	Monmouth	676	Fine Art Commission	363
Welsh Affairs	83, 391	Bishop of	486	National Gallery	363
Minister without Portfolio	83	Member of Parliament	337	Moravian Church	493
Ministries (1924-61)	308-10	Monmouthshire	675, 676, 677	College	536
(1940-61)	310	Monoplies Commission	403	Moray	627, 680-1
MINISTRY OF:—		Monrovia (Liberia)	197, 891	Bishop	491
Agriculture, etc.	355-60	Montana (State)	813	Sheriff	459
Aviation	364-5	Indian Population	812	Moray and Nairn, M.P.	337
Defence	374-5	Mont Blanc	201, 202, 880, 932	Morden College	651
Education	376-8	Cable Car Accident (1961)	569	Morden, Merton and	668
Health	383-5	(Illustration)	561	Member of Parliament	337
Housing, Local Government		Monte Carlo (Monaco)	896	Morecambe, 668; M.P.	337
and Welsh Affairs	391-2	Montenegro (Yugoslavia)	957	Sunshine Hours (1960-61)	
Labour	397-8	Monte Rosa	880, 932		1038-9
Pensions and National In-		Monterrey (Mexico)	896	Morley	668
surance	411-3	Montevideo (Uruguay)		(Batley and), M.P.	325
Power	420		199, 200, 944	Morning Defined	184
Transport	434-6	Distance by Air	967	Morning Stars	91, 95, 99
Works	441-3	Montgomery (Borough)	676		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
MOROCCO.....	197, 897-9	MOTOR VEHICLES—continued		MUSIC—continued	
British Embassy.....	899	Tax Increase (1961).....	346	Russian Composers.....	947
Chief Ministers.....	897	Tax Receipts.....	597, 613	Societies.....	1068, 1072
Currency.....	898, 961	Testing of.....	560	Muslims, <i>see</i> MOSLEMS	
Earthquake (1960).....	193	Motorway Schemes.....	612	Musselburgh.....	685
Embassy.....	897	Moulmein (Burma).....	837	Mussolini, Benito.....	885
Events (1960-61).....	578-80	Mountain Ash.....	676	Mysore (State).....	746
Exchange Rate.....	84	Mountaineering Clubs.....	992-3		
Finance and Trade.....	605, 898	Mountains, Highest.....	201	NAAFI.....	476
Government.....	897-8	MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA,		Nagoya (Japan).....	200, 886
King.....	897	EARL.....	211, 228	Nagpur (India).....	750
Spanish Possessions.....	928, 929	Admiral of the Fleet.....	463	Nairn.....	627, 680-1, 685
Standard Time.....	143	Birthdays.....	211, 463	Sheriff.....	459
Trade with U.K.....	898	Chief of Defence Staff.....	374	Nairn (Moray and), M.P.....	337
Morpeth, 668; M.P.....	337	Knight of the Garter.....	253	Nairobi (Kenya).....	197, 773
MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST,		Privy Councillor.....	251	Appeal Court.....	767-8
LORD.....	241	Trinity House.....	439	Archbishop (R.C.).....	495
Chairman of Q.S.....	677	Movable Feasts (1958-67).....	188	Distance by Air.....	967
Lord of Appeal.....	449	Mozambique (Portuguese		Nancy (France).....	860
Privy Councillor.....	251	East Africa).....	197, 917	Nanda Devi, Mt.....	201
University Grants Cttee.....	440	Muckle Flugga.....	679	Nanga Parbat, Mt.....	201
University of Wales.....	509	MUHAMMAD:—		Nanking (China).....	200, 843
Mortgage Business (1960).....	1132	Birthplace (Hejaz).....	922	Nantes (France).....	860
Mortgages, Legal Fees.....	1040	Flight of (Hejira).....	192	Nantwich, M.P.....	337
Stamp Duties.....	1166-7	Muhammad V, King, Obit.....	579, 585	Naples (Italy).....	200, 882
Mortimer, Angela:—		Muhammad (Bahrain).....	828	Distance by Air.....	967
Singles Tennis Champion.....	985	Mukher (China).....	200, 843	Napoleon I.....	783, 857
Portrait.....	564	Mulheim (Germany).....	863	Nash, Beau, Centenary.....	94, 588
MORTON OF HENRYTON, LORD	241	Mull, Island of.....	678, 679	Nassau (Bahamas).....	198, 760
Cambridge University.....	504	München-Gladbach.....	863	Bishop.....	488
Judicial Committee.....	449	Munich (Germany).....	200, 863	Distance by Air.....	967
Privy Councillor.....	251	Air Transit to.....	865	NATAL.....	924
Moscow.....	195, 200, 949, 950	Municipal Aerodromes.....	614-5	Bishops.....	488
British Embassy.....	948-9	Affairs (1960-61).....	568-9	National Agricultural Advi-	
Distance by Air.....	967	Corporations Act.....	624	sory Service.....	356-7
Moslem Calendar.....	192	Elections (1961).....	568-9	National Army Museum.....	653
New Year (1382) 891; (Note) 110		MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY:—		National Assembly.....	486
MOSLEMS 493, 822, 828, 836, 853,		England.....	664-71	NATIONAL ASSISTANCE.....	1113-14
876, 886, 908, 922, 929, 934,		Northern Ireland.....	690	Board.....	408-9, 599
937, 940		Scotland.....	684-5	Old Age Pensions.....	1114
in 'U.K.....	493	Wales.....	676	Tribunals.....	439
Mossley.....	668	Municipal:—		National Athletics Records.....	971
Moss Side (Manchester), M.P. 336		Election Petitions Office.....	457	National Buildings Record	
Mosul (Iraq).....	876, 877	Party Representation.....	672-3	1029, 1060	
Motherwell.....	685	Periodicals.....	1042-8	National Central Library.....	400
Bishop of.....	494	Societies.....	1067, 1068, 1077	National Chemical Laboratory	
Member of Parliament.....	337	Munster, Province of.....	799	426	
MOTOR CYCLES:—		MUNSTER, EARL OF.....	228	NATIONAL COAL BOARD.....	409
Accidents (1960).....	592	Lord Lieutenant.....	630	Capital Advances to.....	601
Driving Act (1960).....	352	Privy Councillor.....	251	Financial Results.....	617
Licences.....	613, 1168	Munster (Germany).....	863	Geological Research.....	1019
Motor Cycling (1961).....	991	Murab (Dhofar).....	899	NATIONAL DEBT	
Motoring Newspapers.....	1047	Murder (Statistics).....	594-5	446, 588; (Note) 597; 601-2	
Offences.....	594, 595, 613	Murders (1960-61).....	569-70	Cost of.....	601
Personal Spending on.....	603	U.S.A.....	806	(1961).....	601
Motor Racing.....	572-3, 991	Murmansk (U.S.S.R.).....	948	Office.....	409
Motorship Statistics.....	608-9	Murray River		Progress (1900-61).....	588
MOTOR TRADE:—		202, 711, 721, 725, 728		Reduction Funds.....	601
Disputes (1960-61).....	570-1	Murrumbidgee River.....	721	National Deposit Friendly	
Employers' Association.....	1082	MUSCAT AND OMAN. 196, 899-900		Society.....	1131
MOTOR VEHICLES:—		Finance and Trade.....	900	Disasters Fund (Secretary).....	421
Accidents.....	592	Muscat (Town).....	899, 900	National Dock Labour Board.....	375
Driving Licences.....	1169	MUSEUMS 398, 402-8, 425, 645-6,		National Engineering Labora-	
Exports and Imports.....	604, 1008	646-7, 649, 650, 657-8		tory.....	426
Fuel Used (1960).....	592	Cost to Taxpayers.....	598	National Fund, The.....	601
Insurance Companies.....	1127-30	Societies.....	1068	National Galleries.....	598
Licences 346, 595, 613, 1168-9		Standing Commission.....	403	National Gallery.....	363, 598
Licensing Areas.....	436	MUSIC IN 1960-61.....	1001-2	Goya Theft (1961).....	570
Lighting-up Times.....	138	Associated Board.....	529	(Illustration).....	559
Numbers Licensed.....	592, 613	Colleges and Schools.....	529-30	Pilgrim Trust Grant.....	445
Periodicals.....	1045, 1047	Degrees, etc.....	529	of Scotland.....	363
Personal Spending on.....	603	Edinburgh Festival.....	1002	NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE:—	
Production (U.K.).....	1008	Periodicals.....	1042-8	Acts.....	1106
Radio Licences (Number).....	1005	Promenade Concerts.....	1002	Amenity Beds.....	348, 1107
Research Association.....	1089	Royal Academy, etc.....	529	Charges Increase.....	348, 353
Road Traffic Act (1960).....	352				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE— continued		Nationality, British—continued		NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF	
Contributions 348, 566, 596, 1106, 1111, 1112		Division (Home Office)....389		THE—continued	
Act.....353		of Visitors.....592		Shipbuilding.....609	
Combined Rates.....1115		N.A.T.O.....582, 1156		Shipping.....608-9	
Cost.....348, 596, 598, 626, 1107		Natural History Museum.....404-5		Tourists in U.K.....592	
General.....1106-7		Notes.....1016-29		Trade, 605; with U.K.....902	
Hospital Boards.....385		Naturalization (Law).....1139-40		Visitors' Passports to.....959	
Tribunals.....439		Division (Home Office)....389		Netherlands Antilles.....198, 902	
National Hunt Committee		Statistics.....591		Trade.....605	
976, 993		Nature Conservancy.....409-10, 599		Netherlands New Guinea.....1002	
National Income and Expen- diture.....596		Reserves.....410		Netherlands West Indies.....790, 902	
NATIONAL INSURANCE AND		Nauru Island.....199, 695, 719, 819		Net Tonnage Defined.....1184	
ASSISTANCE.....1108-15		Nautical Almanac Office.....410		Nevada (State).....813	
Acts.....352, 1108		Colleges.....530		Neville's Cross College.....507	
Advisory Committee.....413		Measures.....1184		Nevis (West Indies).....198, 794	
Benefits.....596, 1108-11		Twilight.....91, 95, 99; 139		Newark.....668	
Departments.....411		Navajo Dam (U.S.A.).....809		Archdeacon (Southwell)....486	
Increases (1961).....348		NAVAL:—		Member of Parliament.....337	
Chief Insurance Officer.....413		Architecture (Education)....521		Newark (New Jersey).....813	
Claims (1959).....1109		Colleges.....530		Newbattle Abbey College.....513	
Commissioner.....414		Estimates.....600		Newbolt, Sir Henry, Cen- tenary.....110, 588	
Contributions		Secretary.....460		New Britain Island.....719	
596, 1108, 1115, 1160		Security Enquiry (1961)....567-8		New Brunswick Province	
Contributors (Number).....1108		Societies.....1069, 1073		696, 697, 704-5	
Cost.....599, 1112		Spy Trial (1961).....569-70		Government.....705	
Exchequer Contributions		Navigation, School of.....530		Newburn.....668	
1108		Navy, see ROYAL NAVY		Newbury, 668; M.P.....337	
Finance.....1111-2, 1113		Navy, Army and Air Force		Recorder.....455	
Fund, Deficit.....1112		Institutes.....476		New Caledonia.....199, 861	
Funds.....1111-2		Nazareth (Israel).....878		Newcastle (N.S.W.).....723	
Graduated Pension Scheme		Neanderthal Discoveries.....183		Newcastle under Lyme.....668	
1110-1, 1115		Man.....184		Member of Parliament.....337	
Income Tax Allowance.....340		Neap Tides.....162		Recorder.....455	
Industrial Injuries.....1112-3		Near East, The.....196		NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.....661, 668	
Joint Authority.....413		Neath, 676; M.P.....337		Airport.....614	
Minister.....83, 411		Nebraska (State).....813		Bishops.....233, 486, 494	
Ministry.....411-3		Nebulae.....153-4		Building Societies.....1136	
Regional Offices.....412-3		Negeve, The (Israel).....878		King's College.....507	
Non-Participating Em- ployments Office.....413-4		Negri Sembilan (State).....739		Lord Mayor.....661	
Payments.....1112		Nehru, J., Prime Minister,		Members of Parliament.....337	
Reserve Fund.....1112		India.....746		Party Representation.....673	
Tribunals.....439		Nejd (Saudi Arabia).....921-2		Penny Rate.....626	
Waiting Periods.....1109		Nelson Monument (London)....648		Recorder.....455, 661	
NATIONAL:—		Nelson (Lancashire).....668		Society of Antiquaries.....1079	
Land Fund.....444		Nelson and Colne, M.P.....337		Sunrise (1962).....93, 97, 101, etc.	
Liberal Council.....1068		Nelson (N.Z.), Bishop.....488		Training Colleges.....532	
Libraries.....399-400, 403-4		Neolithic Age.....184		New College, London.....507	
Maritime Museum.....407, 598		NEPAL (Kingdom).....196, 581, 900		Oxford.....502	
Milk Scheme (Cost).....598		British Embassy.....900		New Forest, M.P.....337	
Museum of Wales.....407		Cabinet.....900		NEWFOUNDLAND, PROVINCE OF	
Parks Commission.....409		Currency.....961		202, 696, 697, 705-6	
Physical Laboratory.....426-7		Embassy.....900		Bishop.....487	
Portrait Gallery.....363, 598, 1022		Neptune.....159-60		Government.....705	
Scottish.....363		Distance, etc.....156		Memorial University.....511	
Provincial Bank.....1102		Monthly.....93, 97, 101		Production, etc.....705	
Profits (1958-60).....1137		Satellites.....157, 159-60		New Guinea (Island)	
Register of Archives.....422		Neroid (Satellite).....157		199, 202, 695, 718-9, 819, 1023	
Research Development		Nervous Diseases, Deaths from		Bishop.....487	
Corporation.....409		592		Netherlands.....199, 902	
Savings Certificates.....601, 1104		NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF		New Hall, Cambridge.....505	
Committees.....423-4, 598		THE.....195, 900-2		New Hampshire (State).....813	
National Societies.....1068		Agriculture.....901		New Hebrides.....199, 694, 776	
Technical Colleges.....534		Area, etc.....901		New Ireland Island (New	
Theatre.....568, 1003		British Embassy.....902		Guinea).....719	
National Trusts.....444, 1068		Cabinet.....900-1		New Jersey (State).....813	
Pilgrim Trust Grants.....445		Colonies.....902		Newmarket Races.....917	
Properties Open.....656-7		Currency.....902, 961		New Mexico (State).....813	
National Union of Manu- facturers.....1082		Defence.....901		Indian Population.....812	
Nationality, British		EEC and ECSC.....964		Newmills and Greenholm.....685	
693-4, 1139-40		Embassy.....901		Newnam College, Cambridge	
		Exchange Rate.....84, 902		505	
		Government.....901		New Orleans (Louisiana).....813	
		Language and Literature.....901		Newport (I.O.W.).....628, 668	
		Nobel Prizes.....995		Newport (Mon.).....676	
		OECD.....903		Member of Parliament.....338	
		Queen Juliana.....204, 900			

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Newport-on-Tay	685	NEW ZEALAND—continued		Niger River	202
New Providence (Bahamas)	760	Army	734-5	NIGERIA, FEDERATION OF	
New Romney	668, 1105	Banking	735	197, 693, 741-3	
Newry	690	Banks	1098-1103	Air Mail Rates to	1172, 1280
NEW SOUTH WALES	710, 720-3	Bishops	488, 497	Bishops	488
Agent-General (London)	721	Boys' Schools	542	British Citizenship	1140
Agriculture	722	British Immigrants (1960)	591	Cameroons	743
Archbishop	487	Capital	736	Capital	741, 743
Banks	722, 1099-1100	Citizenship	694	Citizenship	694
Bishops	487, 496	Climate	733	Climate	741
Climate	721	Communications	736	Education	742
Dependency	723	Currency	735, 961	Finance and Trade	605, 743
Education	722	Defence	734-5	Government	741-2
Finance	722	Education	735	Governor-General	741
Government	721	Events (1960-61)	573	High Commissioner	742
Industrial Commission	722	Exchange Rate	84, 735	Independence (1960)	352, 578
Statistics	722	Exports to U.K.	736	Judicature	742
Judicature	721-2	Finance	735	Prime Minister	741
Legislature	721	Foreign Representatives in	734	Production, etc.	743
Minerals	722	Glaciers	733	Regions	741
Population	720	Government	733	Representatives Abroad	742
Posts, Telegraphs, etc.	723	Governor-General	733	Roads	742
Production and Industry	722	High Commissioners	733-4	Trade Commissioners	695
Public Debt	722	Highest Point	202	U.K. High Commissioner	742
Religions	720	Islands	202, 732, 733, 736	University	512
Schools	541-2	Judicature	734	U.N. Membership	573
Trade	723	Lakes	733	Night and Day	184
Unions	722	Legislature	734	Nightingale Islds. (Tristan)	82, 784
Transport	723	Maori Population	732	Nijmegen (Netherlands)	902
Vital Statistics	720	Mountains	733	Nile River	202, 929, 940
Newspaper Groups	1050	Nauru Island	719	Nile Valley, The	940
Offices	1041-50	Navy	734	Early Civilization	184
Publishers	1050	Newspapers	1049	Nineveh (Iraq)	877
Societies	1069	New Zealand Day		Niue Island (N.Z.)	736
Newspapers:—		89; (Note) 94		Noah's Ark (Armenia)	952-3
Air Mail Rates	1171-2	Parcel Post to	1180	Nobel Prizes	995
Circulations	1041	Police	734	Non-Contributory Pensions	1114
London Suburban	1050	Population	199, 732	Nones (Roman Calendar)	186-7
Postage	1170, 1175	Prime Minister	733	Norfolk	630-2
Press Council	1080	Production, etc.	735-6	Archdeacon of	483
Principal Daily	1041	Public Debt	735	Members of Parliament	338
Provincial	1050	Races and Religions	732	NORFOLK, DUKE OF	223
Public Spending on	603	Representatives Abroad	733-4	Ascot Office	217
Royal Commission	444	Revenue and Expenditure	735	Birthday	106
Religious	1042	Rivers	733	Earl Marshal	362, 645
Sunday	1042	Ross Dependency	720	Knight of the Garter	253
New Style Calendar		Science Notes	1024-5, 1028	Lord Lieutenant, Sussex	630
187; (Note) 189		Scientific Liaison Officer	695	Premier Duke and Earl	223
Newton Aycliffe, see Aycliffe		Standard Time	143	Privy Councillor	251
Newton, M.P.	338	Sterling Holdings	448	Royal Victorian Chain	255
Newton le Willows	668	Telegram Rates to	1180	Norfolk Island (Australia)	
Newtownards	690	Telephone Rates to	1178	199, 719	
NEW TOWNS (U.K.)	686	Trade	605, 736	Norfolk (Virginia)	813
Capital Advanced	601	Commissioners	695	Norman Conquest	629, 675
Expenditure to 1961	686	Transport	736	Normandy, Dukedom of	691
Progress (Statistics)	686	Trust Territories	736	Normandy, House of	206
New Year, Christian 89; (Note) 90		U.K. High Commissioner	734	Normanton, M.P.	338
New Year Honours (1961)		University of	512, 735	Norroy and Ulster King of	
297-8, 547		Victoria Cross Awards	298-301	Arms	253, 362
New Year, Jewish		Vital Statistics	732	Norse Language	905
89; (Note) 122; 191		Wool Production	735	NORTH AMERICA (Continent)	194
Moslem	89; (Note) 110	Next-of-Kin (Legal Notes)		Area and Population	194
New Year's Day	185	1145-6		Highest Point	202
NEW YORK (City)	200, 813	Niagara Falls	203	Lakes	201
Banks	1098-1102	Niaméy (Niger)	197, 903	Trade	605
Distance by Air	967	Nicaea, Council of	190	NORTHAMPTON	668
Newspapers	1049	NICARAGUA	198, 903	Archdeacon (Peterborough)	483
Skyscrapers	967	British Embassy	903	Bishop (R.C.)	494
Universities	812	Currency	903, 961	Member of Parliament	338
New York (State)	813	Nice (France)	860	Recorder	455
NEW ZEALAND	199, 693, 732-6	Nicobar Islands (India)	752	Treaty of (Record)	422
Agriculture	735-6	Nicosia (Cyprus)	195, 758	Northampton College, London	
Air Force	735	Distance by Air	967	534	
Air Mail Rates to	1172, 1180	Trade Commissioner	695	Northamptonshire	630-2
Archbishops	488, 497	NIGER, REPUBLIC OF	197, 903	Members of Parliament	338
Area and Population	732				

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
North Atlantic Shipping Act	NORTHERN IRELAND—continued	Norwood, M.P. 335
Treaty Organization. 351, 354	Quarter Days. (Note) 94	Notable Honours, 1961. 297-8
U.K. Staff. 1156	Quarter Sessions. 689	Note Issue (U.K.). 446, 447
North Berwick. 685	Railways. 689	NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF. 661, 668
North Borneo. 196, 763-4	Recorders. 689	Archdeacon (Southwell). 486
Climate. 764	Registrar-General. 688	Bishop (R.C.). 494
Finance and Trade. 764	Roman Catholic Church. 494	Lord Mayor. 661
Government. 764	Seaports. 689	Members of Parliament. 338
Population. 764	Senate. 687	Newspapers. 1041
North Carolina (State). 813	Sunrise and Sunset. 93, 97, 101	Party Representation. 673
Northcliffe Newspapers. 1050	Technical Colleges. 535	Penny Rate. 626
North Dakota (State). 813	Theological Colleges. 535	Recorder. 455, 661
North-Eastern Circuit. 453	Trade. 689	University. 508, 513
Northern Circuit. 453	U.K. Payments. 598	Nottinghamshire. 630-2
NORTHERN IRELAND. 687-90	University. 501, 510	Nouakchott (Mauritania). 861
Aerodromes. 615	Yacht Clubs. 1097	Noumea (New Caledonia)
Agent in London. 688	Northern Lighthouses. 440	199, 861
Ages of Population. 590	Northern Lights (Norway). 904	S. Pacific Commission. 777
Airways. 689	Northern Polytechnic (Lon-	Novae (Stars). 152
Archbishop. 491	don). 534	Nova Goa (Port. India). 196
Area, etc. 589, 690	NORTHERN RHODESIA. 197, 782	NOVA SCOTIA, PROVINCE OF
Arms. 689	See also RHODESIA	696, 697, 706-7
Bank Holidays	Northern School of Music. 529	Bishop. 487
(Notes) 98, 114; 1137	Northern Territory (Australia)	Government. 706
Banks. 1099-1104	710, 717-8	Novels of 1960-61. 996
Bar of. 522	Northern (Underground) Line	Novosibirsk. 200, 950
Bishops. 491	655	Nubian Race (Egypt). 940
Boys' Schools. 541	NORTHERN VIETNAM. 956	Nuclear:—
Building Statistics. 593	Northfield (B'ham), M.P. 326	Energy Agency, European 963
Cabinet. 688	Northfleet. 668	Installations Act. 420
Census (1961). 589, 689	North Fylde, M.P. 338	Submarines (British). 1017-8
Chairmen of C.C. and Q.S.	North Galactic Pole. 144	Submarines (U.S.) 567, 806, 807
689	North Irish Brigade. 475	(Illustration). 555
Civil Estimates. 598	North London Police Court. 455	Tests (1961). 568, 576
Clubs. 1006	North-Rhine Westphalia. 863	Nuffield College, Oxford. 503
Constitution. 688	North Riding. 630-2	Nukualofa (Tonga). 788
Counties and Capitals. 690	North Sea. 399	Nullity of Marriage
Customs and Excise. 374	North Staffs. University Col-	1142, 1143, 1144
Divorce Statistics. 590	lege. 509	N.U.M. 1086
Education. 501, 689	Northstead, Manor of. 314	Headquarters. 1012
Authorities. 516	Northumberland. 630-2	Numerals, Roman. 1184
Cost (1961-62). 501	Archdeacon of (Newcastle). 486	Nuneaton, 669; M.P. 338
Electors (Number). 627	NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE OF	Nunthorpe Stakes. 977
Executive. 688	223, 653	Nuremberg (Germany). 863
Finance. 689	Agric. Research Council. 361	Nursery Schools. 499
Fisheries. 689	Knight of the Garter. 253	Nurses:—
Government. 688	Lord Lieutenant. 630	Act (1961). 353
Offices. 688	North West Territories. 696, 702	Queen Alexandra's R.N.
Governor. 687	Northwich, M.P. 338	Nursing Service. 463
High Sheriffs. 688	Northwood, M.P. 340	Societies. 1069, 1072
H.M. Lieutenants. 689	NORWAY, KINGDOM OF	Training of. 526
Holiday Posts. 1177	195, 904-6	Nursing:—
House of Commons. 687	Air Transit. 905	Central Midwives' Board. 526
Industries. 689	Antarctica. 906	Dept. (Min. of Health). 384-5
Judicature. 688-9	British Embassy. 905	Diplomas, etc. 526
Legislature. 687-8	Currency. 905, 961	General Councils. 526
Local Government. 627	EFTA. 966-7	Military Services. 600
London Office. 688	Embassy. 904, 905	Recruitment Service. 526
Manufactures. 689	Exchange Rate. 84	Royal College of. 526
M.P.'s (Belfast). 687	Finance and Trade. 605, 905	Services (Army). Director. 472
Minerals. 689, 1021	Government. 904	Notation (Sideral Time). 141
Ministry. 688	Halden Nuclear Reactor. 963	Constant. 144
Municipal Directory. 690	Languages and Literature. 905	Nutrition Research Units 402
Newspapers. 1049	Nobel Prizes. 905, 995	Nyasa, Lake. 201, 778
Parliament. 687-8	OECD. 963	NYASALAND
Parliamentary Secretaries. 688	Shipping. 608-9, 905	197, 693, 694-5, 782-3
Population. 589, 590, 690	Standard Time. 143	Bishops. 488
Age Distribution. 590	Visitors' Passports to. 959	Government. 783
Density. 690	NORWICH, CITY OF. 668	London Office. 783
Post Office Headquarters. 418	Bishop. 233, 483	Provincial Commissioners. 783
Presbyterian Church. 490	British Association (1961). 1017	OAKHAM, ARCHDEACON
Prime Minister. 688	Members of Parliament. 338	(Peterborough). 483
Prison Population. 595	Museums. 658	Oakland (California). 813
Privy Council. 687	Party Representation. 673	Oaks, The (Race). 977
Production. 689	Railway Fares. 610	
	Recorder. 455	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Oases (Algeria).....	859	OMAN, <i>see</i> MUSCAT		Orphans, Guardian's	
(Egypt).....	940	Omar Kayyám.....	909	Allowances.....	1110
Oats Harvests.....	621, 623	Omibus Production, etc.....	1008	Orpington.....	669
Prices.....	621, 622	Omsk (R.S.F.S.R.).....	950	Member of Parliament.....	338
Oban.....	685	Onions, Oliver, Obituary.....	585	Orthoptics (Training).....	528
Oberhausen (Germany).....	863	Onitsha (Nigeria).....	743	Osaka (Japan).....	200, 886
Oberon (Satellite).....	157	One Thousand Guineas.....	977	Osborne House.....	657
Obituary (1960-61).....	82, 583-6	ONTARIO, PROVINCE OF		Oshogobo (Nigeria).....	743
OBSERVATORIES.....	410	696, 697, 707-8		Oslo (Norway).....	195, 905
Cambridge Univ., Director.....	504	Agent-General.....	707	Distance by Air.....	967
Greenwich (Herstmonceux).....	410	Archbishop.....	487	Osselt.....	669
Occultation Defined.....	160	Bishop of.....	487	Ostend (Belgium).....	830
Occultations (1962)		Government.....	707	Osteopathy School.....	528
91, 95, 99, 146-7, 160		Universities.....	511	Osterley Park.....	653
Observations of.....	146	Ontario, Lake.....	201	Oswestry, 669; M.P.....	338
Occupational Therapy		Open Golf Champions.....	984	OTTAWA.....	198, 702, 708
(Training).....	526	Openshaw (Manchester), M.P.....	336	Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
OCCURRENCES DURING				Bishop.....	487
PRINTING.....	83	Opera House, Covent Garden 651		Trade Commissioner.....	695
Ocean Areas and Depths.....	199	OPERA IN 1960-61.....	1007-2	University.....	511
Ocean Island (Pacific).....	777	Ophthalmic Services (N.H.S.)		Ottoman Empire.....	937
OCEANIA.....	194, 199	1106-7		Ouagadougou (Voltaic	
Countries.....	199	Ophthalmology Research		Republic).....	956
Highest Point.....	202	Unit.....	402	Overseas Airways.....	366
Octavo Defined.....	1186	Oporto (Portugal).....	917	Income Tax Office.....	410
Oddfellows.....	1131	Opposition, Leader of the.....	303, 307	Information Dept.....	393
Odessa (Ukraine).....	948, 950	Numbers of the.....	303	Parcel Rates.....	1179-81
Odhams Press Group		Whips.....	305	Service Resettlement	
(Newspapers).....	1050	Optical Council, General.....	527	Board.....	433
OECD.....	963-4	Optics (Training).....	527-8	Settlement.....	591-2, 598
Secretary-General.....	964	Oran (Algeria).....	859	Telegraph Rates.....	1176, 1179-81
OEEC.....	963-4	Orange Free State.....	924	Telephones.....	1177-8
Offa's Dike.....	629	Orange River (S. Africa).....	924	OXFORD:—	
Offensive Weapons Act.....	353	Order of Merit.....	254	Bishop of.....	233, 483
Office Building (London).....	1011-12	of St. John.....	302, 649	Circuit.....	453
Office of the Umpire.....	398	of St. Michael and St. George		Group.....	493
Officer Cadets, Pay of.....	405	254		OXFORD CITY.....	662, 669
Officers:—		of St. Patrick.....	253	Ashmolean Museum.....	658
Pay, 455-6; Pensions.....	471	of the Bath.....	254	Clubs.....	1095
Relative Rank.....	476	of the British Empire.....	255	Member of Parliament.....	338
Societies.....	1069	of the Companions of		Party Representation.....	673
Officers of State.....	304, 400	Honour.....	255	Preservation Trust.....	445
Offices Act (1960).....	351	of the Crown of India.....	256	Railway Fares.....	610
Official Arbitrators.....	445, 457	of the Garter.....	253	Recorder.....	455, 662
Official Referees (Supreme		of the Indian Empire.....	254	Ruskin School of Art.....	518
Court).....	215, 450	of the Star of India.....	254	Societies.....	1070
Solicitor (Supreme Court).....	450	of the Thistle.....	253	Theological Colleges.....	535, 536
Ogmore, M.P.....	338	of Victoria and Albert.....	255	Oxfordshire.....	630-2
Ogmore and Garw.....	676	Orders of Chivalry.....	253-6	Coal Discoveries (1961).....	1021
Ogomosho (Nigeria).....	743	Central Chancery.....	218	OXFORD UNIVERSITY.....	502-4, 662
Ohio (State).....	813	Conferments (1961).....	297-8	Appointments Committee,	
Oil Areas (U.S.S.R.).....	949, 951	Knights.....	256-96	Secretary.....	502
Islands (Mauritius).....	776	Ordinance Dept. (War Office).....	472	Colleges, Halls, etc.....	502-3
Measures.....	1184	Master-General of.....	472	Extra-Mural Studies.....	513
Production (U.K.).....	618	Survey Dept.....	360	Hebdomadal Council.....	502
Tankers, Largest.....	607	Oregon (State).....	813	Professors.....	503-4
Taxation Revenue.....	597	ORGANIZATION FOR:—		Settlements.....	537
Okehampton (669).....	669	Economic Co-operation and		Teaching Hospitals.....	525
Oklahoma (U.S.A.).....	813	Development.....	963-4	Terms (Dates).....	502
Indian Population.....	812	Member States.....	963	Undergraduates (Number).....	502
Olav V, King.....	204, 212, 214, 253,	European Economic		Women's Colleges.....	503
255, 904		Co-operation.....	963-4	OXFORD <i>v.</i> CAMBRIDGE:—	
Old Age Pensions.....	1110, 1114	Organists, Cathedral.....	480-6	Athletics.....	974, 975
Old and New Style		Royal College of.....	529	Boat Race.....	988
(Notes) 187, 189		Oriana, S.S.....	607	Cricket.....	981
Oldbury.....	669	Oriel College, Oxford.....	502	Football.....	982, 983
(and Halesowen), M.P.....	338	Oriental Studies School.....	507, 530	Lawn Tennis.....	985
Oldest City (Cadiz).....	926	Orinoco River (Venezuela).....	953-4	Other Sports	
Oldest City (Damascus).....	942	Orissa (State).....	746, 752	974, 975, 981-6, 988-9, 991	
Oldham, 669; M.P.'s.....	338	Orkney.....	678, 680-1	Summary.....	991
Recorder.....	455	Bishop.....	491	Oxus River (Afghanistan).....	822
Old Street Court.....	455	Member of Parliament.....	338	Oyster Season Opens.....	(Note) 118
Olympiads.....	192	Sheriff.....	459		
O.M.....	254	Ormskirk, 669; M.P.....	338		
Omagh (Co. Tyrone).....	690	Ornithology Societies.....	1069		
Omaha (Nebraska).....	813	Orontes River.....	890, 942		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
PACIFIC ISLANDS— <i>continued</i>	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	PARLIAMENT, HOUSES OF— <i>contd.</i>
French.....199, 861-2	198, 802, 813, 816	Parties in.....303, 305
Japanese.....884	Panay (Philippines).....913	Party Government.....304-5
S. Pacific Commission.....777-8	Pancake Day.....98	Payment of Members.....311
U.S.A.....199, 814-6	Panclateria Island.....882	Peers of.....222
W. Pacific High Commis- sion.....776-7	PAPAL STATE, THE.....195, 906-7	Press Gallery.....314
Pacific Ocean.....199	British Legation.....907	Private Bills.....303
Security Treaty.....694	Papeete (Fr. Polynesia).....199	Privileges.....315
Time.....143	Paper, Imports and Exports.....604	Procedure.....314-5
Trust Territory (U.S.A.) 814, 815-6, 819	Measures.....1186	Prorogation.....314
Paddington.....633	Trade Associations	Public Acts (1960-61).....351-4
Members of Parliament.....338	1082, 1087, 1089	Queen's Printer.....431
Station (London).....654	Paps of Jura.....679	Queen's Speech (1960).....345
Paget, Sir Bernard, Obituary	PAPUA.....199, 695, 718	Record Office.....422
94, 585	PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF	Record Sitzings.....311
Pago Pago (Samoa).....199, 815	199, 907-8	Sessional Orders.....314
Pahang (State) Malaya.....739	British Embassy.....908	Standing Orders.....314
Paignton.....669	Currency.....908, 962	Summary (1960-61).....345-51
Painters' Societies.....1066	Embassy.....907	Union Jack Flown.....221, 312
Paint Periodicals.....1047	Finance and Trade.....908	Voters' Qualifications.....1153-4
Paisley.....685	Government.....907	Westminster Hall.....650
Bishop (R.C.).....494	Paraguay River.....832	Women Members.....306
Member of Parliament.....338	Paramaribo (Neth. W. Indies) 199, 902	Wrists.....314
PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF	Paraña River.....825, 832, 907	PARLIAMETARY:—
196, 693, 753-5	<i>Paranthropus</i>.....183	Associations.....306
Ambassadors.....754	PARCEL POST.....1170-1	Constituencies.....324-45
Banks.....755	Inland Rates.....1170-1	Counsel (Treasury).....438
Bishops.....487	Overseas Rates.....1179-81	Debates (Hansard).....1043
Capital.....196, 755	Postage Forward Service 1175	Elections (1945-61).....316
Constitution.....693, 753	Railway Parcels.....1174	Electorals.....324-45
Currency.....754, 961	Paricutin, Mt.....894	Labour Party.....1070
Defence.....754	PARIS.....195, 200, 860	Majorities (1833-1959).....305
Education.....754	British Embassy.....860	Private Secretaries.....355-441
Events (1960-61).....573	Distance by Air.....967	Salaries.....311
Exchange Rate.....84	OECD.....964	Secretaries
Finance.....754-5	Parish Councils.....624	83, 303, 352, 355-441
Government.....753	Meetings.....624	Summary (1960-61).....345-51
High Commissioners.....754	Park (Sheffield), M.P.....341	Whips.....304-5
Languages.....754	PARKER OF WADDINGTON, LORD.....442	Parliament Hill.....651
London Office.....754	Lord Chief Justice.....449	Square.....646
Newspapers.....1049	Privy Councillor.....251	Parliaments, Clerk of the.....313
Population.....753	Parker, Sir Gilbert, Centenary 126, 588	Parliaments since 1802.....305
President.....753	Parks Commission, National.....409	Parsec (Astronomical Measure).....151
Production.....754	National (List).....409	Parties, Parliamentary.....303, 304-5
Provinces.....753, 755	Royal (Management).....441, 443	Partridge Shooting (Notes) 94, 122
Representation Abroad.....754	Parkhurst Prison (Governor).....390	Party Government.....304-5
R.C. Church.....496	PARLIAMENT, HOUSES OF	Party Representation (Local Government).....643, 672-3
Revenue and Expenditure.....755	303-54, 646	Pascal, Blaise, Centenary 118, 588
Royal Visit (1961).....547	Acts Passed, 1960-61.....351-4	Paschal Full Moon.....190
(Illustration).....550	Adjournment of.....315	Passenger Movement (U.K.).....606
Scientific Liaison Office.....695	Appropriation Act.....315	Passover Jewish Festival (Note) 102; 191
Trade.....605, 754	Bill of Rights.....315	Passport Office.....381
Commissioners.....695	Bills.....303	Passports.....958-9
U.K. High Commissioner.....753	Buildings.....312	British Visitors.....566, 959
Universities.....512, 754	Cost of.....599	Patent Agency (Education).....530
Palace of Westminster.....312	Candidates' Deposits.....306	PATENT OFFICE.....411
Palaeolithic Age.....184	Closure.....315	Library.....411
Palaeozoic Periods.....183	Debates.....314-5	Patents Act (1961).....353
Palatine County (Durham).....376	Demise of the Crown.....311	Appeal Tribunals.....457
Palawan (Philippines).....913	Dissolution.....311, 314	Number Sealed.....411
Palermo (Sicily).....882	Dates.....305	Patna (Bihar).....751
PALESTINE, <i>see</i> ISRAEL	Duration of.....305, 311	Patron Saints.....692
Palma (Majorca).....928	Election Petitions Office.....457	Paul I, King of the Hellenes.....211
Palm Sunday.....102, 190	Freedom of Speech.....315	Pavilion (Brighton), M.P.....327
Panama City.....906	Government Whips.....304-5	Pawnbrokers' Licences.....1168
PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.....198, 906	Guillotine.....315	PAYE (Income Tax).....1162
British Embassy.....906	Hansard.....311	Paymaster-General.....83, 411
Currency.....906	Hours of Meeting.....314	Payment of Wages Act.....1152
Embassy.....906	House of Commons, <i>see</i> HOUSE	Pay "Pause" (1961).....568
Finance and Trade.....906	Members of.....317-45	Payroll Tax (1961).....346, 567
Shipping Registered.....608-9	Officers of.....313	Peace Commissions, Secretary 450
PANAMA CANAL.....202, 816	Palace of Westminster.....312	Peace, Nobel Prize.....995
Distances by.....817		Peckham, M.P.....327
Traffic.....816		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Peculiars, Court of.....	457	Penance.....	669	Pharmacy, School of (London University).....	507
Pedestrian Casualties (1960).....	502	Recorder.....	455	Training, etc.....	527
Peebles.....	685	Perak (State), Malaya.....	739	Pharos (Alexandria).....	200, 941
Member of Parliament.....	340	Percival David Foundation.....	648	Phases of the Moon.....	90, 94, 98, 138
Peebles-shire.....	680-1	Performing Right Tribunal.....	439, 457	Phasant Shooting. (Notes) 94, 126	
Sheriff.....	459	Perigee and Apogee.....	90, 94, 98	Philadelphia (U.S.A.).....	200, 813
PEERAGE, THE.....	222-50	Defined.....	138	PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF THE.....	196, 912-4
Contractions and Symbols.....	250	Perihelion (1962).....	90	British Embassy.....	913
Heirs who are M.P.'s.....	313	Perim (Aden).....	758	Currency.....	913, 962
Life Peerages Act.....	311	Periodicals.....	1042-50	Embassy.....	912
Peerages Created (1961).....	222	Perlis (State), Malaya.....	739	Exchange Rate.....	84
Extinct (1960-61).....	222	Perpetual Calendar.....	189	Finance and Trade.....	913
Peersess in Own Right.....	245-6	Perry Bar, M.P.....	326	Future Capital.....	913
Peersesses, Life.....	246, 311	PERSIA (Iran).....	196, 980-10	Government.....	913
Peersesses' Surnames.....	246-9	British Embassy.....	910	Trade.....	605, 913
PEERS.....	222	Currency.....	909, 962	Philippeville (Algeria).....	859
Life Peers.....	246	Earthquakes.....	193	Phillipotts, Eden, Obituary.....	585
Minors.....	222	Embassy.....	908	Phnom Penh (Cambodia) 196, 838	
Number of.....	222	Exchange Rate.....	84, 909	Phobos (Satellite).....	157, 158
Representative.....	222, 305, 311	Government.....	908-9	Phoebe (Satellite).....	157, 159
Surnames of.....	246-9	History.....	908-9	Phoenix (Arizona).....	813
Trial of.....	311	Language, etc.....	909	Phoenix Islands (Pacific).....	777
Peking (China).....	196, 200, 843	Oil Industry.....	909, 910	Photography Training.....	530-1
Anthropological Discoveries.....	183	Production.....	909-10	Physical Laboratory, National.....	426-7
Pelagian Islands.....	882	Shahanshah.....	204, 908	Physical Training Colleges.....	531
Pemba (Zanzibar).....	797	Trade.....	909, 910	Physicians, Royal Colleges.....	1070
Pemroke.....	676	Personal Expenditure.....	603	Societies.....	1070
College (Cambridge).....	505	Personal Incomes.....	602	Physicians to H.M.....	217, 219, 220
(Oxford).....	502	in U.S.A.....	808	to the Household.....	219
Pembrokeshire.....	676, 677	Personal Property (Defined).....	1154	Physics, Degrees, etc.....	519
Member of Parliament.....	338	Perth (Scotland).....	685	Laboratory.....	426-7
Penang (State), Malaya.....	739	Lord Provost.....	685	Museum.....	405
Penarth (Glam.).....	676	Member of Parliament.....	339	Nobel Prize.....	995
Pendlebury (Swinton and).....	670	PERTH, R.T. HON. EARL OF.....	228	Physiology, Nobel Prize.....	995
Penge.....	669	Birthday.....	307	Physiotherapy Schools.....	526-7
Penicuik.....	685	Minister of State.....	83, 307, 369	Piccadilly (Underground) Line.....	655
Penistone, M.P.....	339	Privy Councillor.....	251	Picture Galleries (London).....	363
Penney, Sir William.....	284	Representative Peer.....	305	Pietermaritzburg (Natal).....	925
Atomic Energy Authority.....	364	Perth (Western Australia).....	731	Pigs, Number of (1961).....	621
Pennine Chain.....	628; Way.....	Archbishops.....	487, 496	Prices.....	621, 623
Pennsylvania (State).....	813	Trade Commissioner.....	695	Subsidies.....	599
Penny Rate, Product of.....	626	University.....	511	Pik Stalin.....	201
Penny, Weight of.....	(Note) 447	Perthshire.....	627, 680-1	PIKE, SIR THOMAS.....	285
Penrith, Bishop (Carlisle).....	485	Members of Parliament.....	339	Air Chief Marshal.....	478
Member of Parliament.....	339	Sheriff, etc.....	459	Chief of Air Staff.....	477
Penryn (Cornwall).....	669	PERU (Republic).....	199, 910-12	Pilgrims, The.....	1071
Penshurst Place.....	657	British Embassy.....	912	Pilgrim Trust.....	444-5, 1070
PENSIONS:—		Communications.....	911	Pillars of Hercules.....	1097
Appeals Tribunals.....	457	Currency.....	912, 962	Piltown Skull.....	184
Blind Persons.....	1114	Embassy.....	912	Pints and Litres.....	1183
Contributory.....	1110-11	Exchange Rate.....	84, 912	Pioneer Satellites.....	166, 168
Contribution Rates.....	1115	Finance and Trade.....	912	Pitcairn Islands.....	604
Cost of.....	599, 1112	Government.....	910-11	Pithecanthropus.....	183
Disablement.....	1112-13	Peterborough.....	669	Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania).....	813
Merchant Seamen.....	599	Peterborough, Soke of.....	630-2	University.....	812
Non-Contributory.....	1114	Bishop.....	233, 483	Plus, Wall of.....	679
Old Age.....	1114	Member of Parliament.....	339	P.L.A.....	414, 648
Retirement.....	1110	Peterhead.....	685	Planetarium, London.....	651
Supplementary (National Assistance).....	1114	Peterhouse, Cambridge.....	505	Panetary Nebulae.....	153
Victoria Cross.....	298	Peterlee (New Town).....	686, 1011	Planets, The.....	140, 155, 156-60
War.....	599	Petersfield, M.P.....	339	Artificial.....	168
Widows.....	1109-10	Petition of Right (Record).....	422	Minor.....	158
Women's Services.....	469	Petrarch.....	881	Phases Defined.....	140
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE:—		Petroleum:—		Transit.....	140
Minister of.....	307, 411	Imports.....	604	Planning, Town and Country.....	1153
Ministry of.....	411-3, 599, 1108	Measures.....	1184	Departments.....	392
Regional Offices.....	412-3	Persia.....	909	Plant:—	
Staff Employed.....	619	U.K. Production, etc.....	618	Health Inspectorate.....	356
Under Secretaries.....	307, 411	Venezuela.....	954	Pathology Laboratories.....	357
Pentecost.....	110, 191	Petsamo.....	945	Research Institutes.....	1089-90
Pentlands, M.P.....	331	Petworth House.....	657		
Pentonville Prison, Governor.....	390	Pharmaceutical Dept. (Min. of Health).....	384-5		
		Periodicals.....	1045, 1048		
		Societies.....	1070		

	PAGE
Plantagenet, House of.....	206-7
Playing Fields Association.....	1071
Plays, Examiners of.....	216
Plays of 1960-61.....	1003-5
Pleistocene Period.....	183-4
<i>Plesianthropus</i>	183
Plow Monday.....	90, 190
PLUO.....	160
Distance, etc.....	156
Phenomena (1962).....	94
PLYMOUTH.....	669
Bishops.....	482, 494
Lord Mayor.....	660
Members of Parliament.....	339
Party Representation.....	673
Passenger Movement.....	600
Penny Rate.....	626
Recorder.....	455
Yacht Clubs.....	1097
Plymouth (Montserrat).....	198, 794
P.M. and A.M.....	184
Pneumoconiosis Benefit	
1112, 1113	
Board.....	413
Research Unit.....	402
Pneumonia, Deaths from.....	592
Poetry of 1960-61.....	996-7
Poets' Corner.....	497
Poets Laureate.....	217, 1105
Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe)	
198, 860	
Poisoning, Deaths by.....	592
POLAND, REPUBLIC OF. 195, 914-5	
British Embassy.....	915
Currency.....	915, 962
Embassy.....	914
Exchange Rate.....	84, 915
Finance and Trade.....	915
Government.....	914-5
Nobel Prizes.....	915, 995
Shipbuilding.....	609
Standard Time.....	143
War Debts to U.K.....	602
<i>Polaris</i> (Star).....	145, 149
<i>Polaris</i> Missile Carriers	
567, 575, 806, 807	
Holy Loch Base (Illus.).....	565
Polar Medals.....	254
Pole Star (1962).....	145
Poles in U.K.....	591
Poles, Magnetic.....	163
POLICE:—	
Cadet Corps (London).....	456
City of London.....	457
College.....	389
Constabulary Inspectors	
380, 431	
Cost of.....	598, 626
Courts (London).....	455
Division (Home Office).....	380
Laboratory.....	456
Medals.....	252
Metropolitan.....	456-7
Courts.....	455
Pay Scales.....	620
Periodicals.....	1048
Receiver.....	457
Royal Commission on.....	443-4
Royal Ulster Constabulary.....	688
Scotland Yard.....	456-7, 627
Standing Joint Committees.....	625
Statistics.....	627
Pollomyelitis, Deaths from.....	592
Political Honours Scrutiny	
Committee.....	414
Parties.....	303

	PAGE
Political—continued	
Survey (1960-61).....	565-8
Pollok (Glasgow), M.P.....	332
Polo (1961).....	986
Grounds, 994; Size.....	984
Polynesia, French.....	199, 862
Polytechnics, London.....	534
Ponce (Puerto Rico).....	815
Ponta Delgada (Azores).....	917
Pontefract, 669; M.P.....	339
Bishop (Wakefield).....	486
Recorder.....	455
Pontypool, 676; M.P.....	339
Pontypridd, 676; M.P.....	339
Stipendiary.....	455
Poole, 669; M.P.....	339
Recorder.....	455
Yacht Clubs.....	1097
Poona (Bombay).....	200, 750
Poor Prisoners' Legal Aid.....	1149
Pope, His Holiness the	
204, 494, 906	
Birthday.....	130
Popes, Election of.....	494
List of (1621-1961).....	205
Poplar, 633; M.P.....	339
Popocatepetl, Mt.....	201
Population:—	
Age Distribution (1960).....	590
Census (1961).....	567, 589
Density of.....	195-9
Estimates (1960).....	590
Tables (U.K.).....	580-90
Po River.....	880
Portadown (N. Ireland).....	690
PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD,	
VISCOUNT.....	232
Birthday.....	478
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Marshal of the R.A.F.....	478
Order of Merit.....	254
Port au Prince (Haiti).....	198, 871
Port Blair (Andamans).....	752
Portcullis Pursuivant.....	362
Port Elizabeth (Cape).....	924, 925
Port-Glasgow.....	685
PORTLAND, DUKE OF.....	223
Chancellor, Nottingham	
University.....	508
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Lord Lieut., Notts.....	630
Portland (Oregon).....	813
Port Louis (Mauritius)	
197, 775, 776	
Port Moresby (Papua).....	199, 719
PORT OF LONDON.....	648
Authority.....	414
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	
195, 791, 795	
Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
Porto Novo (Dahomey).....	197, 849
Portrait Galleries, National.....	363
Portree (Skye).....	679
Port Said (Egypt).....	941
Ports Dept. (Ministry of Trans-	
port).....	435
PORTSMOUTH.....	660
Archbishop (R.C.).....	494
Bishop.....	233, 483
Lord Mayor.....	669
Members of Parliament.....	339
Party Representation.....	673
Penny Rate.....	626
Recorder.....	455
Port Talbot.....	676

	PAGE
PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF	
195, 915-8	
British Embassy.....	917
Cabinet.....	915
Colonies.....	197
Currency.....	916, 962
Defence.....	916
EFTA.....	966-7
Embassy.....	915
Exchange Rate.....	94, 916
Finance.....	916
Government.....	916
Nobel Prizes.....	995
O.E.C.D.....	963
Production.....	916
Provinces Overseas.....	917-8
Shipbuilding.....	609
Trade.....	605
Visitors' Passports to.....	959
Portuguese East Africa.....	917
Guinea.....	197, 917
India.....	196, 918
Timor.....	918
POSTAL REGULATIONS (U.K.)	
1170-81	
Air Letter Rates.....	1171-2
Parcel Rates.....	1179-81
Airways Letters.....	1174-5
Bank Holiday Posts.....	1177
Blind, Literature for.....	1175
Book Post.....	1170, 1175
Business Reply Service.....	1175
Cash on Delivery.....	1174
Certificate of Posting.....	1173
Christmas Day Posts.....	1177
Commercial Papers.....	1170
Compensation for Loss.....	1173-4
Continental Telephones.....	1177-8
Dead Letters.....	1173
Dutiable Articles.....	1173
Embossed Envelopes.....	1175
Export Restrictions.....	1172-3
Express Services.....	1174, 1175
Foodstuffs.....	1172
Good Friday Posts, etc.	
1174, 1177	
Green Label Post.....	1175
Insurance Rates.....	1174
Insured Box Post.....	1170, 1174
International Express.....	1175
Letter Cards.....	1175
Rates.....	1170
London Arrangements.....	1177
Magazine Post.....	1170
Money Orders.....	1175-6
Newspapers.....	1170, 1175
Offices always Open.....	1176, 1177
Overseas Telegrams.....	1179-81
Telephones.....	1177-8
Parcel Rates.....	1170-1, 1179-81
Postage Forward Service.....	1175
Postage Stamps.....	1175
Postal Orders.....	1176
Post Cards.....	1170, 1175
Poste Restante.....	1173
Postmaster-General.....	307, 414
Printed Papers.....	1170, 1175
Prohibited Articles.....	1173
Radio Services (Overseas).....	1178
Radiotelegrams.....	1176-7
"Raillex" Services.....	1174
Railway Letters.....	1174
Parcels.....	1174
Recorded Delivery.....	1173
Redirection.....	1173
Registered Envelopes.....	1175

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
POSTAL REGULATIONS (U.K.)— <i>continued</i>	Precedence in England 215 in Scotland..... 683 Local (England and Wales)..... 215 Preceptors, College of..... 1071 Precession..... 142, 148 (1962)..... 144 Prefix "Rt. Hon."..... (Note) 252 Prehistoric Man..... 183-4 Premier Baron:— England (Mowbray)..... 241 Ireland (Kingsale)..... 240 Scotland (Forbes)..... 237 Premier Baronet:— England (Bacon)..... 257 Gt. Britain (Dashwood)..... 265 Ireland (Coote)..... 264 Scotland (Roxburghe)..... 223 Premier Barony (England)..... 245 Premier Duke (Norfolk)..... 223 Ireland (Leinster)..... 223 Scotland (Hamilton)..... 223 Premier Earl Norfolk- Arundel)..... 223 England (Shrewsbury)..... 229 Ireland (by date—Leinster) 223 (on roll—Shrewsbury)..... 229 Scotland (Mar)..... 228 Premier Marquess:— England (Winchester)..... 224 Ireland (Leinster)..... 223 Scotland (Huntly)..... 224 Premier Peer (Norfolk)..... 223 Ireland (Leinster)..... 223 Scotland (Hamilton)..... 223 Premier Viscount:— England (Hereford)..... 231 Ireland (Gormanston)..... 231 Scotland (Lauderdale)..... 227 Premium Savings Bonds 601, 1105 Premiums (Life Assurance)..... 1122-3 Preparatory Schools..... 537 Presbyterian Churches..... 490, 492 Colleges..... 535 Societies..... 1071 Presbyterians in Australia..... 710 in Canada..... 696 in U.S.A..... 812 Prescriptions (N.H.S.)..... 566 President, Board of Trade 83, 380 (1924-61)..... 308 Probate Court..... 215, 450 Presidents, American..... 814 French..... 205 Royal Academy..... 1051 PRESS, THE..... 1041-50 Association..... 1071 Circulations..... 1041 Clubs (London)..... 1092 Correcting for the..... 1187 Council..... 1080 Royal Commission 444, 566, 567 Secretary, H.M..... 216 PRESTON..... 669 Members of Parliament..... 339 Recorder..... 455 Prestwich (Lancashire)..... 669 Member of Parliament..... 337 Prestwick (Ayrshire)..... 685 Airport..... 615 Cost to Taxpayers..... 615 Pretoria (S. Africa)..... 197, 925 Archbishop..... 495 Bishop..... 488	Preventive Detention (Statist- tics)..... 594, 595 Price Guarantees (Agric.)..... 622-3 Primary Education..... 499 Schools..... 501 Primate of All England..... 480 of Canada..... 487 of England..... 484 of Ireland..... 491 of New Zealand..... 488 of Scotland (Primus)..... 491 PRIME MINISTER, THE..... 307, 436 Defence Committee..... 374 Diary (1960-61)..... 565-8 Office of 303, 304; (Notes) 309 Precedence..... 215, 683 Residences..... 312 Prime Minister (1721-1961)..... 312 (1924-61)..... 308 Primitive Methodists..... 492 Primus, The (Scotland)..... 491 PRINCE ANDREW..... 214, 215 Birthday..... 89, 94, 214, 221 Prince Andrew of Greece, Family of..... 213 Prince Consort (1819-61)..... 210 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 696, 697, 708 Prince Henry's Room..... 648 PRINCE OF WALES..... 210, 214, 222 Birthday..... 89, 130, 221 Knight of the Garter..... 253 Precedence..... 215 Succession to Throne..... 214 Prince of Wales, Title..... 210, 675 Prince Philip, The, see DUKE OF EDINBURGH Princes of Wales..... 210 PRINCESS ALEXANDRA..... 213 Dame Grand Cross..... 296, 547 Diary (1960-61)..... 547-8; 565 Princess Andrew of Greece 211, 213 PRINCESS ANNE..... 214 Birthday..... 89, 118, 221 PRINCESS MARGARET..... 82, 214 Birthday..... 118, 214, 221 Crown of India..... 256 Dame Grand Cross..... 296 Diary (1960-61)..... 547-8 Financial Provision for..... 220 Household..... 220 Marriage..... 214 N. Staffs. Univ. College..... 509 Residence..... 214, 548 Succession to Throne..... 214 Title..... 82 PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT..... 134, 213 Birthday..... 213 Crown of India..... 256 Dame Grand Cross..... 296 Diary (1960-61)..... 547-8; 565 Household..... 220 Residence..... 213 Title..... 548 Princess Mary's Nursing Service 469, 600 PRINCESS ROYAL..... 213 Birthday..... 102, 213, 221 Chancellor, Leeds Univ..... 508 Crown of India..... 256 Dame Grand Cross..... 296 Exhibition of 1851 Committee 423

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
PRINCESS ROYAL— <i>continued</i>		Prohibited Degrees (Marriage)		Qatar (Sheikhdom) .. 196, 581,	918
Financial Provision for	220		1151	Oil Production	918
Household	220	Promenade Concerts	1002	Qishn and Socotra	759
Residences	213	Proof Correcting	1187	Quadragesima	98, 190
Services Clubs	476	Property, Real and Personal	1154	Quadrillion (U.K. and U.S.A.)	
Succession to Throne	214	Property Tax	1157-8		1182
Princeton University (U.S.A.)		Prorogation of Parliament	314	Quakers (Friends)	493
	812	Prosecutions Branch	455	Marriage Law	1150, 1151
Principé Island (Portuguese		Protectorate Defined	695	Quarter Days	
Guinea)	197, 917	Protectorates, British	694, 758-97	(Notes) 94, 110, 122, 134, 190	
Printed Paper Post	1170, 1175	Provan (Glasgow), M.P.	332	Quarter-Master-General	473
Printing Paper Sizes	1186	Province of Canterbury	480-4	Quarter Sessions	
Research Association	1089	Province of York	484-6	(Notes) 90, 98, 110, 122, 134	
Trade Unions		Provincial Newspapers Group		Chairman	630, 677
	1083, 1085, 1086, 1087		1050	Northern Ireland	1190
Type Sizes	1186	Provisional Driving Licences	1169	Quarto Defined	1186
Prison Commission	389-90	Provosts of Dioceses	480-6	Quebec (City)	709
Governors	390, 431	Provosts (Scottish Burghs) ..	684-5	Quebec (Province)	
Population (1959-60)	595	Prussia, East (U.S.S.R.)	945		696, 697, 708-9
Prisons:—		Psychiatric Social Workers		Archbishops	487, 494
Board	389	(Training)	527	Government	708
Civil Prisoners	595	PUBLIC:—		QUEEN, H.M. THE	208, 214, 682
Cost of	598	Acts of Parliament	351-4	Accession	89, 94, 220, 221
England and Wales	390	Assistance	1113-14	Army	472
Northern Ireland	595	Board	408-9	Asian Tour (1961)	547-8
Scotland	431, 595	Buildings (Cost)	599	(Illustrations)	549, 550
Private Building (1945-61) ..	593	London	644-50	Birthday	89, 102, 214, 221
Private Companies (U.K.)	603	Companies (U.K.)	603	Official Date (1962)	89, 220
Private Members' Bills	303	Corporations, Trading		Bodyguard	218, 219
Schools	500	Results	596, 610, 617-8	British Commonwealth	693
Secretary to H.M.	216	Health Acts	624, 1138	Civil List	220
PRIVY COUNCIL, THE	250-2	Laboratories	351, 420-1	Coronation	110, 214, 220, 222
Judicial Committee	499, 694	Services (Cost)	626, 641	Crown of India	256
Lord President	83, 251, 400	Holidays	1137	Diary (1960-61)	547-8; 565
(1924-61)	308	Postal Services	1177	Ecclesiastical Household	217
Northern Ireland	687	Libraries (Cost)	626, 635	Family	214
Office	400, 598	Cifices	355-443	Guildford Cathedral	548, 1009
Registrar	449	Prosecutions Dept.	455	Hon. Physicians (Civil)	220
Privy Councillors	250-2	Record Office	422, 598	Household	
How addressed	(Note) 252	Scotland	422	in Scotland	218-9
Precedence	215, 683	Schools	500	Indian Empire Order	254
Privy Purse	220	Boys'	538-42	Italian Visit (1961)	548
Office	216	Girls'	543-6	Ladies of the Bedchamber ..	216
Probate (Application for, etc.)		Overseas	541-2	Marriage	214
	1155	Scotland	501	Missress of the Robes	216
Probate	1155	Societies	1071	N. Ireland Visit (1961)	565
Probate Divn. (High Court):—		Service Vehicles, Driving		Order of the Bath	254
Judges	450	Permits	1169	Order of the British Empire	
Nature of Cases (Note)	452	Spending	603	of the Garter	253
Offices	451	Trustee Office	421	of St. John	302
Probate Registries		Vehicles, Licences	1168	of St. Michael and St.	
	451, 649, 689, 1155	Works Loan Board	421	George	254
Probation Divn. (Home Office)		Publishers, Principal	998-9	of St. Patrick	253
	389	Association	998, 1072	of the Thistle	253
Orders (1960)	594	Pudsey, 669; M.P.	339	Persian Visit (1961)	547-8
Proceedings against Crown		Puebla (Mexico)	896	Personal Flag	547
	1140-1	PUERTO RICO		Private Secretary	216
Procurator-General	438		198, 790, 802, 813, 815	Privy Purse	216
Procurators Fiscal (Scotland) ..	459	Punakha (Bhutan)	196, 831	Queen's Speech (1960)	345
Production Engineering		Punjab (India)	746, 751	Royal Air Force	477
(Education)	521	University	512, 754	Royal Navy	460
Productivity Agency,		Purchase Tax "Regulators"		Royal Victorian Chain	255
European	963	Revenue	346, 347	Royal Victorian Order	254
Professional Education	516-36	Purification	94, 221	Star of India Order	254
Newspapers	1044-9	Purley (Coulson and)	666	Title	214
Professions Supplementary to		Purple Rod Usher	255	Wedding Day	130, 221
Medicine Act	352	Pursuivants	362	Queen Alexandra	212
Professors:—		Pursey, M.P.	343	Army Nursing Corps	475, 600
Cambridge University	505-6	Pwllheli	676	Naval Nursing Service	600
Oxford University	503-4	Pyeongyang (Korea)	196	Director	463
Profits Tax, Revenue from	597	Pyramids (Egypt)	200, 940	Pay and Pensions	469
PROFUMO, RT. HON. J. D.:—		Pyramids of Sun, etc.	894	Queenborough	669
Birthday	83	Q.A.R.A.N.C.	600	QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN	
Member of Parliament	342	Pay, 469; Pensions	470	MOTHER	208, 213, 214
Privy Councillor	251			Birthday	89, 118, 214, 221
Secretary of State	83, 309, 472			Chancellor, London Univ.	506

	PAGE
QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN	
MOTHER—continued	
Crown of India.....	256
Dame Grand Cross.....	206
Diary (1960-61).....	547-8, 565
Financial Provision for.....	220
Household.....	219
Lady of the Garter.....	253
Lady of the Thistle.....	253
Residences.....	214
Royal Victorian Chain.....	255
Royal Victorian Order.....	254
Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603).....	207
Queen Elizabeth College	
(London University).....	507
Queen Elizabeth, S.S.....	607
Queen Mary.....	212, 213
Queen Mary College, Lond.....	507
Queen Mary, S.S.....	607
Queens:—	
British.....	208
English.....	206-7
Scottish.....	209
Queen's Archives, Keeper.....	216
Queen's Bench Division	
449; (Note).....	452
Judges.....	449-50, 572
Officers.....	450
Queen's Birthday.....	221
Official Date.....	220, 221
Queen's Club, Kensington.....	994
Queen's College, Cambridge.....	505
Queen's College, Dundee.....	510
Oxford.....	502
Queen's Flight, Captain.....	218
Queen's House, Greenwich.....	407
Queen's Institute, Nursing.....	1072
Queen's Messengers.....	381
Queen's Police and Fire Ser-	
vice Medal.....	252
Queen's Printer.....	431
Queen's Prize (Bisley).....	989
Queen's Proctor.....	438, 450, 1142
Queen's Remembrancer.....	450, 458
Queen's Speech (1960).....	345, 565
Queen's University (Belfast).....	510
M.P.'s (Belfast).....	687
QUEENSLAND.....	710, 723-5
Agent-General.....	724
Agriculture.....	724-5
Archbishop.....	487
Banks.....	724
Bishops.....	487
Climate.....	724
Education.....	724
Finance.....	724
Government.....	724
Judicature.....	724
Legislature.....	724
Population.....	723
Production and Industry.....	724-5
Schools.....	542
Trade.....	725
University.....	511
Queen Victoria (1837-1901).....	208
Family of.....	210-2
Queen Victoria School.....	528
Quezon City (Philippines).....	913
Quinquagesima.....	98, 190
Quintal, The.....	1183
Quito (Ecuador).....	199, 852
RABAT (MOROCCO).....	197, 899
Rabaul (New Britain).....	719
Racecourses.....	993

	PAGE
Race Horse Owners, Trainers,	
etc.....	976
Races (Horse), Winners.....	976-7
Rackets.....	986, 994
Radar Establishment, Director	
365	
Radcliffe.....	669
(Bury and), M.P.....	327
RADCLIFFE, LORD.....	242
Lord of Appeal.....	449
Privy Councillor.....	251
Radian Measure.....	1182
RADIO:—	
Home Services.....	1007
Licences Current.....	1005
Local (Experiments).....	1006
Periodicals.....	1048
Programmes, Cost of.....	1005
Research Station.....	427
Societies.....	1072
Stars.....	154
Stations (U.K.).....	1007
Time Signals.....	142
VHF Stations.....	1007
See also BROADCASTING;	
TELEVISION	
Radiochemical Centre (Amer-	
sham).....	364, 1025-6
Radiography, Radiotherapy	
Training.....	527
Radiology Protection Service.....	402
Radiotelegrams.....	1176-7
Radiotelephone Services	
(Overseas).....	1178
Radio Times.....	1044
RADNOR, EARL OF.....	229
Chairman, Forestry Com-	
mission.....	381
Knight of the Garter.....	253
Radnor, M.P.....	327
Radnorshire.....	676, 677
Raeder, Adm., Obituary.....	585
"Railex" Postal Service.....	1174
RAILWAY:—	
Accidents.....	569, 611
Area Boards.....	367
Average Wages.....	611
Capital Advances.....	601
Dept. (Min. of Transport).....	435
Diesel Traction Progress.....	611
Electrification Schemes.....	611
Engines (Number).....	611
Fares (1938-61).....	566, 568, 610
Finance.....	610
Freight Traffic, etc.....	611
Inspectorate.....	435
Letters.....	1174
Locomotive Types.....	611
Mileage (U.K.).....	611
Modernization Schemes.....	611
Operating Ratios.....	610
Parcel Service.....	1174
Periodicals.....	1048
Regions.....	610
Societies.....	1072
Staff (Strength).....	611
Stations (London).....	654
Number of.....	611
Systems (London).....	654-5
Track Improvements.....	611
Trade Unions.....	1083, 1085, 1086
Transport Commission.....	366-7
Tunnels, Longest.....	203
Underground (London).....	654-5
Users' Expenditure.....	603
Vehicles, Exports, etc.....	604

	PAGE
Rainfall, Greatest.....	1034
(1958-61).....	1031
Records.....	1034, 1035-7
Rain, Inch of.....	1182
Rajasthan (India).....	746, 753
Ramadan.....	(Note) 94; 192
Ramsgate.....	669, 1105
Rangoon (Burma).....	196, 200, 837
Bishops.....	487
Distance by Air.....	967
Rank, Relative.....	476
Rarotonga (N.Z.).....	736
Ras al Kaimah (Trucial States).....	936
Rateable Values:—	
England and Wales.....	626
English Boroughs.....	664-71
English Counties.....	632
London.....	633, 641
Metropolitan Boroughs.....	633
Northern Ireland.....	690
Scotland.....	627
Scottish Burghs.....	684-5
Scottish Counties.....	680
Wales.....	676
RATES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
625-7	
Average	
626, 627, 632, 676, 680	
City of London.....	635
Deficiency Grants.....	625
England and Wales.....	626
English Boroughs, etc.	
664-71	
English Counties.....	632
Government Property	
438, 599	
L.C.C.....	641
Metropolitan Boroughs.....	633
Northern Ireland.....	690
Per Head.....	626, 627
Product of id.....	626, 627, 641
Receipts from.....	626, 627
Scotland (1955-61).....	627
Scottish Burghs, etc.....	684-5
Scottish Counties.....	680
Valuation.....	625
Welsh Boroughs, etc.....	676
Welsh Counties.....	676
Rattray, Blairgowrie and.....	684
Rawalpindi (Pakistan).....	196, 755
Raw Materials, Imports.....	604
Rawtenstall.....	669
READING.....	669
Bishop of (Oxford).....	483
Member of Parliament.....	339
University.....	508, 513
Real Property Defined.....	1154
Rear-Admiral of the U.K.....	216
Rear-Admirals.....	463-4
Pay, 465; Pensions.....	471
Réaumur Thermometer.....	1183
Receipts (Legal Notes).....	1153
Receiver, Office of the.....	457
Receiving Orders (1960).....	603
Rechabites, Order of.....	1076, 1131
Recife (Brazil).....	200, 834
Recklinghausen (Germany).....	863
Recorders, England and Wales	
454-5	
English Cities.....	659-63
How addressed.....	455
Northern Ireland.....	689
Record Offices:—	
Army.....	474-5
Public.....	422-3

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Records, Athletic, etc.	968-71	Repton School (Derby)	540	RHODESIA, NORTHERN—continued	
Cricket	981	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, <i>see</i>		Constitutional Conference	
Gramophone (Production)	1008	IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF		Events (1960-61)	566-7
Record Societies	1056	Research Associations:—		Finance	566, 567
Recreational Spending (1960)	603	Agricultural	1089-90	Government	782
Redcar	669	Industrial	1088-9	London Office	782
Red Cross Societies	1062	Research, Cost (1961-62)	424	Provincial Commissioners	782
Red Deer Commission	429	Development Corporation	409	RHODESIA, SOUTHERN	197, 781-2
Redditch	669	Laboratories	424-8	Boys' Schools	542
Red Letter Days	190, 221	Medical Council	400-2	Government	781
Red Sea (Area, etc.)	199	Scientific, Industrial	424-8	Prime Minister	781
Referees (Finance Acts)	457	Residential Colleges, Adult	513-4	Rhondda, 676; M.P.'s	339
Reference Laboratories	420-1	Restoration, The	208	Rhyl	676
Reformed Episcopal Church	493	Restrictive Practices Commis-		R.I.B.A.	518, 1053
Refraction Table	145	sion	403	Ribbons of Orders	252, 253-6
Refreshment House Licences	1168	Court	451	Richmond College (London	
Regency Act (1953)	303	EEC	905	University)	507
Regensburg (Germany)	863	Registration (Cost)	599	Richmond (Surrey)	653, 669
Regent's Park	650	Registry	438	Member of Parliament	339
College, Oxford	503, 536	Retirement:—		Richmond (Yorks.)	669
Zoological Gardens	651	Annuities, Tax Relief	1161	Archdeacon (Ripon)	486
Regiments, Infantry	474-5	Pensions	1110	Member of Parliament	339
Regina (Saskatchewan)	709	Contribution Rates	1115	Rickmansworth	669
Trade Commissioner	695	Cost	1112	Riga (Latvia)	195, 952
Regional Hospital Boards		RETROSPECT OF SPORT	968-991	Right Ascension	148
	385, 1107	Réunion, La	197, 859	Right Honourable (Prefix)	
Registered Envelopes	1175	Revenue Dept. Estimates	599	(Note)	252
Registered Title (Sale)	1040	Revenue of U.K.	596	Right, Petition of (Record)	422
Register Office (Somerset		Reviews, Offices of	1042-9	Rights, Bill of (Record)	422
House)	382	Reykjavik (Iceland)	195, 874	"Ring" Nebula	154
Registrar-General (E. & W.)	382	Rhea (Satellite)	157	Rio de Janeiro	200, 834
Birth, etc., Certificates		Rheumatism Research Units	402	Rio Grande (Mexico)	803, 894
	1138-9	(Science Notes)	1026	Rio Muni (Sp. W. Africa)	928
Scotland	430, 1139	Rhineland Palatinate	863	Ripon	669
Registrar of Companies	603	Rhode Island (State)	813	Bishop	233, 486
Registration, Electoral	1153-4	RHODESIA AND NYASALAND,		Member of Parliament	339
of Title	399	FEDERATION OF		Ripon Hall, Oxford	535
Registration, Postal	1173	693, 694-5, 778-83		Rivers Act (1961)	354
Registry of Friendly Societies		African Affairs Board	779	Rivers, Longest	202
	382, 1174	Air Services	781	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	196, 922
Regnal Years	185	Capital	781	R.N.L.I.	1073
Regulus, Occultation (1962)		Commonwealth Represent-		ROAD:—	
	91, 99, 146	atives	779	Accidents	592
REID, LORD	242, 432	Constitutional Conference		Research Laboratory	427
Lord of Appeal	449	(1961)	566	Safety Department	435
Privy Councillor	251	Currency	780, 962	Laboratory	427
Reigate, 669; M.P.	339	Defence	779	Traffic Acts	352, 1169
Reims (France)	860	Development (Cost)	598	Departments	435
Relative Rank	476	Education	779	Tunnels, New	612-3
Relay Racing	968-75	Events (1960-61)	578-81	Vehicles (Number)	613
Records	968-71	Federal Assembly	779	Roads	611-3
Religion, Books on (1960-61)	997	Finance	779-80	Cost to Ratepayers	626, 641
Religious Denominations	493	Government	778-9	to Taxpayers	599, 612
Newspapers	1042	Governor-General	778	Depts. (Min. of Transport)	435
Remedial Gymnastics (Train-		High Commissioners	779	Divisional Engineers	436
ing)	527	Legislature	779	Motoring Offences	613
"Remedy, The"	447	London Office	779	New Construction	612-3
Remembrance Sunday (1962)		Mineral Production	780	Road Town (Brit. Virgin	
80; (Note)	130, 221	Monckton Commission		Islands)	198, 767
Remembrancer, Queen's	458	(1960)	578	Road Walking Champion-	
Removal Terms, Scotland	1137	Physiography	778	ships	975
Renfrew (Burgh)	685	Prime Minister	778	Robertson, E. Arnot, Obitt.	585
Renfrewshire	680-1	Production, etc.	780	Robes, Mistress of the	226
Members of Parliament	339	Railways	780	Rochdale, 669; M.P.	339
Sheriff, etc.	459	Representation Abroad	779	Archdeacon (Manchester)	485
Rennes (France)	860	Roads	780	Party Representation	673
Rent Acts	1147-8	Scientific Liaison Officer	695	Rochester (Kent)	669
Rent and Rates, Personal		Supreme Court	779	(and Chatham), M.P.	339
Expenditure on	603	Trade	605, 780	Bishop	233, 483
RENTON, D. L.M.:—		U.K. High Commissioner		Party Representation	673
Birthday	83	566, 779		Recorder	455
Member of Parliament	334	University College	512	Rochester (N.Y.)	813
Minister of State	83, 387, 568	RHODESIA, NORTHERN		Rocky Mountains	697, 803, 894
Rents, Maximum	1147	197, 694, 782		Rodrigues Island (Mauritius)	776
Representation Acts	311, 1153-4	Bishop	488		
Representative Peers	305, 311				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Roedean School.....	545	ROYAL AIR FORCE :—		Royal—continued	
Rogation Days.....	190	Air Council.....	477	Geographical Society.....	649
Rogation Sunday. 106; (Note) 188		Air Ministry.....	477-8	Holloway College.....	507
Roman Britain.....	629, 679, 1027	Airmen's Families' Soc. 1.....	075	Horticultural Society.....	651
Roman Calendar.....	186-7	Anti-Submarine School.....	530	Hospital School.....	530
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. 494-7		Benevolent Fund.....	1072	Households.....	216
Boys' Schools.....	538-42	Chaplain in Chief.....	477	Inst. of British Architects.....	518
Churches (London).....	498	Chief of Staff.....	477	Institution.....	1073
Colleges of Education.....	501	Clubs (London).....	1092	Irish Academy.....	1051
Girls' Schools.....	543-6	Colleges.....	517	ROYAL MARINES.....	464
Holy See.....	906-7	Employment Societies.....	1060	General Officers.....	464
Newspapers.....	1042	Estimates.....	600	Pay, 465; Pensions.....	471
Schools.....	500	Joint Staff College.....	375	Relative Rank.....	476
Societies.....	1057	Joint Use Airfields.....	614-5	School of Music.....	529
Theological Colleges.....	535-6	King Advocate General.....	455-6	Strength (Personnel).....	464, 600
Training Colleges.....	531-3	King's Fund.....	1065	Royal Merchant Navy School.....	530
Westminster Cathedral.....	498	Marshals.....	478-9	Mews Department.....	218, 644
Roman Catholics (Number)		Medals, etc.....	252-3	Military Academy.....	528, 653
	494, 812	Memorial (Runnymede).....	653	College of Science.....	528
ROMAN:—		Nursing Service.....	600	School of Music.....	529
Indiction.....	89, 186	Officers (Number).....	600	ROYAL MINT, THE.....	403, 649
London.....	648	Pay:—		Output.....	447
Numerals.....	1184	Aircrew and Tradesmen.....	468	ROYAL NAVY.....	460-4
ROME.....	195, 200, 882	Officers.....	466	Admirals.....	463
British Embassy.....	882-3	Personnel Dept.....	477	Board of Admiralty.....	460
British School.....	1056	Principal A.D.C.'s.....	216	Chaplain of the Fleet.....	460
Distance by Air.....	967	Relative Rank.....	476	Chiefs of Staff.....	463
Treaty of (EEC).....	904-5	Reserves Act (1959).....	475	Colleges, etc.....	530
Romford, 669; M.P.....	340	Retirement Benefits.....	471	Commanders-in-Chief.....	463
Romiley, Bredbury and.....	665	Societies.....	1072	Employment Societies.....	1060
Romsey.....	669	Staff Colleges.....	517	Engineering College.....	530
Roraima, Mt.....	765, 953	Strength (Personnel).....	600	Estimates (1961-62).....	600
Rosario (Argentina).....	826	Supply Department.....	477-8	Families' Association.....	1075
Roseau (Dominica).....	198, 797	Technical College.....	517	First and Principal ADC.....	216
Ross and Cromarty.....	680-1	United Services Corps.....	1077	First Lord.....	307, 460
Member of Parliament.....	334	Victoria Cross Awards. 298-301		(1924-61).....	309
Sheriff.....	459	ROYAL:—		First Sea Lord.....	460
Ross Dependency (N.Z.)		Almonry.....	216	Flag Officers.....	463-4
	199, 720, 732	Armoured Corps.....	474, 528	Joint Staff College.....	375
Rossendale, M.P.....	340	Arms, The.....	220	King Advocate.....	463
Rostov (R.S.F.S.R.).....	950	Artillery.....	474	King's Fund.....	1065
Rotary International.....	1072	Assent.....	303	Lords of the Admiralty.....	460
Rothamsted Experimental		Automobile Club.....	1093	Medals and Decorations	
Station.....	361, 1090	Botanic Gardens:—			252-3
Rotherham, 669; M.P.....	340	Edinburgh.....	443	Medical School.....	530
Recorder.....	455	Kew.....	360, 650	Nuclear Submarine.....	107-8
Rotherhithe Tunnel.....	649	Bounty.....	220	Nursing Service.....	463, 600
Rother Valley, M.P.....	340	Burghs.....	684-5	Officers (Number).....	600
Rothsay.....	685	Convention.....	423	Pay, Officers.....	465
Rothsay Herald.....	362	Cambrian Academy.....	1051	Seamen and R.M.....	466
Rothwell.....	669	Choral Society.....	1001	Tradesmen.....	466
Rotterdam.....	200, 902	College of Art.....	518	Principal Ships (1962).....	464
Rotterdam, S.S.....	607	of Music.....	529	Rear Admirals.....	463-4
Rouble (U.S.S.R.).....	84, 947	of Nursing.....	526	Relative Rank.....	476
Rouen (France).....	860	of Organists.....	529	Reserves Act (1959).....	475
Rouge Dragon.....	362	of Science and Techno-logy.....	510	Retirement Benefits.....	471
ROUMANIA.....	195, 918-20	of Veterinary Surgeons.....	536	Royal Hospital School.....	530
British Legation.....	920	Commission (1851).....	423	Royal Marines.....	464
Currency.....	920, 962	Commissions		Scientific Service.....	461
Exchange Rate.....	920	443-4, 566, 567, 598, 624		Secretary's Department.....	460
Finance and Trade.....	919-20	Commonwealth Society.....	1072	Societies.....	1073
Government.....	918-9	Company of Archers.....	219	Staff College.....	530
Legation.....	918	Dental Hospital.....	524	Strength (Personnel).....	600
Trade with U.K.....	920	School.....	520	Submarine School.....	530
Rous, Sir Stanley.....	287, 573	Drawing Society.....	518	United Services Corps.....	1077
Rowing.....	572, 988, 994	ROYAL DUKES.....	222	Vice-Admirals.....	463
Rowley Regis, 669; M.P.....	340	Precedence.....	215, 683	Victoria Cross Awards	
Roxburgh.....	680-1	Royal Engineers.....	474		298-301
(and Selkirk), M.P.....	340	Exchange, Cornhill.....	648-9	Royal Observatories.....	410
Sheriff.....	459	Family, Annuities.....	220	Opera, Covent Garden.....	651
Royal Academy of Arts.....	1051	Festival Hall		Palaces and Parks.....	599, 650
Schools.....	518	568 651, 1001, 1002		Management.....	441, 443
Royal Academy of Music.....	529	Cost to Ratepayers.....	641	Philharmonic Orchestra.....	1001
Royal Aircraft Establishment		Fine Art Commissions.....	362-3	Radar Estab. (Director).....	365
(Director).....	365	Free Hospital.....	524	Red Cross.....	252
				Salutes.....	220

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Royal—continued		SAARBRÜCKEN	863	St. James's Palace	649
School of Church Music	529	Saarland (Germany)	862, 863	St. James's Park	650
Scottish Academy	1051	SACLANT	1156	Master Gunner	220, 650
of Music	530	Sacred College of Cardinals	494	St. John	134
Scottish Museum	408	Sadler's Wells Opera	1001	St. John (Antigua)	198, 791
Signals	474	Safety Dept. (Min. of Labour)	397	St. John Ambulance;—	
Societies	1072-4	Saffron Walden	669	Association	302, 1074
Society of Arts	1073	Member of Parliament	340	Brigade	1074
Society, The	1027, 1073	Sahara (French)	859	St. John Baptist	110, 221
Standard, When Flown	221	Atomic Testing	579	St. John, Knights of	302
Titles	214	Sahara (Spanish)	197, 928-9	St. John (New Brunswick)	795
Tours (1961)	547-8, 565	Saigon (Vietnam)	196, 200, 956	St. John of Jerusalem	649
Ulster Constabulary	688	Sailing Clubs	1096-7	St. John's (Newfoundland)	706
United Service Institution	1074	Sailing Ships Museum	405	Archbishop (R.C.)	494
Museum	649	St. Aidan's Society	507	St. John's College;—	
Veto	303	St. Alban	629	Cambridge	505
Victorian Chain	255	St. Albans	629, 653, 669	Durham	507
Medal	252	Bishop	233, 483	Oxford	502
Order	254	Member of Parliament	340	St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell	649
Conferents (1961)	297-8	St. Andrew	130, 662	St. Jude, St. Simon and	126, 221
Dames	296-7	St. Andrew Undershaft	497	St. Katharine Docks	648
Knights	256-96	St. Andrew's Day	89, 221, 662	St. Kitts-Nevis (W. Indies)	198, 790
Royton, M.P.	333	St. Andrews	685	St. Lawrence River	202, 697, 794
R.S.F.S.R.	195, 196, 945, 949-50	Archbishop	494	St. Leger, The	977, 993
Production, etc.	949-50	Bishop	491	St. Leonard College	510
Republics (List)	949	Royal and Ancient	992, 994	St. Louis (Missouri)	200, 813
Ruanda-Urundi (Congo)		University	509-10, 513	St. Lucia (W. Indies)	198, 790, 796
Bishop of	579, 819, 830	St. Anne's (Alderney)	691	St. Luke	126, 221
Rubber, Imports	604	St. Anne's College, Oxford	503	St. Luke's Summer	186
Industry, Employers' Asso-		St. Antony's College, Oxford	503	St. Mark	102, 221
ciations	1082	St. Asaph, Bishop	486	St. Martin's Summer	186
Research Association	1089	St. Austell	669	St. Mary College, St. Andrews	510
Rubicon, The (Italy)	880	St. Barnabas	110, 221	St. Mary's College, Durham	507
Rugby, 669; M.P.	340	St. Bartholomew	118	St. Mary's Hospital	524
Rugby Fives (1961)	986	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	524	St. Marylebone (Borough)	633
Rugby Football	982	St. Bartholomew, Smithfield	497	Member of Parliament	340
Grounds, 993-4; Size	984	St. Benet's Hall, Oxford	503	Penny Rate	626
Union	993-4	St. Bride, Fleet St.	497	St. Matthew	122
Rugby School	540	St. Catharine's Hall, Camb.	505	St. Matthias	94, 221
Ruislip-Northwood	669	St. Catherine's Society,		St. Michael and All Angels	122
Member of Parliament	340	Oxford	503	St. Michael and St. George Order	254
Rulers of Foreign Countries	204-5	St. Chad's College	507	Conferents (1961)	297
Runcorn, 669; M.P.	340	St. Clement Danes	497	Knights	256-96
Runcorn-Widnes Bridge	612	St. Columba's, Pont St.	498	St. Pancras (Borough)	633
Runnmede	653	St. Cuthbert's Society	507	Members of Parliament	334, 340
Running (Athletics)	572, 968-75	St. David	662	Penny Rate	626
Rupert's Land, Archbishop	487	St. David's, Bishop	486	St. Pancras Station (London)	654
Rural Development Commis-		St. David's Coll., Lampeter	509	St. Patrick	692, 798
sion	375	St. David's Day	89, 98	Order of	253
Rural District Councils	624	St. Denis (Réunion)	197, 859	St. Patrick's Day	89, 98
Rural Districts, Average Rates	626	St. Dunstan's	1074	St. Paul, Conversion of	90, 221
Electors (Number)	624	St. Edmund Hall, Oxford	502	St. Paul de Luanda	197, 917
"Rural" Societies	1074	St. Edmund, Lombard St.	497	St. Paul (Minnesota)	813
Russcliffe, M.P.	340	St. Edmundsbury, Bishop of	233, 484	St. Paul's Cathedral	497, 967
RUSK, DEAN;—		St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate	497	Dean and Chapter	480
Birthday	804	St. George	662	St. Paul's Court	457
Secretary of State (U.S.A.)	575, 804	St. George's Channel	675	St. Paul's Girls' School	545
Ruskin School of Art	518	St. George's Chapel (Windsor)	483, 654	St. Paul's School	540
Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)		St. George's Day	89, 102, 221	St. Peter	110, 221
195, 196, 945, 949-50		St. George's (Grenada)	198, 796	St. Peter Port (Guernsey)	691
Russian Composers	947	St. George's Hospital	524	St. Peter's College, Oxford	503
Russians in U.K.	591	St. George, Southwark	497	St. Philip and St. James	106, 221
Ruthenia	848, 945	St. Gothard Tunnel	203	St. Pierre (French)	198, 862
Rutherglen, 685; M.P.	340	St. HELENA	197, 694, 783-4	St. Salvator College (St.	
Ruthin	676	Bishop	488	Andrews)	510
Rutland	630-2	St. Helen's, 669; M.P.	340	St. Simon and St. Jude	126, 221
(and Stamford), M.P.	340	St. Helier (Jersey)	691	St. Sophia, Mosque	939
Ryde	669	St. Hilda's College, Oxford	503	St. Stephen	134
Ryder Cup (Golf)	984	St. Hil'd's College, Durham	507	St. Swithin's Day	114
Rye Harvests and Prices	621	St. Hugh's College, Oxford	503	St. Thomas	134, 221
Rye (Sussex)	669, 1105	St. Ives (Cornwall)	669		
Member of Parliament	340	Member of Parliament	340		
		St. Ives (Hunts.)	669		
		St. James	106, 114, 221		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
St. Thomas (Virgin Islds.)	816	SANDYS, RT. HON. D.:—		Scarlet Rod Usher	254
St. Thomas's Hospital	524	Birthday	307	Scheldt River	829, 830
St. Tomé	197	Member of Parliament	343	Schleswig Holstein	863
St. Vincent (West Indies)		Offices Held	308, 310	School Leaving Age	498
198, 790, 796		Privy Councillor	251	Schoolmasters' Societies	
Saints Days	190	Secretary of State	83, 308, 370	1053, 1074	
Saints, Number of	190	San Fernando (Trinidad)	795	School Leaving Dates	571
Patron	692	San Francisco (California)		School Meals (Cost)	598
Saka Era Revised	192	200, 813		School Milk Scheme (Cost)	598
Sakhalin (R.S.F.S.R.)	945	Distance by Air	967	Societies	1074
Sale (Cheshire)	669	San José (Costa Rica)	198, 846	System (Eng. & W.)	499
Member of Parliament	324	San Juan (Puerto Rico)	198, 815	No. of Pupils (1960)	499
Salford, 669; M.P.'s	340	SAN MARINO	195, 921	SCHOOLS:—	
Bishop (R.C.)	494	San Salvador	198, 921	Athletics	974
Recorder	455	Santa Cruz (Canaries)	928	Boys'	538-42
Royal Technical College	534	Santa Fé (Argentina)	826	Branch (Min. of Educ.)	376
SALISBURY	669	Santa Isabel (Sp. Guinea)	928	Co-educational	541
Bishop	233, 484	Santiago (Chile)	199, 200, 840	Cricket	981
Member of Parliament	340	Distance by Air	967	Girls'	543-6
Recorder	455	São Francisco River	832	in Brit. Commonwealth	541-2
SALISBURY, MARQUESS OF	224	São Paulo (Brazil)	200, 834	Inspectors of	377-8, 429
Chancellor L'pool Univ.	508	Distance by Air	967	Preparatory	537
Order of the Garter	253	Sao Tomé (Portuguese)	917	SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND	
Hist. MSS. Commission	422	Saoura (French Sahara)	859	INVENTION (1961)	1013-29
Hist. Monuments Com-		Saptarsi Era	192	Science, Imperial College of	507
mission	386	Sarajevo (Yugoslavia)	958	SCIENCE, MINISTER FOR	
Inter-Parliamentary Union	306	Saratov (R.S.F.S.R.)	950	83, 365, 400, 599	
Knight of the Garter	253	SARAWAK	196, 694, 784-5	Science Museum	405-6
National Gallery Trustee	303	Finance and Trade	784	Cost (1961-62)	405
Offices Held	308, 310	Government	784-5	Library	405
Privy Councillor	251	Sardinia	880	Natl. Library for	402
Salisbury (S. Rhodesia)		Language	881	Science, Royal Military Col-	
197, 781, 782		Sargent, Sir Malcolm	1001-2	lege of	528
Archbishop (R.C.)	495	Sark (Channel Island)	691, 692	SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL	
Salmon, Close Time	(Note) 122	Sarum, Archdeacon	484	RESEARCH, DEPT. OF	
Salmon (Science Notes)	1024, 1027	SASKATCHEWAN	696, 697, 709	424-8, 599, 1088	
Salop	630-2	Agent-General	709	Scientific Liaison Officers	695
Archdeacon (Lichfield)	482	Bishop	487	Scilly Islands	628
Saltash	669	University	511	SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF	678-85
Saltcoats	685	Saskatoon (Canada)	709	Adult Education	513
Salters Company	638	Satellites, Artificial	164-8, 577-8	Ages of Population	590
Salutes, Royal	220	Listening Horn	1022	Airports	615
SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF		SATURN	159	Ancient Monuments Board	387
198, 581, 582, 920-1		Distance, etc.	156	Archbishops (R.C.)	494
British Embassy	921	Monthly	91, 99, 103, 93, 97, 101	Area	589, 678
Currency	921, 962	Occultation (1962)	131, 146	Arms	683
Embassy	920	Phenomena (1962)	90, 94, 98	Association Football	983
Exchange Rate	921	Rings	140, 159	Astronomer Royal	410
Government	920	Satellites	157, 159	Bank Holidays	
Salvador (Brazil)	834	SAUDI ARABIA 196, 581, 582, 921-3		(Notes) 90, 106; 1137	
Salvage Corps (Fire)	1074	Currency	922, 962	Banks	1099-1103
Salvation Army	493	Trade with U.K.	922	Birth and Death Rates	684-5
Salween River (Thailand)		Savings Banks	1104-5	Bishops	491, 494
202, 836, 934		Trustee	440	Board of Control	430
Salzburg (Austria)	827	Certificates	1104	Boys' Schools	540-1
Samar (Philippines)	913	Committees	423-4	Broadcasting Stations	1007-8
Samarkand (Uzbekistan)	950	Dept., G.P.O.	417	Building Societies	1137
Sambre River (Belgium)	829, 830	Premium Bonds	1105	Statistics	593
Samoa, E. (U.S.A.)		Savoy Chapel	497	Burgh Directory	684-5
199, 802, 813, 814, 815		Saxe-Coburg, House of	208	Burghs (Defined)	627
Samoa, W. (N.Z.)		Saxon Kings of England	206	Census (1801-1961)	589
199, 732, 736, 819		Saxony (Germany)	863, 866	Census (1961)	678, 680
Independence (1962)	736	Scafell Pike	202, 628	Chief Constables	681
Samos 2 (Satellite)	164	Scapa Flow	678	Church of Scotland	490
Sample Post	1170, 1175	Scarborough, 669; M.P.	340	Cities and Burghs	681-2, 684-5
San Antonio (Texas)	813	Party Representation	673	Civil Estimates	598-9
San Cristobal (Galapagos)	852	Recorder	455	Clan Chiefs	682-3
Sandhurst (R.M.A.)	528	Sunshine Hours	1038-9	Clerks of the Peace	681
National Army Museum	653	Scarborough (Tobago)	795	Climate	678
San Diego (California)	813	SCARBROUGH, EARL OF	229	Clubs	1096, 1097
Sandown Park	993	Chancellor, Durham Univ.	507	Congregational Union	493
Eclipse Stakes	977	Inter-Parliamentary Union	306	Conveners	681
Sands of Dee	675	Knight of the Garter	253	Council on Tribunals	439
Sandwich	669, 1105	Lord Chamberlain	216	Counties	680-1
		Lord Lieutenant	630	of Cities, 627; (Note)	680
		Privy Councillor	251	Rates and Values	680

	PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>	
County Clerks.....	681
Court of Session.....	458
Criminal Statistics.....	595
Crown Revenues.....	372
Customs and Excise.....	374
Deaths (Legal Notes).....	114
Dept. of Agriculture.....	428-9
of Health.....	429-30
District Councils.....	627
Divorce.....	590, 1143-4
Education.....	429, 500-1
Authorities.....	516
Electricity Boards.....	379
Episcopal Church.....	491
Faculty of Advocates.....	522
Farms (Number).....	621
Finances.....	598-9
Fine Art Commission.....	363
Fiscals.....	459
Food Subsidies.....	598
Football.....	982, 983
Gaelic Speakers.....	678
Girls' Schools.....	546
Gold Stick.....	219
Government Offices.....	428-31
Hereditary Standard Bearer.....	226
High Constable.....	218, 245
Highlands.....	678
Historical Monuments	
Commission.....	386
Historic Buildings Council.....	386
History.....	679
Holiday and Term Days.....	1137
Holiday Posts.....	1177
Home Department.....	430-2, 598
Housing, Cost (1961-62).....	599
Statistics.....	593
Hydro-Electric Board.....	379
Illegitimacy Act.....	1145
Industries.....	678, 681-2
Information Office.....	430-1
Inland Revenue Dept.....	396-7
Inspectors of Schools.....	429
Insurance Companies.....	1127-30
Intestacy (Legal Notes).....	1145-6
Irregular Marriages.....	1152
Islands.....	678-9
John o'Groats.....	678
Jury Service.....	1146-7
Justiciary.....	458-9
Juvenile Crime.....	595
Keeper of the Records.....	422, 458
Keeper of the Registers.....	423
Kings and Queens.....	209, 679
Knights of the Thistle.....	253
Landlord and Tenant.....	1147-8
Law Courts.....	458-9
Officers.....	458
Legal Aid and Advice.....	1149
Education.....	522, 523
Notes.....	1138-56
Legitimation Law.....	1145
Lighthouse Authorities.....	440
Local Authorities (Number).....	627
Government.....	627
Electors.....	627
Lord Advocate.....	307
Lord High Constable.....	218, 245
Lord Lyon.....	362
Lord Provosts	
627, 681-2, 684-5	
Lords Lieutenant.....	680
Lords of Session.....	458
Lowlands.....	678
Marriages (Legal Notes).....	1152

	PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>	
Master of the Household.....	218
Members of Parliament.....	324-43
Minister of State.....	83, 428
Ministry of Labour.....	398
of Works.....	443
Moderator.....	490
Mountains.....	678
Museums.....	408
National Galleries.....	363-4, 598
Health Service (Cost).....	1107
Library.....	399, 598
Museums.....	408
Trust.....	1068
Newspapers.....	1041
New Towns.....	686
New Year's Day.....	185
Northernmost Point.....	679
Nullity of Marriage.....	1143
Parish Registers.....	1139
Parliamentary Burghs.....	627
Representation.....	679
Patron Saint.....	692
Peerage.....	222
Periodicals.....	1042-8
Physiography.....	678-9
Police (Strength).....	627
Burghs.....	627
Pay Scales.....	620
Population.....	678
Age Distribution.....	590
Census (1961).....	567
Density.....	678
(1801-1961).....	589
Inter-Censal Increase.....	678
Post Office Headquarters.....	417-8
Precedence Table.....	683
Premier Baron (Forbes).....	237
Baronet (Roxburghe).....	223
Earl (Mar).....	228
Marquess (Huntly).....	224
Peer (Hamilton).....	223
Viscount (Lauderdale).....	227
Primus.....	491
Prison Governors.....	431
Population.....	595
Proceedings against Crown	
1141	
Procurators-Fiscal.....	459
Provosts.....	627, 684-5
Public Holidays.....	1137
Schools.....	501
Pursuivants.....	362
Queen's Bodyguard.....	219
Household.....	218-9
Rateable Value.....	627
Rates and Values.....	680, 684-5
Rates Levied (1955-59).....	627
Records Office.....	422, 598
Registers Department.....	423
Register of Births, etc.....	1139
Registrar-General.....	430
Representative Peers	
222, 305, 311	
Rivers.....	678
Roads (Length, etc.).....	611
Cost.....	599
Roman Catholic Church.....	494
Royal Arms.....	220, 683
Burghs.....	423, 627
Household.....	218-9
Scottish Academy.....	1051
St. Andrew's Day.....	89, 130, 221
Schools and Pupils.....	501
Scots Law.....	1138-56
Scottish Office.....	428-31

	PAGE
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>	
Secretary of State.....	83, 428
(1940-61).....	310
Separation, Judicial.....	1144
Sheriffs.....	459
Clerks.....	459
Silver Stick.....	219
Societies.....	1051-80
Solicitor-General.....	83, 400
Stuart Kings.....	679
Sunday Posts.....	1177
Sunrise Table (56°).....	92, 95, 99
Technical Colleges.....	534-5
Television Stations.....	1007, 1008
Term Days	
(Notes) 94, 106, 130, 190, 1137	
Theological Colleges.....	535-6
Town Clerks.....	684-5
Councils.....	627
Universities.....	501, 509-10
Extra-Mural Depts.....	513
Voters' Qualifications.....	1154
Waterfalls.....	678
Weather in 1960-61.....	1030-39
Wills (Legal Notes).....	1155-6
Yacht Clubs.....	1097
Scotland (Liverpool), M.P.....	336
Scotland Yard.....	456-7
Scots, The.....	679
Scotsmen in Canada.....	696
in U.S.A.....	803
Scotstoun, (Glasgow), M.P.....	332
Scottish Central Library.....	400
Certificate of Education.....	501
Clan Chiefs.....	682-3
Kings and Queens.....	209
Land Court.....	458, 1147
Law Agents.....	523
Nationalist Vote (1945-61).....	316
Scottish Office.....	428-31
Minister of State.....	83, 428
Under Secretaries	
83, 428-30	
Record Office.....	422
Savings Committee.....	423-4
Societies (Various).....	1074
T.U.C.....	1083
Scout Earth Satellite Project.....	566
Sculling.....	988
Sculpture Galleries, etc.....	406
Scunthorpe.....	669
Seaham.....	669
Sea Level, Areas below.....	1090
Heights above.....	202
Sea Lords.....	460, 463
Seamen, Training Schools.....	530
Sea of Okhotsk.....	199
Seaports, 195-9; British.....	606
Seasons, The.....	186
Seaton Valley.....	669
Seattle (Washington).....	813
Secondary Education.....	499
Certificate of.....	499
Schools.....	500
N. Ireland.....	501
Secretarial Training.....	519-20
Secretaries of State (1924-61).....	308-10
SECRETARY OF STATE:—	
Air.....	83, 477
Colonies.....	83, 369
Commonwealth Relations	
83, 370	
Foreign Affairs.....	83, 380
Home Affairs.....	83, 387

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SECRETARY OF STATE— <i>continued</i>		SHERIFFS— <i>continued</i>		Sickness Benefit (N.H.I.)	1109
Scotland	83, 428	Northern Ireland	688	Claims (1959)	1109
War	83, 472	Scottish Counties	459, 683	Cost (1959-60)	1112
Secretary of State (U.S.A.)	804	Shetland (Zetland)	678-9, 680-1	Friendly Societies	1131
Secret Service (Cost)	598	Shettleston, M.P.	332	Sidcup, Chislehurst and	665
Security Council (U.N.)	818	Shikoku (Japan)	884	Sidereal Time	138, 141, 145
Sedgefield, M.P.	340	Shillings, Circulation of	447	Monthly	91, 95, 99, 144
Sedgley	669	Shilling (Assam)	752	Sidereal Year	144
Seeds Divn. (Min. of Agric.)	358	Shipbuilding:—		Sidney Sussex College, Camb.	505
Selangor (Malaya)	739	Dept. (Min. of Transport)	435	SIERRA LEONE 197, 567, 693, 744-5	
Selwyn College, Cambridge	505	DSIR Report (1960)	566	Archbishop	488
Selby, Bishop (York)	484	Employers' Federation	1082	British Citizenship	694, 1140
Selkirk	680-1, 685	Periodicals	1048	Cabinet	744
Member of Parliament	340	Research Association	1089	Commonwealth Member-	
Sheriff	459	Statistics	609	ship	350
Selly Oak (B'ham.), M.P.	326	Strikes (1960-61)	570-1	Finance and Trade	744-5
Selwyn College, Cambridge	505	Trade Unions	1083, 1086	Government	744
SÉNÉGAL (Republic)	197, 861	Ship Canals	613, 628, 816, 830	Governor-General	744
Ambassador, London	861	of the World	202	Independence (1961)	
British Ambassador	861	Department (Admiralty)	461		350, 353, 580
Senior Secondary Schools	501	Shipley, 670; M.P.	341	Prime Minister	744
Seoul (Korea)	196, 200, 888	SHIPPING	606-9	Represe tatives Abroad	744
Separation, Judicial	1142, 1144	Accidents	569	Trade Commissioner	695
Income Tax Allices	1159	Baltic Exchange	1054	U.K. High Commissioner	744
Statistics	590	Claims Tribunal	457	University College	512
Septuagesima	89, 94, 190	Classification	608	Sierra Madre (Mexico)	894
Serbia (Yugoslavia)	957	Commonwealth Committee	371	Sierra Nevada	803, 894
Serjeants at Arms	217, 313	Divn. (Min. of Transport)	435	Signals, Royal	474
Serjeant Surgeon, H.M.	217	Federation	1082	Signet, H.M., Keeper of	458
Service Pay	465-71	Gross and Net Tons	1184	Writers to	523
Services' Clubs	476	H.M. Fleet (1962)	464	Signs of the Zodiac	168
Families Club	476	IMCO	821	Silchester	629, 1097
Record Offices	474-5	Insurance Companies	1127-30	Silk Imports, etc.	604
Service Voters	1153	Largest Ships Afloat	607	Silver City Airways	616
Settlements, Stamp Duty	1167	Legal Cases	(Note) 452	Silver Coinage	447
Sevenoaks, M.P.	340	Lighthouses	439-40	Exports and Imports	604
Seventh Day Adventists	493	Lloyd's Register	606-9, 1065	Silver Stick (Scotland)	219
Seven Wonders of the World	200	Movements	606	Sima (Himachal Pradesh)	752
Seyern River	202, 675	Museum	405	SIMON, R.T. HON. SIR JOCELYN	289
Bridge	612, 628	Periodicals	1046, 1048	Member of Parliament	237
Railway Tunnel	203	Pilotage Authorities	439-40	Privy Councillor	251, 547
Seville (Spain)	928	Policy Dept. (Ministry of		Solicitor-General	83, 399
Sexagesima	94, 190	Transport)	435	SIMONDS, VISCOUNT	232
Seychelles	197, 694, 785	Radio Telephones	1178	High Steward, Oxford Uni-	
Sfax (Tunisia)	936	Registered (1960)	606, 609	versity	502
Shaftesbury	669	Research Division	427	Lord of Appeal	449
Society	1075	Seaports	195-9, 606	Privy Councillor	251
Shanghai (China)	200, 843	Societies	1075	Statute Law Committee	432
Shannon Airport	801	Trinity House	439	Simplon Tunnel	203
River	798	Wrecks at Sea	569	Sinai Peninsula (Egypt)	940
SHAPE	1156	Ships, Exports and Imports	604	Sinanthropus	183
Sharjah (Trucial States)	935	Largest	607	Sind, University of	512, 754
SHAWCROSS, LORD	246	Launched (1960)	609	Singapore	196, 200, 694, 785-6
Chairman, Med. Research		Sholapur (Bombay)	750	Bishops	488
Council	400	Shooting (1961)	989	Constitution	786
Press Commission	444, 567	Pheasant, etc.	(Note) 94	Distance by Air	967
Sheep, Number of (1961)	621	Shooting Stars	160-1	Government	786
Prices	621	Shops, Rateable Values	625	Head of State	786
Subsidies	599	Shoreditch, 633; M.P.	341	Prime Minister	786
SHEFFIELD, CITY OF	659-60, 670	Shoreham, M.P.	324	Trade	605, 786
Bishop	233, 486	Shortest Day	185	U.K. High Commissioner	786
City Museum	658	Short Tons	812, 1183	Universities	512
Lord Mayor	660	Conversion Table	1185	Sinking Funds	601
Master Cutler	660	Show Jumping (1961)	990	Sires, Winning	976
Members of Parliament	340	Shrewsbury	670	Sirius	149
Party Representation	673	Bishop (Lichfield)	482	Sittingbourne	670
Penny Rate	626	(R.C.)	494	Sitwell, Sir Osbert	289
Recorder	455, 660	Member of Parliament	341	Companion of Honour	255
Teaching Hospitals	525	Recorder	455	Sixpences, Circulation of	447
Training Colleges	533	Shropshire (Salop)	630-2	Skating (1960-61)	988
University	508, 513	Shrove Tuesday	98	Ski-ing (1961)	988
Sherborne, Bishop (Salisbury)	484	Shwe Dagon Pagoda	837	Skinners Company	638
School	540	SIAM, <i>see</i> THAILAND		Skipton, M.P.	341
Sheriff Court of Chancery	458	Sicily	880	Skye, Isle of	679
SHERIFFS:—				Skyscrapers	967
London	636			Slade School of Art	518
Nominated	(Note) 130				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Slaney River (Ireland).....	798	Somervell of Harrow, Lord,		South Eastern Circuit.....	453
Slavonic Languages.....	947	Obituary.....	586	Southend-on-Sea.....	670
SLIM, VISCOUNT.....	232	Somerville College, Oxford.....	503	Archdeacon (Chelmsford).....	481
Birthday.....	473	Sorbonne, The.....	858	Members of Parliament.....	341
Field Marshal.....	473	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC)		Party Representation.....	673
Knight of the Garter.....	253	197, 353, 693, 923-5		Recorder.....	455
Slough, 670; M.P.....	331	Archbishops.....	488, 495	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.....	781-2
By-pass Road.....	612	Bishops.....	488, 495-6	See also RHODESIA	
Slovenia (Yugoslavia).....	957	Boys' Schools.....	542	Southern Uplands.....	678
Slum Clearance.....	593	British Embassy.....	925	SOUTHERN VIETNAM.....	955-6
Small Heath (B'ham), M.P.....	326	Cabinet.....	923	South Fylde, M.P.....	341
Small Holdings (U.K.).....	621	Capital.....	197, 925	Southgate, 670; M.P.....	341
Small Packets Post.....	1175	Commonwealth Member-		South Georgia.....	720, 768
Smethwick, 670; M.P.....	341	ship ended.....	350, 567, 924	South Molton.....	670
Recorder.....	455	Communications.....	924	South Orkneys (Antarctic).....	720
Smithsonian Institution.....	805	Currency.....	925, 962	South Pacific Commission.....	777-8
Smith, Gen. W. Bedell, Obit.....	586	Defence.....	924	Conference.....	777
Smyrna (Turkey).....	939	Diamond Production.....	925	Southport, 670; M.P.....	341
Snooker.....	990	Education.....	924	Party Representation.....	673
SNOWDON, EARL OF.....	82, 214	Embassy.....	923	South Sandwich Islands	
Snowdon Mountain.....	202, 675	Events (1960-61).....	567, 578-80	(Antarctic).....	720, 768
SOAMES, RT. HON. A. C. J.:—		Exchange Rate.....	84, 925	South Shetlands (Antarctic)	
Birthday.....	83	Finance.....	925	720, 768	
Member of Parliament.....	325	Gold Production.....	925	South Shields.....	670
Minister of Agriculture		Government.....	924	Building Societies.....	1136
83, 309, 355		High Commission Terri-		Member of Parliament.....	341
Offices Held.....	309	tories.....	760-3	Party Representation.....	673
Privy Councillor.....	251	Legislature.....	924	Southwark.....	633
Soane, Sir John.....	644	Minerals.....	925	Bishops.....	233, 484, 494
Soane's Museum.....	649	Nobel Prizes.....	995	Bridge.....	644
Social Insurance (U.K.).....	1108-15	Population.....	197, 923	Cathedral.....	497
Socialist Party.....	1075	President.....	205, 580, 923	George Inn.....	646
Social Workers' Training		Prime Minister.....	923	High Bailiff, etc.....	639
527, 531		Production, etc.....	924-5	Member of Parliament.....	341
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS		Public Debt.....	925	St. Christopher House.....	1011-12
1051-80		Railways.....	924	Southwell, Bishop of.....	233, 486
Archaeological.....	1079-80	South Africa Act (1961).....	350	South West Africa.....	197, 574, 925
Society Islands (Oceania).....	862	Standard Time.....	143	South Western Police Court.....	455
Society of Friends (Quakers).....	493	Trade.....	605, 925	Southwold.....	670
Socotra (Sultanate, Aden).....	759	with U.K.....	925	Sovereign (Coin).....	447
Sodor and Man (Name).....	679	Southall, 670; M.P.....	341	Soviet Embassy.....	945
Bishop.....	233, 486, 691	SOUTH AMERICA (Continent)		Soviet Russia.....	195, 196, 944-53
Sofia (Bulgaria).....	195, 200, 835	194, 199		See also U.S.S.R.	
SOLAR:—		Countries.....	199	Sowerby, M.P.....	341
Apex.....	144	Highest Point.....	202	Space Flights (1961)	
Cycle.....	89, 186, 191	SOUTHAMPTON.....	670	168, 577-8, 1013-14	
Eclipse (1961).....	1020	Airport.....	614	Flyers (Portraits).....	554
(Illustrations).....	560	Bishop (Winchester).....	480	SPAIN (State).....	195, 581, 926-9
Eclipses (1962).....	95, 115, 160	Members of Parliament.....	341	Air Transit.....	920
Motion.....	144	Party Representation.....	673	Area, etc.....	926
Parallax.....	144, 158	Passenger Movement.....	606	British Embassy.....	928
System.....	155-61	Penny Rate.....	626	Cabinet.....	926
Elements of (Table).....	156	Recorder.....	455	Colonies.....	197, 928-9
Sol-fa College of Music.....	529	Shipping.....	606	Cortes de España.....	926-7
Solicitor-General.....	307, 399	Sunshine (Hrs.).....	1038-9	Currency.....	927, 962
Scotland.....	307, 400, 683	University		Defence Forces.....	927
Solicitor, Official.....	450	508-9, 513, 530, 1009		Embassy.....	926
Solicitors' Education, etc.....	522-3	Yacht Clubs.....	1097	Exchange Rate.....	84, 927
Fees.....	1040	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....	710, 725-7	Finance and Trade.....	605, 927
Solicitors in Supreme Courts,		Agent-General.....	726	Government.....	926-7
Scotland.....	523	Agriculture.....	726	Language and Literature.....	927
Solithul, 670; M.P.....	341	Banking.....	726	Nobel Prizes.....	927, 995
Solingen (Germany).....	863	Climate.....	725	OECD and OEEC.....	963
Solomon Islands (Australian).....	719	Education.....	726	Production, etc.....	927
(U.K.).....	199, 694, 777	Finance.....	726	Regent.....	205
Solstice, Summer		Government.....	725-6	Rivers.....	926
89, 110, 185, 186		Judiciary.....	726	Shipping.....	608-9
Winter.....	89, 134, 185, 186	Physiography.....	725	Trade with U.K.....	927
SOMALIA (Republic).....	197, 891, 923	Production, etc.....	726	Visitors' Passports to.....	959
British Embassy.....	923	Schools.....	542	Winter Time.....	143
Somaliand, French.....	197, 861	Towns.....	727	Spanish Guinea.....	197, 928
Somerset Herald.....	362	Trade.....	727	Spanish Morocco.....	197, 928, 929
Somerset House.....	649	Transport.....	726-7	Spanish Workers in Britain.....	620
General Register Office.....	382	South Carolina (State).....	813	Sparkbrook, M.P.....	326
Somersetshire.....	630-2	South Dakota (State).....	813		
Members of Parliament.....	341	Indian Population.....	812		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Speaker, House of Commons	Stansgate, Visct.	Stevenage.....670, 686
306, 313, 315, 404	232, 351, 566, 567, 572	Stevenston.....685
Office of.....693	Stapleford, Beeston and.....664	Stewart Island (N.Z.).....732
1660-1962.....306	Staple Inn.....646	Still Births, Registration of.....1138
Precedence.....215, 315	Star and Garter Home.....1075	Stipendiary Magistrates
Speaker, House of Lords. 312, 313	Star of India Order.....254	455, 659-61
Special Constabulary.....457	Knights.....256-96	Stirling, 685; M.P.....341
Strength.....627	STARS.....151-4	Stirlingshire.....680-1
Specialists, Medical (N.H.S.).....1107	Absolute Magnitude.....151	Members of Parliament.....341
Special (Marriage) Licences.....1150	Brightness.....151	Sheriff, etc.....459
Spectroscopic Binary Stars.....152	Chemical Composition.....152	Stock Exchange (London)
Spectacles (N.H.S.).....1106-7	Clusters and Nebulae	649, 1075
Speech Therapy Training.....527	152-3, 154	Holidays.....1137
Speed of Light.....144, 151	Colour Measurement.....151-2	Stockholm (Sweden). 195, 200, 931
Spelthorne, M.P.....341	Distances.....151	Air Transit to.....931
Spennborough, 670; M.P.....327	Double.....152	Distance by Air.....967
Sperin Mts. (Ireland).....798	Fixed (1962).....148-9	Stockport, 670; M.P.'s.....341
Spey River.....678	Hot.....153	Bishop (Chester).....485
Sphinx, The (Egypt).....940	Interstellar Gas.....153	Party Representation.....673
Spirits, Tax Receipts.....597	Magnitudes.....151	Stockton-on-Tees.....670
Spitsbergen Archipelago.....905	Morning and Evening	Member of Parliament.....341
SPORTS RETROSPECT.....968-91	91, 95, 99	Stoke Newington.....633
Athletics.....968-975	New (Novae).....152	Member of Parliament.....341
Clubs (London).....1091-3	Occultation Defined.....160	STOKE ON TRENT.....670
Diary (1960-61).....572-3	Occultations (1962).....146-7	Archdeacon (Lichfield).....482
Homes of.....993-4	Pole Star Table.....145	Lord Mayor.....670
Periodicals.....1042-4	Populations I & II.....153, 154	Members of Parliament.....342
Representative Bodies.....992	Radii.....151	Recorder.....455
Springburn (Glasgow), M.P.....332	Radio.....154	Stipendiary.....455
Spring Defined.....186	Size Measurements.....152	Stoke Poges.....653
Equinox.....89, 98, 186	Spectra.....151-2	Stone Age, The.....184
Tides.....162	Spectral Colours.....151-2	Stone (Staffs.), M.P.....341
Sputnik Satellites.....164, 165, 166-7	Surface Temperatures.....151	Stonehaven.....685
Spy Trials (1961).....569-70	Variable.....152	Stonchenge.....629
Square Measure.....1182	State Airports.....615	Storms, Magnetic.....163
Conversion Table.....1185	Cost to Taxpayers.....615	Stornoway.....679, 685
Metric.....1183	State Expenditure.....596	Storströmbron Bridge.....202
Squash Rackets (1960-61).....986	(1961-62).....598-600	Stourbridge.....670
Staff College, Camberley.....528	State Governors (U.S.A.).....813	Stourhead, Wilts.....657
Latimer.....375	State House (London).....1011	Stow, Archdeacon (Lincoln).....483
STAFFORD.....670	Stateless Persons in U.K.....591	Stowe School.....540
Assizes.....453	State Management Scheme.....387	Stranraer.....685
Bishop (Lichfield).....482	(Scotland).....431	Strasbourg (France).....860
Member of Parliament.....341	State School System.....499	STRATFORD UPON AVON.....670
Party Representation.....673	STATE VISITS (1960-61).....547-8	Member of Parliament.....342
Staffordshire.....630-2	Stationers' Hall.....639, 647, 1000	Strathallan School.....541
Archaeological Soc.....1079	Stationary Office.....431-2	Strathclyde.....679
University College of.....509	Estimates (1961-62).....599	Straw Production (1960).....621
Stage, The (1960-61).....1003-5	Statistics.....431	Streatham, M.P.....343
Staines.....670	Statistical Office, Central.....367	Street Offences (Statistics).....594
Stalinabad (Tadjikistan).....196, 952	STATISTICS, GENERAL.....589-623	Stretford, 670; M.P.....342
Stalingrad.....950	Statute Law Committee.....432	Strikes, Industrial (1960-61)
Stalino (U.S.S.R.).....200	Statute of Westminster.....693	570-1, 620
Stalin Peak.....201	Statutory Publications Office.....432	in U.S.A.....809
Stalybridge, 670; M.P.....341	Stavanger (Norway).....905	Stroud, M.P.....342
Stamford, 670; M.P.....340	Air Accident (1961).....569	Stuart, House of.....208
STAMP DUTIES.....346, 1163-7	Steamships (Statistics).....607-9	Stuttgart (Germany).....863
Inland Revenue Divisions	Stechford, M.P.....326	Submarines, Nuclear (British)
394, 395-6	STEEL:—	1017-8
Penalties Enforceable.....1163	Board.....397	(U.S.A.).....567, 806, 807
Revenue from.....597	Community, European.....964	(Illustration).....555
Stamps, Postage.....1175	Exports and Imports.....604	Subsidies, Food (1961-62).....599
Standard Bearer, Hereditary.....218	Research Association.....1088	National Expenditure.....596
Standards Institution, British. 1080	Stein, Sir Aurel, Centenary	Succession (Legal Notes).....1145-6
Standards Laboratory.....427	126, 588	Succession to Throne.....214-5
Standard Time.....142, 143	Stellar:—	SUDAN.....197, 929-30
Standard Weights.....1182	Populations I and II.....153, 154	Bishops.....488
Standing Commission, Mus-	Radio Waves.....154	British Embassy.....930
cums and Galleries.....403	Spectra.....151-2	Currency.....930, 962
Stanley (Durham).....670	System.....151-4	Embassy.....929
Stanley (Falkland Islands). 199, 768	Stepney, Bishop of (London).....480	Exchange Rate.....84
Stanleyville (Congoese Re-	Borough.....633	Finance and Trade.....930
public).....845	Member of Parliament.....341	Government.....929
Stannaries, Lord Warden.....375	Sterkfontein Discoveries.....183	Production, etc.....930
	Sterling Area Countries.....605	Provinces.....929
	Balances.....448	Trade with U.K.....930

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SUDANESE REPUBLIC, <i>see</i> MALI		Sunshine Hours (1958-61).....	1031	SWEDEN (Kingdom)— <i>continued</i>	
Sudbury, 670; M.P.	342	Records.....	1035-7, 1038-9	Production.....	931
Archdeacon (St. Edmunds- bury).....	484	Superior, Lake.....	201	Royal Family.....	930
Suez (Egypt).....	941	Supernovae (Stars).....	152	Shipbuilding.....	609
Suez Canal.....	202	Supreme Allied H.Q. (Europe)		Shipping.....	608-9
Distances by.....	817		1156	Standard Time.....	143
Shares.....	602	SUPREME COURT.....	449-50	Visitors' Passports to.....	959
Suffolk.....	630-2	Central Office.....	450	Swimming.....	987
Archdeacon of.....	484	Conveyancing Counsel.....	450	Records.....	987
Suffragan Bishops.....	480-6	Estimates.....	598	Swindon.....	670
Resigned.....	489	Northern Ireland.....	688-9	Archdeacon (Bristol).....	481
Sugar:—		Offices.....	450-1	Member of Parliament.....	342
Beet Harvests.....	621, 623	Official Referees.....	450	Party Representation.....	674
Prices.....	621, 622	Solicitor.....	450	Swinton and Pendlebury.....	670
Board.....	432	Taxing Office.....	451	Swiss Workers in Britain.....	620
Divisions (Min. of Agric.).....	355	Surbiton.....	670	SWITZERLAND.....	195, 932
Home-produced.....	622	Member of Parliament.....	342	Alps.....	932
Imports and Exports.....	604	Surface Measure.....	1182	British Embassy.....	933
Taxation Revenue.....	597	Metric.....	1183	Communications.....	933
Suicide Statistics.....	592, 595	Surgeons, Royal Colls. of.....	1076	Currency.....	933, 962
Sulgrave Manor.....	657	Surgeons to H.M.....	217-8, 219	EFTA.....	966-7
Sumatra.....	202, 874	Surgical Societies.....	1076	Embassy.....	932
Summer Assizes.....	453	Surinam (Neth. W. Indies).....	902	Exchange Rate.....	84, 933
Defined.....	186	Currency.....	962	Finance and Trade.....	605, 933
Solstice.....	185, 186	Surnames of Peers.....	246-9	Government.....	932
(1962).....	89, 110	Surry.....	630-2	Lakes.....	932
Time.....	102, 142, 565	Archdeacon (Guildford).....	482	Languages and Literature.....	933
(1962).....	126	Commercial Docks.....	648	Nobel Prizes.....	933, 995
SUN, THE.....	155-6	Greater London Districts.....	633	OECD.....	963
Age of.....	155	Land Registration.....	399	President.....	205, 932
Aurorae.....	160	Members of Parliament.....	342	Trade with U.K.....	933
Autumnal Equinox.....	122	Surtax.....	345, 1157, 1161, 1162	Transit to.....	933
Corona.....	156	Changes (1961).....	346, 567	Visitors' Passports to.....	959
Declination.....	91, 95, 99	Revenue from.....	597	Sword of State Usher.....	217
Diameter.....	152, 156	Surveying (Education).....	521	SYDNEY (N.S.W.).....	200, 717, 723
Eclipses.....	160	Sussex.....	630-2	Archbishops.....	487, 496
(1961), 1020; (Illus.).....	560	Archaeological Society.....	1079	Harbour Bridge.....	202, 723
(1962).....	95, 115, 146	University of.....	501, 509, 571	Newspapers.....	1049
Enters Signs of Zodiac		Sutherland.....	680-1	Schools.....	541-2
90, 94, 98, etc.		Member of Parliament.....	327	Trade Commissioner.....	695
Longitude (Monthly)		Sheriff.....	459	Universities and Colleges.....	511
90, 94, 98, etc.		Sutton and Cheam.....	670	Synagogues.....	498
Mass.....	156	Member of Parliament.....	342	Syon House (Brentford).....	653-4
Motion.....	144	Sutton Coldfield.....	670	Syracuse (Sicily).....	882
Right Ascension		Member of Parliament.....	342	SYRIA.....	82, 196, 939-40, 941-2
91, 95, 99; 138		Party Representation.....	674	British Consulate-Gen.....	942
Rotation.....	155	Sutton in Ashfield.....	670	Currency.....	942, 962
Period.....	156	Sutton (Plymouth), M.P.....	339	Exchange Rate.....	942
Solar Apex.....	144	Suva (Fiji).....	199, 769	Production, etc.....	942
Flares.....	156	Svalbard (Norway).....	905-6	Revolt (1962).....	583
System.....	155-61	Sverdlovsk (R.S.F.S.R.).....	200, 950	Trade with U.K.....	942
Spring Equinox.....	98	Swans, Keeper of the.....	217	Szczecin (Stettin, Poland).....	915
Study Year (1964-65).....	1029	SWANSEA.....	674, 676, 677		
Summer Solstice.....	110	Mayor.....	677	TABERNACLES, FEAST OF.....	191
Sunrise and Sunset, <i>see</i> below		Members of Parliament.....	342	Table Mountain.....	924
Sunspots.....	155-6, 163	Population.....	676, 677	Table Terms.....	986
Temperatures of.....	155	Recorder.....	455, 677	Tabriz (Persia).....	910
Transit.....	138	Shipping.....	606	Tadjikistan.....	196, 945, 952
Variable Rotation.....	155	Stipendiary.....	455, 677	Tahiti (Fr. Polynesia).....	862
Winter Solstice.....	134	Town Clerk.....	677	Taipei (Formosa).....	196, 200, 841
Sunbury-on-Thames.....	670	University College.....	509, 513	Taiwan, <i>see</i> Formosa	
Sunday Letters (A-G).....	187, 188	Swansea and Brecon, Bishop.....	486	Taiz (Yemen).....	196, 957
Sunday Newspapers.....	1042	SWAZILAND.....	197, 694, 762-3	Taj Mahal (Agra).....	751
Sunday Postal Arrangements.....	1177	SWEDEN (Kingdom).....	195, 930-2	Takoradi (Ghana).....	757
Sundays after Trinity.....	188	British Embassy.....	932	Tallinn (Estonia).....	195, 953
SUNDERLAND.....	670	Cabinet.....	930	Tamale (Ghana).....	757
Building Societies.....	1137	Communications.....	931	Tamerlane's Mausoleum	
Members of Parliament.....	342	Currency.....	931, 962	(Tashkent).....	950
Party Representation.....	673	EFTA.....	966-7	Tampa (Florida).....	813
Recorder.....	455	Embassy.....	930	Tamworth (Staffordshire).....	670
Sundial Time.....	140-1	Exchange Rate.....	84, 931	(Lichfield and), M.P.....	336
Sunrise and Sunset.....	138-9	Finance and Trade.....	605, 931	Tananarive (Madagascar).....	197, 893
Legal Definition.....	138	Government.....	931	TANGANYIKA	
Tables (1962).....	91, 95, 99;	Language and Literature.....	931	197; (Note) 693; 786-8, 819	
93, 97, 101, etc.; 144		Nobel Prizes.....	931, 995	Anthropological Finds.....	1020
		OECD.....	963	Bishop.....	488

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
TANGANYIKA—continued	TECHNICAL EDUCATION—continued	Tenby.....696
Communications.....787	Area and Local Colleges.....534	Tennessee (State).....813
E. Africa High Commission	Central Institutions	Tennis.....985
.....767	(Scotland).....534-5	Lawn.....572, 985
Education.....786-7	City and Guilds Institute.....533	Table.....986
Finance and Trade.....787	Colleges.....499	Tenterden.....670, 1105
Government.....787-81	Consultative Council.....534	Tequendama Falls.....843
Independence (1961).....580	National Colleges.....534	Term Days (Scotland).....190, 1137
Lake.....201	Northern Ireland.....535	Terrestrial Magnetism.....162-3
Mineral Production.....787	Regional Colleges.....534	Observations.....163, 410
Prime Minister.....580, 788	Scotland.....534-5	Territorial Army.....475, 565
Production, etc.....787	Technical Newspapers.....1044-9	Associations.....1076
Railways.....787	Technology, Diploma in.....498-9	Decorations.....253
Trade Office (London).....788	TEDDER, LORD.....244	Estimates.....600
Tangler.....897-8, 899	Birthday.....478	Titles, Scottish.....682-3
Tankers, Largest.....607	Chancellor, Camb. Univ.....504	Test Matches.....572-3, 980
Tank Technology School.....528	Marshal of the R.A.F.....478	(1962-63) Dates.....978
Tannu Tuva (Mongolia).....897, 945	Teddington Laboratories.....426-7	Test (Southampton), M.P.....341
Tara, Battle of.....798	Tegucigalpa (Honduras).....198, 872	Tethys (Satellite).....157
Taranto (Italy).....882	Tehran (Persia).....196, 200, 910	Tewkesbury.....670
Tarawa Island (Gilberts).....199, 777	Distance by Air.....967	Bishop (Gloucester).....482
Tariff Divn. (Bd. of Trade).....434	Teinds, Lords Commissioners.....458	(Circenester and), M.P.....328
Tashkent (Uzbekistan)	Tekufah (Equinox).....191	Texas (State).....813
.....196, 200, 950	Tel Aviv-Jaffa (Israel).....879	TEXTILES:—
TASMANIA.....202, 710, 727-8	Distance by Air.....967	Consumer Expenditure.....603
Agent-General.....727	Telecommunication:—	Education in.....535
Agriculture.....728	Cable and Wireless.....367-8	Employers' Associations
Archbishop (R.C.).....496	Commonwealth Board.....371	.....1081, 1082
Bishop.....487	G.P.O. Departments.....415	Exports and Imports.....604
Education.....728	I.T.U.....821	Museum.....406
Finance and Trade.....728	Telegrams:—	Numbers Employed.....619
Government.....727	Inland.....1176	Periodicals.....1047, 1048
Judicature.....727-8	Overseas.....1176, 1179-81	Research Assocns.....1088-9
Legislation.....727	Radiotelegrams.....1176-7	Trade Union.....1083-7
Physiography.....727	Telegraph Money Orders.....1176	THAILAND (Siam).....196, 933-5
Production, etc.....728	Telegraph Revenue.....597	British Embassy.....935
Schools.....542	TELEPHONES.....1177-8	Communications.....934
Tate Gallery.....363, 598	Cable, World.....1018	Currency.....934, 962
Taungs Discoveries.....183	International.....1177-8	Embassy.....933
Taunton, 690; M.P.....342	Overseas.....1177-8	Exchange Rate.....84
Bishop (Bath and Wells).....480	Revenues.....597	Finance and Trade.....934-5
Tavistock, M.P.....342	Teleprinter Service.....1177	Government.....934
Taxation:—	TELEVISION:—	King of.....933
Changes (1961).....345-7, 567	Advertisements, Duty.....346, 354	Production, etc.....934
Revenue from.....596, 597	Revenue.....597	Trade with U.K.....934
Road Vehicles.....613	Audience Statistics.....1005	Thames, The.....202, 628
Taxes and Stamp Duties.....1157-67	B.B.C. Stations.....1007	Blackwall Tunnel Scheme.....613
Inspectors of.....396	Colour TV Prospects.....1006-7	Bridges.....634
Taxicabs, Licences.....1168	Exchange with U.S.S.R.....1005	Conservancy.....371, 414, 613
Lost Property.....1184	Independent Authority	Docks.....648
Taxpayers, Number of.....602	.....1007, 1008	Embankments.....587, 649
Tayport.....685	Programme Companies.....1008	High Water (1962).....162
Tay River.....678	Licences.....365, 1005	Nautical Training College.....530
Bridges.....202, 547, 678, 1028	Periodicals.....1048	Police Court.....455
Tbilisi (Georgia).....196, 951	Programme Costs (BBC).....1005	Road Tunnel Project.....613
T.D.....253	Royal Wedding (1961).....1006	Rowing Events.....988
Teachers:—	Satellite Stations.....1006	Tunnels.....613, 649-50
Associations.....1074	Societies.....1076	Thanet, Isle of, M.P.....334
Branch (Min. of Educ.).....376	Stations.....1007, 1008	Thanksgiving Day (U.S.A.)
Number of.....500	Statistics.....1005	(Note) 130
Salaries.....500	Welsh Services.....1006	Theatres in London.....1003-5
Societies.....1053, 1063, 1076	Telex (G.P.O.).....1177	Theatrical Societies.....1077
Strikes (1961).....571	Tema (Ghana).....757	Theological Colleges.....535-6
Temporary.....500	Temperance Societies.....1076	Thermal Units.....1184
Training.....500, 501	TEMPERATURE:—	Thermometer Comparisons.....1183
Colleges.....531-3	Averages (1958-61).....1031	Thessaloniki (Greece).....868
Teaching Hospitals.....523-5, 1107	Conversions.....1183	Thetford.....670
Post-Graduate.....524	Measures of.....1183	Bishop (Norwich).....483
Tea, Customs Revenue.....597	Records.....1034	Thirsk and Malton, M.P.....342
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION.....353	(1960-61).....1035-7	Thistle, Order of the.....253
Dept. of.....432-3	Temple, The.....646	Dean.....219
Secretary.....307, 568	Temple Church.....497, 646	Thistle Sunday.....191
TECHNICAL EDUCATION	Temple of Diana.....200	Thompson Group Newspapers
.....498-9, 533-5	Tenancies (Rent Act).....1147	.....1050
Advanced Colleges.....534	Tenant, Landlord and (Law)	Thoreau, H. D., Centenary
Advisory Councils.....533	.....1147-8	.....106, 587

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Thoresby Society.....	1080	Titles, Scottish (Chiefs).....	682-3	TOWN AND COUNTRY	
Thornaby on Tees.....	670	Tito, Marshal.....	205, 957	PLANNING:—	
THORNECROFT, R.T. HON.		Titov, Major G.:—		Cost to Ratepayers.....	626, 647
G. E. P.:—		Space Flight (1961).....	578, 1013	Departments.....	392
Birthday.....	83	Portrait.....	554	Legal Notes.....	1153
Member of Parliament.....	337	Tiverton, 670; M.P.....	342	Minister of, and Ministry,	
Minister of Aviation		Tobacco:—		see HOUSING AND LOCAL	
83, 310, 364		Imports.....	604	GOVERNMENT	
Offices Held.....	306, 310	Personal Spending (1960).....	603	TOWN CLERKS:—	
Privy Councillor.....	251	Revenue from.....	597	England.....	664-71
Thoroton Society.....	1079	TOBAGO (W. Indies).....	198, 795	English Cities.....	659-63
Thorshavn (Farøe).....	850	Tobruk (Libya).....	892	Metropolitan.....	633
Three Choirs Festival.....	1002	Toc H.....	1077	Northern Ireland.....	690
Throne, Succession to.....	214-5	Todmorden.....	670	Scotland.....	684-5
Thurrock, 670; M.P.....	342	Togo (Republic).....	197, 935	Wales.....	676
Thurso.....	685	British Embassy.....	735	Town Councils (Scotland).....	627
Tiber River (Italy).....	880	Tokelau Islands (N.Z.).....	732, 736	Towns, New.....	686
Tiberias, Lake (Israel).....	878	Tokyo (Japan).....	196, 200, 886	Toxeth (Liverpool), M.P.....	336
TIBET.....	842-3	Distance by Air.....	967	Trade Agreements, Restrictive	
Events (1959-60).....	843	Earthquakes (1923-24).....	193	599	
TIDAL CONSTANTS.....	169-70	Toledo (Ohio).....	813	Trade, Board of.....	433-4
TIDAL PREDICTIONS.....	171-82	Tomb of Mausolus.....	200	See also BOARD OF TRADE	
Tides, The.....	162	Tonbridge.....	670	TRADE, BRITISH.....	604
Science Notes.....	1028	Bishop of (Rochester).....	483	Commissioners Abroad.....	695
Tientsin (China).....	200, 843	Member of Parliament.....	342	Export Promotion.....	379-80
Tigris River (Iraq).....	876	TONGA.....	199, 694, 788	Journals.....	1044-9
Tilbury Docks.....	648	Tonic Sol-fa College.....	529	Marks, Statistics.....	411
Tillicoultry.....	685	Tons, Avoidupolis.....	1182	Shipping Movements.....	606
Timber, Imports.....	604	Tons, Long and Short		Statistics.....	606
Forestry Commission.....	381-2	812, 1182, 1183, 1185		Trades Union Congress.....	571, 1083
Periodicals.....	1048	Tons, Metric.....	1185	ETU expelled (1961).....	571
TIME.....	140-3	Tories and Whigs.....	304	Scottish.....	1083
Apparent Sidereal.....	140	Toro (Uganda).....	788	TRADE UNIONS.....	1084-7
Apparent Solar.....	140-1	TORONTO (Ontario).....	200, 708	Federation of.....	1077
Astronomical and "Atomic"		Archbishop.....	494	U.S.A.....	809
142		Banks.....	1099-1103	TRADE, WORLD.....	605
Chronological Notes.....	183-93	Bishop.....	487	GATT.....	821
Civil.....	141	Distance by Air.....	967	Liberalization Code	
Double Summer.....	168	Insurance Companies.....	1128-30	(OECC).....	963
Ephemeris.....	141-2	Trade Commissioner.....	695	Restrictions.....	963
Equation of.....	91, 95, 99, 141	Universities.....	511	Steering Body for.....	963
European.....	143	Torquay, 670; M.P.....	342	Trafalgar Day.....	126
Geological Periods.....	183	Sunshine Hours.....	1038-9	Square.....	644, 646, 647-8
Greenwich Mean.....	140-1	Torres Islds. (N. Hebrides).....	776	Traffic Departments.....	436, 456
in Various Countries.....	143	Torres Strait.....	711	Offences (1960).....	594
Legal Definition.....	143	Torrington, 670; M.P.....	342	Research Department.....	427
Lighting-up.....	138	Torry Marine Laboratory.....	429	Train Accidents, see RAILWAY	
Mean and Sidereal.....	138, 145	Research Station.....	427	Trainers, Winning.....	976
Measurements of.....	183, 184-93	Tortola (Virgin Islds.).....	766	Training, Colleges.....	531-3
Radio Signals System.....	142	Tory Prime Ministers.....	312	Ships.....	530
Sidereal.....	141	Totalisator Board.....	350, 390	Tranent.....	685
Monthly.....	91, 95, 99, etc.	Totnes, 670; M.P.....	342	Transcarpathia (U.S.S.R.).....	945
Signals.....	142	Archdeacon (Exeter).....	482	Transfers, Legal Fees.....	1040
Solar.....	140-1	Tottenham, 670; M.P.....	342	Stamp Duty.....	1164-5
Standard.....	143	Party Representation.....	674	Transfiguration, The.....	118
Summer Time (1962)		Tottenham Hotspur.....	572	TRANSJORDAN, see JORDAN	
(Notes) 102, 126; 168		F.A. Cup.....	572	TRANSPORT:—	
Universal.....	141	(Illustration).....	563	Acts.....	366
Winter Time.....	142	Touche, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C.....	292	Air Lines.....	615-6
Times, The.....	1041	Chairman, Ways and		Area Boards.....	367
Supplements, etc.....	1044, 1048	Means.....	313	Canals.....	613
Timor (Portuguese).....	196, 918	Privy Councillors.....	251	Commission.....	366-7
Timor Sea.....	711	Toulon (France).....	860	Inland Waterways.....	613
Tipton.....	670	Toulouse (France).....	860	Minister of.....	83, 436
(Rowley Regis and), M.P.....	340	Tourist:—		(1940-61).....	310
Tirana (Albania).....	195, 823	Expenditure in U.K.....	603	Ministry of.....	434-6, 612
Tiros Satellites.....	166-7, 576	Information Centre.....	367	Advisers.....	434
Tiruchinopoly.....	750	Statistics.....	592	Estimates (1961-62).....	599
Titan (Satellite).....	157, 159	Tower Bridge.....	644	Inland Transport Divn.....	435
Titania (Satellite).....	157	Court.....	455	Shipping Division.....	435
Tithe Redemption Annuities.....	394	Tower Hill.....	650	Under Secretaries	
Office.....	396	Tower of London.....	650	83, 434-5, 567	
Title, Registered (Sale, etc.).....	1040	Keeper, Jewel House.....	217	Motorways.....	612
Title, Registration of.....	399	Officers.....	220	Museum.....	405
Titles, Heirs to.....	222-46	Royal Salutes.....	220	Numbers Engaged in.....	619
Titles of Courtesy.....	249-50			Periodicals.....	1048

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
TRANSPORT—continued		Troy Weight.....	1182	Twilight Defined.....	139
Railways.....	610-11	Trucial States (Arabia). 196,	935-6	Stages of (1962)	
Roads.....	611-3	Truck Acts (Legal Notes).....	1152-3	91, 95, 99, etc., 139	
Shipping.....	600-9	Trunk Roads.....	612	Two Thousand Guineas.....	977
Strikes (1900-01).....	570-1	Truro (Cornwall).....	670	Tynemouth, 670; M.L.P.....	343
Trade Unions.....	1083, 1087	Bishop.....	233, 484	Tyne Road Tunnel.....	612-3
Tribunal.....	430, 439	Member of Parliament.....	342	Tynwald.....	691
Working Days Lost (1900).....	620	Trustee, Appointment of		Day (I.O.M.).....	(Note) 114
TRAVEL, THE.....	924	(Stamp Duty).....	1163	Type, Sizes of.....	1186
Travel and Holidays Assocn.....	367	Trustee Savings Banks.....	1105	Tyrone, County.....	689, 690
BOOKS (1900-01).....	997	Inspection Committee.....	440	High Sheriff.....	688
Documents.....	958-9	Trusteeship Council, British		M.L.'s.....	331, 687
Personal Spending on.....	603	Minister.....	819	UGANDA.....	197, 694, 788-90
Treasurer of the Households.....	216	Trustee, The Public.....	421	Archbishop.....	488
Treasurer to H.M.....	216	Trust Territories:—		Bishops.....	488
TREASURY, THE.....	436-8	Australian.....	718-9	Communications.....	789
Administrative Cost.....	598	British.....	694-5	Development Plan.....	788-9
Capital Issues Committee.....	438	Defined.....	695	East Africa High Commis-	
Chief Secretary.....	83	Tshombe, Moise.....	579, 580, 844	sion.....	767
Economic Secretary.....	83, 437	Tsingtao (China).....	200	Education.....	789
Financial Secretary.....	83, 437	T.T. Races (I.O.M.).....	991	Events (1961).....	578, 580
First Lord.....	83, 430	Tuberculosis, Deaths from.....	592	Finance and Trade.....	789
Junior Lords.....	83, 437	Research Units.....	402	Government.....	789-90
Lords Commissioners.....	436	T.U.C.....	1083	Population.....	788
Notes.....	447	TUCKER, LORD.....	244	Production, etc.....	789
Parliamentary Counsel.....	438	Lord of Appeal.....	449	Trade Office (London).....	790
Secretary.....	437	Privy Councillor.....	251	University College of E.	
Representatives Abroad.....	437	Tudor, House of.....	207	Africa.....	511
Senior Lords.....	83, 436	Tunbridge Wells.....	670	Ukraine.....	195, 945, 950
Solicitor.....	438	Tunis, City.....	197, 936	Provinces (List).....	950
Under Secretaries.....	437	TUNISIA (Republic).....	197, 936	Ulan Bator (Mongolia).....	897
Valuer.....	438	British Embassy.....	936	ULSTER.....	687-90, 799
Treaty of Northampton		Currency.....	936, 962	Counties.....	799
(Record).....	422	Embassy.....	936	King of Arms.....	253, 362
Treaty of Rome (1957).....	964-5	Events (1961).....	574, 580-1	Mld, M.P.....	337
Trengganu (State), Malaya.....	739	(Illustration).....	558	Societies.....	1077
Trials, Criminal (1900-01).....	569-70	Government.....	936	Umbriel (Satellite).....	157
Tribunals, Council on.....	439	Production, etc.....	936	Umpire, Office of the.....	398
Industrial, etc.....	457	Standard Time.....	143	Undergraduates, Number of	
Triste.....	882, 957	Trade with U.K.....	936	502-12	
"Triad" Nebula.....	154	Tunnels, Longest.....	203	Underground Railways (Lon-	
Trimon (U.S. and U.S.A.).....	1182	TUR, THE (Retrospect).....	976-7	don).....	654-5
Tring Zoological Museum.....	404	Turin (Italy).....	882	Under Secretaries:—	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		TURKEY.....	195, 196, 936-9	Parliamentary.....	307, 355-441
190, 570, 694, 790, 794-5		British Embassy.....	939	Permanent.....	355-443
Asphalt Production.....	795	Communications.....	938	Unemployment Assistance.....	1114
Bishop.....	468	Council of Ministers.....	936	Benefit.....	1108-9
Education.....	795	Currency.....	938, 962	Cost (1959-60).....	1112
Finance and Trade.....	795	Embassy.....	936-7	Insurance.....	1108-9
Government.....	795	Events (1960-61).....	581-3	Statistics.....	619, 1109
Trinity Colleges:—		Exchange Rate.....	84, 938	UNESCO.....	820
Cambridge.....	505	Finance and Trade.....	605, 938-9	UNICEF.....	818
Dublin.....	510	Government.....	937	Unicorn Pursuivant.....	362
Glenaimond.....	541	Language and Literature.....	937-8	Unionist Party.....	304
Oxford.....	502	OECD.....	963	Majorities.....	305
Trinity Dam (U.S.A.).....	810	Production, etc.....	938	Union Jack Services Clubs.....	476
Trinity Hall, Cambridge.....	505	Standard Time.....	143	Union Jack, When Flown.....	221
TRINITY HOUSE.....	439, 1012	Trade with U.K.....	939	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,	
Trinity Law sittings.....	110, 114	Turkmenistan (U.S.S.R.)		see SOUTH AFRICA	
Trinity Sunday		196, 945, 953		Unitarian Churches.....	493
89, 110; (Note) 188; 190		Turks and Caicos Islands		Unitarian College.....	536
Tripoli (Lebanon).....	890	198, 790, 793-4		UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.....	939-42
(Libya).....	197, 892	Turner House Art Gallery.....	408	British Embassy.....	940
Tripolitania (Libya).....	891	Tussaud's Exhibition.....	651	Cabinet.....	939
Tripura (Territory).....	746	Tutuila (U.S. Samoa).....	815	Capital.....	940
Tristan da Cunha.....	82, 197, 784	Tuva (U.S.S.R.).....	945	Constitution.....	939-40
Evacuation (1961).....	82	Tweed, River.....	678	Embassy.....	939
Triton (Satellite).....	157, 159-60	Tweeds (Textiles).....	678, 679	President.....	939
Trivandrum (Kerala).....	753	Twelfth Day.....	90	Syrian Secession (1961).....	82, 583
Trolley Vehicles (Number).....	613	Twickenham.....	670	United Church of Canada.....	492
Trondheim (Norway).....	905	Kneller Hall.....	651	UNITED KINGDOM, THE.....	693
Troon.....	685	Member of Parliament.....	343	Ages of Population.....	590
Tropical:—		New Housing.....	1010	Agriculture.....	621-3
Medicine Research Board.....	402			Airports.....	606, 614-5
Products Research Institute.....	427			Aliens Registered.....	591
Year.....	144, 185				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
UNITED KINGDOM—continued		UNITED KINGDOM—continued		UNITED STATES—continued	
Area, etc.....	589	Postal Guide.....	x170-81	Cost of Living.....	807-8
Army.....	472-6	Prime Minister.....		Criminal Statistics.....	806
Athletics Records.....	970-2		83, 308, 312, 436	Currency.....	84, 812, 962
Atomic Energy Authority.....	364	Prime Ministers (1721-1961).....	312	Deaths.....	802
Banks.....	1097-1105	Principal Clubs.....	1091-7	Debt (1960).....	807
Baronetage.....	256-96	Prison Population (1960).....	595	Defence.....	576, 806-7, 1015
Birth Rates.....	590	Revenue and Expenditure.....	596	Commands.....	806
Book Production.....	998	Distribution.....	597-600	Missile Types.....	806
Broadcasting Stations.....	1007-8	Roads.....	611-3	Density of Population.....	802
Budget (1961).....	345-7, 567	Royal Family.....	213-4	Distance by Air.....	967
Building Statistics.....	593	Scientific Liaison Officer.....	695	Divorce Statistics.....	802
Cabinet Changes (1960-61).....		Seaports.....	200, 606	Education System.....	812
	82, 83, 565	Shipbuilding.....	609	Embassy.....	575, 817
Census (1801-1961).....	589	Shipping.....	606-9	Employment, etc.....	809
Citizenship.....	694, 1139-40	Sterling Balances.....	448	English-born Citizens.....	803
Civil Estimates.....	598-9	Summer Time.....	142	Events (1960-61).....	574-6
Coinage.....	447, 962	Television Stations.....	1007, 1008	Exchange Rate.....	84
Colonies and Protectorates.....	694	Temperature Records.....	1034	Exports (1960).....	810
Companies (Statistics).....	603	Tourist Statistics.....	592	Finance (1960-61).....	807-8
Constitution.....	303	Trade Statistics.....	604, 605, 606	Fine Art Commission.....	805
Crime in 1960-61.....	569-70	Trade with U.S.A.....	810	Flag.....	803
Criminal Statistics.....	594-5	Trustships.....	694	Gold Movements.....	807
Crop Acreage.....	621	Tunnels.....	203	Golf.....	984
Currency Reserves.....	603	Universities.....	501-10	Government.....	803-4
Death Rates.....	590	Vital Statistics.....	590	Highest Point.....	803
Defence.....	460-79	Weather in 1960-61.....	1030-39	House of Representatives.....	804
Estimates.....	600	Weights and Measures.....	1182-6	Immigration Statistics.....	592, 802
Divorce.....	1142-4	United Nations Association.....	1077	Imports and Exports.....	810
Education.....	498-501	UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZA-		Independence Day.....	114
EFTA.....	966-7	TION.....	818-21	Indian Population.....	812
Emigration Statistics.....	591-2	Children's Fund.....	818	Industrial Statistics, etc.....	808-9
Events (1960-61).....	547-8; 565-73	Cost to U.K.....	598, 819	Irish-born Citizens.....	803
Executive.....	83	Court of Justice.....	819	Island Possessions.....	
Exports.....	604	Diary of Events (1960-61).....	573-4		198, 199, 814-6
Finance.....	596-603	Economic and Soc. Council.....	818	Judicature.....	805-6
Food Imports.....	604	Educational Organization.....	820	Labour Statistics.....	809
Production.....	621-3	Finance.....	819	Unions.....	809
Foreign Residents.....	591	General Assembly.....	818	Largest Cities.....	813
Trade Movement.....	606	International Agencies.....	819-21	Largest Ships.....	607
Visitors (1960).....	592	Court.....	819	Lawn Tennis.....	985
Future Population.....	589	Katanga Intervention (1961).....		Library of Congress.....	805
Gold Reserves.....	603		581	Livestock Statistics.....	808
Government.....	83	Mandated Territories.....	819	Loans to U.K.....	601
Gross Domestic Product.....	596	Member Nations.....	818	Manufactures.....	809
Harvests of 1960.....	621	Secretariat.....	819	Marriages.....	802
Home-grown Food.....	621	Security Council.....	818	Measures (Conversion).....	1185
Housing Statistics.....	593	Trusteeship Council.....	819	Mineral Production.....	808
Immigration in 1960.....	591	U.K. Representatives.....	819	Minimum Wages.....	575, 809
Imports and Exports.....	596, 604	Under Secretaries.....	819	Motor Vehicles.....	811
Income and Expenditure.....		United Service Museum.....	649	Mountains.....	803
	345-6, 596	United Services Corps.....	1077	NATO.....	1156
Distribution.....	597-600	UNITED STATES.....	198, 802-17	Naturalizations.....	802
Inland Water Area.....	589	Agriculture.....	808	Navy.....	806-7
Kings and Queens.....	208	Air Force.....	807	Negro Population.....	802
Legislature.....	303-54	Mail Rates to.....	1172, 1181	Newspapers.....	1049
Local Government.....	624-8	Transport.....	811	Nobel Prizes.....	995
Electors.....	624	Area, etc.....	198, 802, 813	Nuclear Submarines.....	806, 807
Marriage Rates.....	590	Army.....	806	(Illustration).....	555
Monetary Units.....	447, 962	Athletic Records.....	968-70	OECD Membership.....	903
National Debt.....	601-2	Ballistic Missiles.....	806, 807	Oil Production.....	808
Naturalization Statistics.....	591	Banks.....	1098-1102	Outlying Possessions.....	
Newspapers.....	1041-50	Births and Deaths.....	802		813, 814-6
Nobel Prizes.....	995	Bridges.....	202	Pacific Trust Territory.....	
Northernmost Point.....	679	British Embassy.....	576, 817		814, 815-6, 819
OECD.....	963	Budget.....	807	Parcel Rates from U.K.....	1181
Official Periodicals.....	1042, 1045	Cabinet.....	804	Personal Incomes.....	808
Parliament.....	303-54	Capital.....	804	Petroleum Production.....	808
Passenger Movement.....	591-2, 606	Census (1960).....	802	Population (1960).....	802
Passport Regulations.....	958-9	Cities.....	813	Density.....	802
Peage.....	222-50	Civil Aviation.....	811	Foreign-born.....	803
Personal Expenditure.....	603	Coinage.....	962	States, etc.....	813
Political Parties.....	303	Colleges and Schools.....	812	President, The.....	205, 574, 804
Population (1961).....	195, 567, 589	Communications.....	811	How Elected.....	803-4
(1960) Age Distribution.....	590	Congress.....	804	Inauguration (1961).....	575
Forecast.....	589	Constitution.....	803	(Illustration).....	552

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
UNITED STATES—continued	UNIVERSITY—continued	U.S.S.R.—continued	
Presidents (1789-1962).....814	Colleges—continued	Railways.....948	
Production and Industry.808-9	North Staffordshire.....509	Religion.....947	
Public Debt.....807	Oxford.....502-3	Rivers.....949, 950	
Racial Integration (1960-61)	St. Andrews.....510	Satellite Launchings (1960-	
574, 575, 576	Walsley.....509	61).....577-8	
Railway Statistics.....811	Grants (1960-61).....571	Seaports and Waterways.....948	
Reclamation.....809-10	Committee.....440, 501, 1009	Shipping Owned.....608-9	
Religions.....812	Halls of Residence.....1009	Space Flights (1961).....577-8	
Residents in U.K.....591	Medical Schools.....523-5	Flyers (Portraits).....554	
Revenue and Expenditure.....807	Deans.....525	Standard Time.....143	
Rivers.....853	Professors:—	Summer Time.....947	
Roads, 811; Accidents.....811	Cambridge.....505-6	Supreme Soviet.....940	
School System.....812	Oxford.....503-4	Time.....947	
Seaports.....813	Settlements.....537	Trade with U.K.....948	
Secretary of State.....804	Societies.....1077	Urbanization Trend.....946	
Senate.....804	Terms.....502-10	War Debts to U.K.....602	
Shipbuilding.....609	Unknown Warrior.....497	Usumburu (Urundi).....830	
Shipping.....608-9, 811	Unst (Shetland).....679	Utah (State).....813	
Space Flights (1961) 576, 1013-4	UPPER VOLTA, see VOLTAIC	Utrecht (Netherlands).....902	
Research Expenditure.....1014	UPU.....821	Uttar Pradesh (State).....746, 751	
Standard Time.....143	Ural Mountains.....194	Uxbridge, 670; M.P.....343	
State Capitals.....813	URANUS.....159	Uzbekistan.....196, 945, 950	
Governors.....813	Distance, etc.....156		
States and Territories.....813	Monthly.....93, 97, 101, etc.	VADUZ (LIECHTENSTEIN).....195, 892	
Supreme Court.....805-6	Satellites.....157	Vagrancy Convictions (1960).....594	
Telegram Rates to.....1181	URBAN DISTRICTS:—	Valencia (Spain).....927	
Telephone Rates to.....1178	Average Rates.....626	Valentine's Day.....94	
Territories, etc.....813, 814-6	Councils.....624	Valletta (Malta).....195, 774	
Thanksgiving Day... (Note) 130	England.....664-71	Valparaiso (Chile).....840	
Time.....143	Northern Ireland.....690	Valuation (Rating).....625	
Trade Statistics.....605, 810	Wales.....676	Offices (Inland Revenue).....396	
Trade Unions.....809	Urmston.....670	Scotland.....430	
Trade with U.K.....810	URUGUAY.....199, 943-4	Vancouver City.....200, 704	
Treasury Representatives	British Embassy.....944	Archbishop (R.C.).....494	
(U.K.).....437	Currency.....944, 962	Trade Commissioner.....695	
Unemployment.....575, 809	Embassy.....943	"Vanguard" Satellites.....166	
Universities.....812	Finance and Trade.....944	Vanier, Maj.-Gen. C. P.,	
Vice-President.....804	Government.....943	Gov.-Gen., Canada.....697	
Visitors to U.K. (1960).....592	Production, etc.....943	Varanasi (Benares).....751	
Vital Statistics.....802	Trade with U.K.....944	Variable Stars.....152	
Wages in 1961.....809	Uruguay River.....943	Variety Artists Federation.....1087	
Weights and Measures.....812	Urundi (Congo).....830	Varna (Bulgaria).....835	
West India Islands.....198, 790	Ushers, Gentlemen	Vatican, The.....906-7	
White Population.....802	217, 253-5, 313	British Legation.....907	
United States, S.S.....607	Usk River.....675	Vauxhall Bridge.....644	
Universal Postal Union.....821	Ussher's Notation.....185	Vauxhall, M.P.....335	
Time.....141	U.S.S.R.....195, 196, 944-53	Vegetable Harvest (1960).....621	
Universe, Structure of the.....151-4	Agriculture.....948	Vegetables, Consumer	
Expansion Theories.....154, 1014	Area, etc.....945	Expenditure.....603	
Universities of the British	British Embassy.....948-9	Velocity of Earth.....162, 194	
Commonwealth.....511-2	Communications.....948	of Light.....151	
Association of.....512	Constitution.....946-7	of Wind.....1034	
UNIVERSITIES (U.K.).....501-10	Council of Ministers.....944-5	VENEZUELA.....199, 581, 582, 953-5	
Adult Education Council.....513	Currency.....947, 962	British Embassy.....955	
Appointments Boards.....510	Defence.....947-8	Communications.....955	
Athletics.....974	Education.....947	Currency.....955, 962	
Cost to Taxpayers.....501, 598	Embassy.....945	Embassy.....953	
Extra-Mural Depts.....513	Events (1960-61).....577-8	Exchange Rate.....84, 955	
Students (Number).....501-12	Exchange Rate.....84, 947	Finance and Trade.....605, 955	
Universities (U.S.A.).....812	Finance.....947	Government.....954	
UNIVERSITY:—	Five-Year Plans.....948	Petroleum Production.....954	
Boat Race.....988	Government.....944-5	Production, etc.....954	
Buildings (1960-61).....1009	Industries.....948	Trade with U.K.....955	
Clubs (London).....1091-3	Language and Literature.....947	Venice (Italy).....882	
College, Durham.....507	Local Government.....946-7	Distance by Air.....967	
College Hospital.....524	Military Strength.....947-8	VENUS.....157	
College, London.....507	Nobel Prizes.....947, 995	Distance, etc.....156	
College, Oxford.....502	Nuclear Testing (1961).....578	Monthly	
College School.....540	Oil.....949	91, 99, 103; 92, 96, 100	
Colleges.....502	Population.....945-6	Phenomena (1962).....90, 102	
Cambridge.....504-5	Ethnic Distribution.....946	Space Probe.....167	
Dublin.....510	Geographical Distribution.....946	Vermont (State).....813	
Glasgow.....510	President.....205	Vernal Equinox.....186	
London.....507	Presidium.....944-5	Tekufah.....191	
Londonderry.....510	Production.....948	Verne Prison, Governor.....390	

	PAGE
Verona (Italy)	882
Vesulamum	629, 653
Vespucci (Venezuela)	954
Vesuvius, Mt.	201
Veterinary Colleges	536
Journal	1045
Laboratories (Ministry of Agriculture)	358
Surgeons, Royal College	1072
Training	536
Vicar-General, Canterbury	480
York	485
Vicars-General, Offices	457
Vice-Admiral of the U.K.	216
Vice-Admirals	463
Pay, 465; Pensions	471
Vice-Chamberlain, The	216
Victoria and Albert Museum	406
Order	255
Victoria (B.C.)	704
Cameroons	743
Hong Kong	196, 200, 770
Seychelles	197, 785
VICTORIA CROSS	298-301
Victoria Falls (Rhodesia)	203
Victorian Chain, Royal	255
Order, Royal	254
Conferments (1961)	297-8
Dames	298-301
Knights	256-96
Victoria Nyanza, Lake	201
VICTORIA, QUEEN	90, 208
Family of	210-12
VICTORIA (State)	710, 728-30
Agent-General	729
Agriculture	730
Archbishop	487
Banks	729
Bishops	487
Climate	728
Education	729
Finance	729
Government	728-9
Judicature	729
Legislature	729
Production, etc.	730
Schools	542
Trade	730
Transport	730
Victoria Station (London)	654
Tower, House of Lords	646
Victory, H.M.S., Logbook of	422
Vienna (Austria)	195, 200, 827
British Embassy	827
Distance by Air	967
Summit Talks (1961)	576, 582
Vientiane (Laos)	196, 889
VIETNAM	196, 581, 955-6
British Embassy	956
Currency	962
Embassy	955
Exchange Rate	84
Vickram Samvat Era	192
Villa Cisneros (Sp. Sahara)	929
Vila (New Hebrides)	199-776
Vilnius (Lithuania)	195, 951
Vindhya Mountains (India)	745
Vindictrix, T. S.	530
Vinters Company	638
Hall	647
Virginia (State)	813
Virgin Islands (British) 198, 694, 766-7 (U.S.A.)	198, 802, 813, 816
Viscountesses in Own Right	245

	PAGE
Viscounts	230-3
By Courtesy	249-50
Coronets	230
Created (1961)	222
How addressed	230
Minors	222
Number of	222
Precedence	215, 683
Visitors' Passports	566, 959
Vital Statistics	590
Vladivostok	948
Volcanoes	201, 1019-20
Volga River	202, 948
VOLTAIC REPUBLIC	197, 956
Volume, Measures of	1182, 1183
Conversion Table	1185
Voluntary Dispositions, Stamp Duty	1167
Voluntary Friendly Societies	1131-2
Vortigern	629
VOSPER, RT. HON. D. F.:— Birthday	83
Member of Parliament	340
Privy Councillor	251
Secretary for Technical Co-operation	83, 568
Vostok (Coldest Place)	1034
Vostok Satellites	167, 578, 1013
Voters' Qualifications	624-5, 1153-4
Votes Cast (1945-61)	316
V.R.D.	253
Vyrnwy, Lake	675
WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD	502
WAGES:— Act (1960)	1152
Agricultural (1961)	622
Average	611, 617, 620
in U.S.A.	809
Councils Act	1152-3
Legal Notes	1152-3
"Pause" Policy (1961)	347
Waikato River (N.Z.)	733
Wake Island (U.S.A.)	814, 815
Wakefield	670
Bishop	233, 486
Member of Parliament	343
WAKEHURST, LORD	244
Governor, N. Ireland	687
Order of St. John	302
Walbrook, Roman Remains	648
WALES, PRINCIPALITY OF	675-7
Ancient Monuments Board	386-7
Archaeological Societies	1079
Archbishop of	486
Area	589
Assizes	453-4
Bishops	486, 494
Boroughs	676, 677
Party Representation	674
Broadcasting Stations	1007-8
Calvinistic Church	492
Capital	677
Chairman, Q. S.	677
Chief Constables	677
Church in Wales	486
Clerks of the Peace	677
Cymmrodorion	1059
Dept. of Agriculture	360
Education Authorities	514-6
Inspectorate	378
Eisteddfod	675
Electricity Boards	379

	PAGE
WALES, PRINCIPALITY OF— <i>contd.</i>	
Flag	675
Football	982, 983
G.P.O. Headquarters	419
Highest Point	202
High Sheriffs	677
Historical Monuments Commission	386
Historic Buildings Council	386
History	675
Hospital Board	385
Lakes	675
Language	675
Local Government	624-6
Commission	444
Lords Lieutenant	677
Mayors	676, 677
Medical Officers of Health	677
Minister for	83
Minister of State	83, 391
Ministry of Labour	398
Municipal Directory	676
Party Representation	674
National Library	399
Museums	407
New Town	686
Patron Saint	692
Population	567, 675, 676
Presbyterian Church	492
Prince of, see PRINCE Princes	210
Prisons	390
Rateable Values	676
Recorders	455
Rivers and Lakes	675
Roman Catholic Church	494
Rugby Football	982
Societies	1051-80
Sovereigns and Princes	210
Sunday Opening	349
Teaching Hospitals	525
Television, 1006; Stations 1007-8	
Theological Colleges	535, 536
Town Clerks	676, 677
Training Colleges	531-3
University of	501, 509, 513
Weather in 1960-61	1030-39
Walker Art Gallery	658
Walker Cup (Golf)	984
Walking (Athletics)	969-75
Records	969-71
Wallace Collection	363, 598
Wallace, Sir William	679
Wallasey, 670; M.P.	343
Party Representation	674
Wallingford	670
Wallington, Beddington and	664
Wallis Islands (French)	861-2
Walsend, 671; M.P.	343
Walpole, Sir Robert	312
Walsall	671
Members of Parliament	343
Recorder	455
Waltham Abbey	654
Walthamstow	671
Members of Parliament	343
Walton and Weybridge	671
Walton (Liverpool), M.P.	336
Walvis Bay	924, 925
Wandsworth	633
Members of Parliament	343
Penny Rate	626
Prison Governor	390
Wanganui River (N.Z.)	733
Wanstead	671

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
War Damage Commission	440, 598	Wednesbury	671	West Cumberland,	
Debts	001	Member of Parliament	343	Archdeacon (Carlisle)	485
Graves Commission	441	Wednesfield	671	West Derby (L'pool), M.P.	336
Histories Office	367	Week, The	184	West Drayton (Yiewsley and)	
Medals and Stars	252-3	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	1182-6		671
Museum, Imperial	407	American	812	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	710, 730-1
Wareham	671	Book Sizes	1186	Agent-General (London)	731
Warlingham	665	Conversion Table	1185	Archbishop	487
WAR OFFICE	472-3	Dept. (Bd. of Trade)	434	Area, etc.	728, 730
Army Council	472	Metric	1183-4	Bishops	487
C.I.G.S.	472	Mile Comparison Table	1087	Schools	542
Claims Commission	438	Nautical Measures	1184	University	511
Cost of	600	Paper Sizes	1186	Western Circuit	453
Secretary of State	307, 472	Type Sizes	1186	WESTERN GERMANY, see	
(1924-61)	309	Welbeck College	528	GERMANY	
Under Secretaries	472	WELENSKY, SIR ROY	294, 578, 579	Western Islands	679
WAR OF 1914-18:-		Prime Minister, Rhodesia		Western Isle, M.P.	343
Armistice Day	130	and Nyasaland	778	Western Pacific High	
Victoria Cross Awards	298-301	Privy Councillor	252	Commission	694, 776-7
WAR OF 1939-45	862	Welfare, Cost	641	Western Samoa	736
Declaration	122	Dept. (Min. of Health)	384-5	Westfield College	507
Official End	106	Dept. (Min. of Labour)	397	WEST HAM	671
Pearl Harbour	134	Foods, Cost	598	Archdeacon (Chelmsford)	481
Victoria Cross Awards	298-301	Wellingborough, 671; M.P.	343	Members of Parliament	343
War Pensions:-		Wellington, Duke of	223	Recorder	455
Central Office	412	Chancellor, Southampton		West Hartlepool	671
Cost	599	University	509	Westhoughton, M.P.	343
Department	411	Knight of the Garter	253	West India Docks	648
Warren Spring Laboratory	427-8	Wellington College	540	West Indian Islands	953
Warrington	671	Wellington (Goya) Theft	570	WEST INDIES, FEDERATION OF	
Bishop (Liverpool)	485	(illustrations)	559	THE	198, 573, 694, 790-7
Member of Parliament	343	Wellington Museum	650	Archbishop	488
Warsaw (Poland)	195, 200, 925	Wellington (N.Z.)	199, 736	Area and Population	790
Distance by Air	967	Archbishop (R.C.)	497	Bishops	488, 495
Warwick, 671; M.P.	343	Bishop (C. of E.)	488	Boys' Schools	542
Archdeacon (Coventry)	481	University Colleges	512	Capital	791
Castle	657	Wells, 671; M.P.	343	Council of State	790-1
Warwickshire	630-2	Archdeacon	480	Currency	962
Archaeological Soc.	1080	Recorder	455	Government	790-1
War Works Commission	441	Wells (Bath and), Bishop		Governor-General	790
Washington (D.C.)	200, 804, 813		233, 480	Immigrants from	591
British Defence Staff	375	Welsh, The	675	Independence (1962)	573
British Embassy	817	Affairs, Minister for	83	Prime Minister	791
Distance by Air	967	Minister of State	83, 391	Territories (List)	790
Population	198	Board of Health	385	University College	512
U.K. Scientific Mission	424	Brigade	475	WEST INDIES (French)	
Washington (State)	873	Flag	675	198, 790, 860	
Waterfalls, Highest	203	Language (1951)	675	WEST INDIES (Netherlands)	
Waterford (Ire)	801	Nationalist Vote (1945-61)	316	198, 790, 902	
Waterloo Bridge	644	Societies	1078	WEST INDIES (U.S.A.)	815
Cup (Coursing)	990, 994	Welshpool	676	WEST INDIES (Venezuela)	953
Day	110	Welwyn Garden City	671	West London Police Court	455
Station (London)	654	Development Corporation	686	West Lothian	680-1
Waterloo Park	651	Wembley, 671; M.P.'s	343	Member of Parliament	343
Water Measures	1182	Party Representation	674	WESTMINSTER	633
Watermen's Hall	647	Stadium	993	Abbey	497
Water Pollution Research		Wenchow (China)	200	Dean and Chapter	480
Laboratory	428	Wenlock	671	Royal Peculiar	480
Waterways, Inland	613	Wesley, Rev. John	492	Archbishop (R.C.)	494
Watford, 671; M.P.	343	Wesley House, Cambridge	535	Bridge, 644; Opening (1862)	
WATKINSON, RT. HON. H. A.:-		Wesleyan Methodists	492		587
Birthday	307	Wesleyan Reform Union	492	Cathedral	498
Member of Parliament	344	Wesley's Chapel (London)	498	Hall	650
Minister of Defence		Wessex	629, 663	Hospital	524
83, 307, 310, 374		Brigade	475	Member of Parliament	348
Offices Held	310	Kings, of	206; (Note) 208	Palace of	312, 646
Privy Councillor	251	WEST AFRICA:-		Penny Rate	626
Watling Street	629	Archbishop	488	School	540
Wavertree, M.P.	336	Bishops	488	Westminster Bank	1104
Ways and Means Committee,		Portuguese	917	Profits (1958-60)	1137
Chairman	313	Spanish	197, 928-9	Westminster College,	
Weapon Class Destroyers	464	West Bengal (State)	746, 750-1	Cambridge	535
Weather of 1960-61	1030-39	West Bridgeford	671	Westminster Press Group	1050
General Values	1031	West Bromwich, 671; M.P.	343	Westmorland	630-2
Meteorological Office	478	Recorder	455	Archdeacon (Carlisle)	485
Station, Automatic	1022	Westbury, M.P.	343	Member of Parliament	344

	PAGE
Weston super Mare.....	671
Member of Parliament.....	344
Sunshine Hours (1960-61).....	1038-9
West Pakistan.....	753, 755
Westphalia.....	863
West Riding.....	630-2
West Suffolk.....	630-2
West Sussex.....	630-2
West Virginia (State).....	813
Wettest Place (Assam).....	1034
Weybridge, Walton and.....	671
Weymouth.....	671
Sunshine Hours.....	1038-9
WHEAT:—	
Harvests.....	621, 623
Home-produced.....	622
Prices.....	621, 622
Whig Prime Ministers.....	312
Whigs and Tories.....	304, 305
Whips, Parliamentary.....	304-5
Whipsnade Zoo.....	651
"Whitaker" Type Size.....	1186
Whitburn.....	685
Whitby, Bishop (York).....	484
(Scarborough and), M.P.....	340
Whitechapel Art Gallery.....	650
White City Stadium.....	994
White Fish Authority.....	441
Whitehaven, 671; M.P.....	344
Whitehorse (Yukon).....	702
White Nile River.....	929
White Tower, The.....	650
Whitley Bay.....	671
Whit Sunday	
89, 110; (Note) 188; 190	
(1962).....	89
(1958-67).....	188
Whitsunday (Scotland). (Note) 94	
Wick.....	685
Widnes, 671; M.P.....	344
Widows' Benefits (National Insurance).....	1109-10
Cost (1959-60).....	1112
Contribution (Nat. Ins.) 1115	
Wigan, 671; M.P.....	344
Wight, Isle of, <i>see</i> Isle	
Wigston.....	671
Wightman Cup (Lawn Tennis).....	985
Wigtownshire.....	680-1
Willemstad (Neth. Antilles).....	198, 902
Willenhall.....	671
Willensden, 671; M.P.'s.....	344
Bishop (London).....	480
William the Conqueror	
206; (Note) 208; 663	
Willington, Crook and.....	666
WILLS (Legal Notes).....	1154-6
Application for Probate.....	1155
Dependants' Maintenance.....	1154
Execution of.....	1155
Executors of.....	1155
Forms of.....	1154
Lapsed Legacies.....	1155
Proved.....	1155
Public Trustee.....	421
Residuary Legatees.....	1155
Revocation of.....	1155
Scots Law.....	1155-6
Testamentary Capacity.....	1155
Where to Find.....	1155
Witnesses.....	1155
Wilmslow.....	671
Wilton.....	671

	PAGE
Wiltshire.....	630-2
Archaeological Society.....	1080
Archdeacon (Salisbury).....	484
Wimbledon.....	671
Lawn Tennis.....	572, 985, 994
Member of Parliament.....	344
WINCHESTER.....	629, 663, 671
Bishop of.....	233, 480
Order of the Garter.....	253
College.....	540, 663
Member of Parliament.....	344
Wind Direction (Records) 1035-7	
Wind Force Measures 693 (1189)	
Windhoek (S.W. Africa) 197, 925	
WINDSOR CASTLE.....	654
Military Knights.....	221
Windsor, Dean and Chapter.....	483
Windsor, Duke of, <i>see</i> DUKE	
Windsor Herald.....	362
WINDSOR, HOUSE OF 208, 212, 214	
Windsor (Royal Borough).....	671
Member of Parliament.....	344
Wind Velocity, Highest.....	1034
WINDWARD ISLANDS.....	198, 795-7
Bishop.....	488
Portuguese.....	917
Wine, Customs Receipts.....	597
Wingfield Sculls.....	988
Winning Jockeys, Owners, Sires and Trainers.....	976
Winnipeg (Manitoba).....	704
Archbishops.....	494
Trade Commissioner.....	695
Winter Assizes.....	453
Defined.....	186
Solstice.....	89, 134, 185, 186
Time.....	142
Wireless, <i>see</i> BROADCASTING;	
TELEVISION	
Wireless Telegraph Estab.....	415
Wirral, 671; M.P.....	344
Wisbech.....	671
Archdeacon (Ely).....	481
Wisconsin (State).....	813
Wishaw, Motherwell and.....	685
Withington, M.P.....	337
Witu Protectorate (Kenya).....	772
Wives of Barons and Knights, How addressed.....	256
WMO.....	821
Woburn Abbey.....	657
Woking, 671; M.P.....	344
Wokingham.....	671
Member of Parliament.....	344
Wolfe, General (Quebec).....	697
Wollongong (N.S.W.).....	723
Wolverhampton.....	671
Members of Parliament.....	344
WOMEN:—	
A.A.A. Championships.....	973
Agricultural Colleges.....	517
Wages.....	622
Aliens in U.K.....	591
Annuity Rates.....	1119
Athletics.....	669-75
Records.....	669-70
Average Wages, etc.....	611, 620
British Nationality.....	1139-40
Burnham Scale.....	500
Child's Special Allowance.....	1110
Clubs.....	1091-3
Colleges.....	503, 505
Companions of Honour.....	255
Cricket Association.....	992
Cross Country Running.....	975
Crown of India.....	256

	PAGE
WOMEN—continued	
Dames Commanders.....	296-7
Dames Grand Cross.....	296-7
Domestic Science Schools.....	520
Employment Statistics.....	619
George Cross.....	302
Golf Union.....	992
Hockey.....	984
Income Tax.....	1157, 1160
Life Peeresses.....	246, 311
Magazines, etc.....	1042-8
Maintenance Orders.....	1143
Maternity Benefits.....	1109
Medical Schools.....	523-5
Members of Parliament.....	306
National Insurance.....	1108-15
Contributions.....	1108, 1115
Newspapers.....	1044
Number of (U.K.).....	589
of the Bedchamber.....	216, 219
Peeresses.....	245-6
Policewomen (Number).....	627
Precedence.....	215, 296
Prisons for.....	390
Retirement Pensions.....	1110
Service Pay and Pensions	
469-70	
Societies.....	1078
Swimming.....	987
Teachers' Salaries.....	500
Training Colleges.....	531-3
Transport Service (F.A.N.Y.)	
1078	
Unemployed.....	619
Unemployment Benefit 1108-9	
University Colleges.....	503, 505
Settlements.....	537
Students (Number).....	501
Victoria and Albert Order.....	255
Voluntary Service (Office).....	389
Widows' Benefits.....	1109-10
Wives' Passports.....	959
Y.W.C.A.....	1078
WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE.....	600
Director.....	477
Pay and Pensions.....	469-70
Relative Rank.....	476
WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS	
600	
Director.....	472
Pay and Pensions.....	469-70
Relative Rank.....	476
WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE.....	600
Director.....	460
Pay and Pensions.....	469-70
Relative Rank.....	476
Wonders, The Seven.....	200
WOOD, RT. HON. R.F.:—	
Birthday.....	83
Member of Parliament.....	327
Minister of Power.....	83, 310, 420
Privy Councillor.....	252
Woodbridge, Sudbury and, M.P.....	342
Woodford, Wanstead and.....	671
Woodford, M.P.....	344
Wood Green, 671; M.P.....	344
Wood Imports.....	604
Woodside (Glasgow), M.P.....	332
Woodstock.....	671
Woodwork Museum (V. and A.).....	406
Woolhope Nat. Field Club.....	1079
Wool, Imports and Exports.....	604
Prices.....	622

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Woolsack, The.....	312	WORLD, THE—continued		Yom Kippur..... (Note) 126; 191	
WOOLTON, EARL OF.....	230	Trade.....	605	YORK.....	663, 671
Chancellor, Manchester Uni-		Water Area.....	194	Freemen's Guild.....	674
versity.....	507	Waterfalls.....	203	Lord Mayor.....	663
Companion of Honour.....	255	Worsley.....	671	Member of Parliament.....	345
Offices Held.....	308, 310	Worthing, 671; M.P.....	344	Minster.....	663
Privy Councillor.....	252	Wrecks and Losses at Sea.....	569	Population.....	663
WOOLWICH.....	633	Wrekin, The, M.P.....	344	Railway Fares.....	610
Bishop of (Southwark).....	484	Wren's Churches.....	497	Sheriff.....	663
Members of Parliament.....	344	Wrestling.....	989	York Herald.....	362
Police Court.....	455	Wrexham, 676; M.P.....	344	York, House of.....	207
Tunnel.....	649	Writing Paper Sizes.....	1186	YORK, PROVINCE OF.....	484-5
WORCESTER.....	671	Writs of Summons.....	314	Archbishop..... 223, 252, 484, 547	
Bishop.....	233, 484	Wroxeter.....	629	Portrait.....	553
Member of Parliament.....	344	Wycliff Hall, Oxford.....	535	Archbishops since 1629.....	490
Worcester College, Oxford.....	502	Wycombe, M.P.....	344	Chancery Court.....	457
Worcester, H.M.S.....	530	Wye River.....	675	Diocese.....	484-5
Worcestershire.....	630-2	Wyoming (State).....	813	Ecclesiastical Courts.....	457
Members of Parliament.....	344	Wythenshawe, M.P.....	337	Primate of England.....	484
Work, Average Hours of.....	620, 622			Vicar-General's Office.....	457
Workers' Educational Assns.....	1078	YACHT CLUBS.....	1096-7	Yorkshire.....	630-2
Working Men's College.....	537	Yachting.....	987-8	Archaeological Soc.....	1080
Working Population (1961).....	619	Centres.....	994	Yosemite Waterfall (U.S.A.).....	203
Workington, 671; M.P.....	344	Yangtze River.....	202	Young Offenders (Criminal	
Workmen's Compensation		Yaoundé (Cameroon).....	197, 838	Justice Act).....	349-50
Acts.....	1112	Yardley, M.P.....	326	Youth Employment Depart-	
Supplementation Board.....	413	Yard Measures.....	1182	ment.....	398
Works, Minister of.....	83, 441	Yards and Metres.....	1185	Service.....	397
(1940-61).....	310	Yarmouth, Great.....	671	Hostels Association.....	1079
WORKS, MINISTRY OF.....	441-3	Member of Parliament.....	344	Leaders.....	499-500
Estimates (1961-62).....	599	Year 1962, The.....	89	YUGOSLAVIA.....	195, 581, 957-8
Under Secretaries.....	83, 441-3	Year 1963, The.....	89	Exchange Rate.....	84, 958
Workshop.....	671	YEAR, The.....	184, 185	Finance and Trade.....	605, 958
Work Stoppages (1960).....	620	Anomalistic.....	144	Yukon River.....	202
WORLD, THE—		Bissextile.....	185	YUKON TERRITORY.....	696, 702
Area and Population.....	194	Calendar.....	185	"Y" Voters.....	624
Athletics.....	968-73	Civil.....	185	Y.W.C.A.....	1078
Continents.....	194	Eclipse.....	144		
Currencies.....	960-2	Equinoctial.....	185	ZAGREB (YUGOSLAVIA).....	958
Future Population.....	194	Financial..... (Note) 98		Zanzibar.....	197, 580, 694, 797
Health Organization.....	820	Historical.....	185	Bishop.....	488
Highest Buildings.....	967	Income Tax..... (Note) 102; 1157		(Town).....	797
Highest Points.....	202	Jewish..... (Note) 122; 191-2		Zeeland (Denmark).....	849
Lakes.....	201	Leap.....	185	Zetland (Shetland).....	678-9, 680-1
Largest Cities.....	200	Length of.....	144	(Orkney and), M.P.....	338
Largest Islands.....	202	Light Year.....	151	Sheriff.....	459
Longest Bridges.....	202	Masonic.....	185	Zinjanthropus (Sci. Notes).....	1020
Longest Railway Tunnels.....	203	Moslem..... (Note) 110; 192		ZODIAC, THE.....	168
Meteorological Organiza-		Regal.....	186	Zodiacal Light.....	95, 99, 123, 160
tion.....	821	Sidereal.....	144	Zog, King, Obituary.....	586
Oceans and Seas.....	199	Tropical.....	144, 185	Zomba (Nyasaland).....	197, 782
Oldest City.....	926, 942	YEMEN (Arabia).....	196, 956-7	Zone Standard Time.....	143
Population.....	194	Legation.....	956	Zoological Gardens.....	651, 1070
Rivers.....	202	Yeovil, 671; M.P.....	344	Societies.....	1079
Seven Wonders.....	200	Yiewsley and W. Drayton.....	671	Zoroastrian Calendar.....	193
Ship Canals.....	202	Yokohama (Japan).....	200, 886	ZULULAND (Natal).....	923
Shipping.....	606-9			Zürich (Switzerland).....	933

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS

ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND		NORTHERN IRELAND		UNITED STATES*		FRANCE	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	67.95	73.69	66.22	59.33	67.55	71.35	66.3	71.29	65.04	71.15
1	68.71	74.16	67.34	65.32	68.71	72.13	67.3	71.86	66.78	72.44
5	64.97	70.39	63.61	64.14	65.01	68.40	63.6	68.20	63.31	68.95
10	60.12	65.50	58.78	59.65	60.16	63.52	58.8	63.37	58.48	64.09
15	55.24	60.58	53.90	54.95	55.27	58.61	54.0	58.51	53.63	59.20
20	50.46	55.68	49.13	50.41	50.47	53.72	49.3	53.71	48.90	54.36
30	40.95	45.98	39.01	41.62	40.93	44.07	40.1	44.18	39.69	44.84
40	31.51	36.45	30.33	32.86	31.56	34.68	31.0	34.87	30.68	35.58
50	22.61	27.37	21.05	24.27	22.79	25.76	22.6	26.32	22.36	26.73
60	15.07	18.93	14.39	16.41	15.33	17.59	15.6	18.42	15.24	18.54
65	11.94	15.11	11.47	13.10	12.21	13.98	12.6	15.11	12.09	14.75
70	9.26	11.66	9.02	10.04	9.50	10.71	10.2	12.10	9.26	11.31

* White population only.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family

Oct. 3.—The Queen conferred an earldom on Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones, with the titles of Earl of Snowdon and Viscount Linley. It was stated that Princess Margaret would in future be styled Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

Politics and General

Oct. 1.—Increased postal charges on large scale came into effect.

Oct. 2.—Labour Party Conference opened at Blackpool. Expulsion of E.T.U. was confirmed by 5,337,000 to 642,000.

Mr. W. D. M. Sumner, Conservative M.P. for Orpington, was appointed County Court Judge (by-election pending).

Oct. 4.—Labour Party Conference defeated Mr. Cousins' unilateralist motion by 4,309,000 to 1,891,000, but carried resolutions, against advice of executive, opposing German troops and Polaris bases in Britain.

Oct. 5.—Bank Rate was reduced from 7 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

Oct. 9.—Mr. Macmillan announced reconstruction of his Ministry. Mr. Macleod became leader of the House of Commons and chairman of the Conservative Party in place of Mr. Butler and took office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Butler remained Home Secretary and was also given task of leading group of ministers conducting Common Market negotiations. Mr. Brooke was appointed Paymaster-General and given new post of Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Maudling and Dr. Hill succeeded Mr. Macleod and Mr. Brooke as Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing and Local Government respectively. Mr. F. J. Erroll, the only newcomer to the Cabinet, took Mr. Maudling's place as President of Board of Trade, and Lord Mills, formerly Paymaster-General, remained in Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. Number of Cabinet Ministers was increased from 20 to 21. The Earl of Dundee was made an additional Minister of State at Foreign Office and Sir Keith Joseph became Minister of State at Board of Trade. Changes among Junior Ministers included appointments for two newcomers, the Hon. C. M. Woodhouse and Mrs. M. H. Thatcher. (For complete list of new Ministry, see p. 83).

Oct. 10.—Mr. Macmillan and Lord Home had long discussion with Mr. Gromyko at Admiralty House.

Oct. 11.—Conservative Party Conference opened at Brighton and passed resolution in favour of quick action on problems created by uncontrolled number of immigrants into U.K.

Oct. 12.—Conservative Party Conference carried by large majority motion approving U.K. application to enter Common Market.

Accidents

Oct. 7.—Derby Aviation DC3, travelling from Gatwick to Perpignan, crashed on Mount Canigou in Pyrenees with loss of 34 lives, 30 being British holidaymakers.

Labour

Oct. 9.—Minister of Labour approved wages council proposals providing higher minimum rates and shorter hours from Jan. 1, 1962, for about 290,000 persons, including about 130,000 road haulage workers.

Oct. 10.—Ford Company agreed with unions for increase of 1½d. an hour and reduction of working week from 41½ to 40 hours, for 45,000 hourly-paid workers.

Oct. 11.—Steel Company of Wales said that it would close its Port Talbot works, employing 18,000 people, where 1,350 employees were on strike.

Oct. 12.—British Transport Commission rejected the three railway unions' pay claims.

Oct. 13.—In consequence of continued strike at Acton factory, Pressed Steel Company gave week's notice to 1,700 workers at Oxford.

Commonwealth

Oct. 1.—Further considerable changes in Ghana Government. Mr. Sandys left for talks with President Nkrumah.

Oct. 3.—Fifty persons were detained in Ghana, including 3 leading lawyers who were Opposition M.P.'s.

Oct. 5.—Colonial Office announced that Jamaica would become independent in 1962.

Mr. Sandys and President Nkrumah issued joint appeal for understanding with Ghana.

Oct. 10.—Volcano on Tristan da Cunha erupted, and entire population was evacuated to uninhabited Nightingale Island, 18 miles away. It was later stated that they would be brought to England.

Ghana decided to send 400 cadets to Russia for training as officers.

Foreign

Oct. 1.—New Government in Syria set up Syrian Arab Republic. Egypt broke off relations with Jordan and Turkey.

Oct. 5.—President Nasser announced that his Government would not oppose application by new Syrian régime for membership of U.N. and admission into Arab League, and said that it was not inevitable that Syria should be part of U.A.R.

Oct. 6.—Final results of Republic of Ireland election showed that Fianna Fail, the Government party, had lost 5 seats, Fine Gael had gained 6 and Labour had gained 4; Fianna Fail lost its overall majority.

Mr. Gromyko spent 2 hours in discussion with President Kennedy in White House.

Oct. 8.—U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany recognized new Syrian régime, which was also recognized by U.S.A. and Iraq on Oct. 10.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Sean Lemass was re-elected Prime Minister of Republic of Ireland by 4 votes in Dáil.

Obituary

Oct. 1.—Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., sculptor, aged 82. Oct. 2.—Essington Lewis, C.H., Australian industrialist, aged 80. Reginald Herbert Spooner, famous Lancashire and England batsman, aged 80. Oct. 3.—Harold Knight, R.A., painter, aged 87. Oct. 5.—Donald Struan Robertson, F.B.A., Emeritus Professor of Greek at Cambridge, aged 76. Oct. 6.—Sir Lionel Wray Fox, C.B., M.C., former Chairman of Prison Commission, aged 66. Oct. 11.—Admiral Sir St. John Tyrwhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., Second Sea Lord till Sept. 1961, aged 56. Leonard (Chico) Marx, comedian, eldest of the Marx Brothers, aged 70. Oct. 14.—M. Paul Ramadier, former French Prime Minister, aged 73. Oct. 17.—Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, P.C., C.H., first and last Viscount Crookshank, ex-Cabinet Minister and Leader of House of Commons, aged 68.

OCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

(See also p. 82)

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTRY

(As reconstructed on Oct. 9, 1961)

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., born Feb. 10, 1894.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Home, born July 2, 1903.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., born July 28, 1904.
Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., born Oct. 9, 1907.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O., born May 29, 1900.
Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., M.P., born July 9, 1916.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P., born Dec. 9, 1902.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1913.
Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P., born April 9, 1903.
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., born Jan. 24, 1908.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., born March 7, 1917.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. John Scott MacLay, C.M.G., M.P., born Oct. 26, 1905.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 22, 1911.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Frederick James Erroll, M.P., born May 27, 1914.
Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P., born Jan. 15, 1904.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. (Arthur) Christopher (John) Soames, C.B.E., M.P., born Oct. 12, 1920.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., born Sept. 18, 1904.
Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M.P., born Dec. 9, 1907.
Minister of Aviation, The Rt. Hon. (George Edward) Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., born July 26, 1909.
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mills, K.B.E., born Jan. 4, 1890.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Harold Arthur Watkinson, M.P., born Jan. 25, 1910.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

- First Lord of the Admiralty*, The Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C., born June 6, 1919.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. John Dennis Profumo, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 30, 1915.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Julian Amery, M.P., born March 27, 1919.
Ministers of State (Foreign Affairs), Joseph Bradshaw Godber, M.P., born March 17, 1914; The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundee, born May 3, 1902.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, born May 13, 1907.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), The Rt. Hon. Lord Craigton, C.B.E., born Sept. 3, 1904.
Minister of State (Board of Trade), Sir Keith Sinjohn Joseph, Bt., M.P., born Jan. 17, 1918.
Minister of State (Welsh Affairs), The Rt. Hon. Lord Brecon, born 1905.
Minister of State (Technical Co-operation), The Rt. Hon. Dennis Forwood Vosper, M.P., born Jan. 2, 1916.
Minister of State (Home Affairs), David Lockhart-Mure Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P., born Aug. 12, 1908.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., born June 2, 1908.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Reginald Bevins, M.P., born August 20, 1908.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. (John) Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., born June 16, 1912.
Minister of Works, The Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., born April 7, 1912.
Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Richard Frederick Wood, M.P., born Oct. 5, 1920.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

- Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, D. C. Anderson, Q.C.
Admiralty (Civil Lord), C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D.
Air, W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P.
Aviation, Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P.
Colonies, Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.
Commonwealth Relations (Joint), The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.; B. R. Braine, M.P.
Education, K. P. Thompson, M.P.
Foreign (Joint), The Marquess of Lansdowne; P. J. M. Thomas, M.P.
Health, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.
Home (Joint), The Earl Bathurst; C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt. (Joint), The Earl Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C.; A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.
Labour, A. Green, M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), R. C. Sharpley, O.B.E., M.C., M.P.; Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P.
Power, J. C. George, M.P.
Science, D. K. Freeth, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, T.D., M.P.; R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.
Trade, N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P.
Transport (Joint), J. A. Hay, M.P.; The Lord Chesham; Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-Hallett, C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; (do.) *Financial Secretary*, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.; (do.) *Economic Secretary*, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.
Junior Lords, M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., M.P.; J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.P.; R. Chichester-Clark, M.P.; J. E. B. Hill, M.P.; W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C., M.P.
War Office, J. E. Ramsden, M.P.
Works, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P.

A. London Market and Commonwealth Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	Sept. 18, 1961 Middle Rates
Australia.....	Australian £	A. £ 1.2525	125½*
Austria.....	Schilling	—	72.58½§
Belgium.....	Belgian franc	26.49 belgas	140.05§
Canada.....	Canadian \$	4.545	2.90‡
Denmark.....	Krone	22.26	19.37½§
France.....	Franc (new)	176.10	13.83½§
Germany (Federal Republic).....	D'mark	—	11.24½§
Italy.....	Lira	85	1745½§
Netherlands.....	Florin	8.34	10.17½§
Neth. West Indies.....	Florin	8.34	5.24
New Zealand.....	N.Z. £	N.Z. £ 1.2425	100½*
Norway.....	Krone	19.45	20.02½§
Philippines.....	Peso	—	8.40†
Portugal.....	Escudo	110.07	80.27§
Rhodesias.....	Rhodesia £	100	par
South Africa.....	S.A. Rand	S.A. £ 1	2
Sweden.....	Krona	18.49	14.54½§
Switzerland.....	Franc	19.87	12.13½§
U.S.A.....	Dollar	4.485	2.81½§

B. Other Market Rates

Burma.....	Rupee	13.38	1/6||
Ceylon.....	Rupee	13.38	1/6||
India.....	Rupee	13.38	1/6||
Pakistan.....	Rupee	—	1/6†
Malaya.....	S.S. \$	8.57‡	2/4||
Hong Kong.....	H.K. \$	—	1/3||
Egypt.....	Egyptian Pound	97½	97½* nominal†

C. Other Rates

Argentina.....	Peso	19	233†
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	141.50	33,000
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	82	810†
Bulgaria.....	Lev	375	19.04†
Chile.....	Escudo	116½	2.96
Colombia.....	Peso	7.59	24½†
Costa Rica.....	Colon	25.16	18.55†
Cuba.....	Cuba Peso	4.386	2.81 5/16
Czechoslovakia.....	Crown	—	20.16†
Ecuador.....	Sucre	66	59†
Ethiopia.....	Eth. \$	—	7
Finland.....	Mark	217½	896
Germany, East.....	Ostmark	—	6.22†
Greece.....	Drachma	545	84
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	4.386	2.81 5/16
Haiti.....	Gourde	22.4	14.06 9/16
Honduras, Republic of.....	Lempira	8½	5.62§
Iceland.....	Krona	—	120.64
Indonesia.....	Rupiah	—	128†
Iraq.....	Iraq Dinar	1 dinar = £ 1 sterling	£ 1
Israel.....	Israel £	1 Israel £ = £ 1 sterling	5.04½†
Jordan.....	Dinar	1 dinar = £ 1 sterling	£ 1
Lebanon.....	Lebanon £	9.65	8.51†
Madagascar.....	CFA Franc	175 (F. fr.)	691 13/16
Mexico.....	Peso	—	35
Morocco.....	Moroccan Dirham	Fcs 176.10	14.13
Nicaragua.....	Corдобa	24	19.675
Persia.....	Rial	80.50	212.10
Peru.....	Sol	24½	75
Poland.....	Zloty	23½	11.20†
Salvador.....	Colon	11.20	7.04
Saudi Arabia.....	Rial	—	12½†
Spain.....	Peseta	42.45	168½
Sudan.....	Pound	97½	97½*
Thailand.....	Baht	10.91	58.71
Turkey.....	T £	—	25.23
Uruguay.....	Peso	9	30.80†
U.S.S.R.....	Rouble	23.75	2.52
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	14.15	12.80†
Vietnam.....	Piastre	—	97†
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	197½	2100†

* Per £100 London. † Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction. ‡ Canada unpegged parity Oct. 1 1950. § Limited exchange fluctuations permitted.

|| To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee or dollar in shillings and pence are indicated thus ||.

Ψ = Seaport.

A

A.A., Automobile Association.
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
 A.A.J., Associate of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agent's Institute.
 A. and M., Hymns Ancient and Modern.
 A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
 A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
 a.c., alternating current.
 a/c., accounts.
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*), B.C.
 A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).
 A.C.C.S.—of the Corporation of Secretaries.
 A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
 A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
 A.G., Adjutant-General.
 A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hejira.
 A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
 A.I.B.—of Bankers.
 A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 A. Inst.P.—of Physics.
 A.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 A.K.C.—of King's College.
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), in the year of Light.
 A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.
 A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
 A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engrs.
 A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
 A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
 A.M.I.Loco.E.—Associate Member Institute of Locomotive Engrs.
 A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
 A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
 A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
 A.P., Associated Press.
 A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
 A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.

A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
 A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
 A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.
 A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.
 A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
 A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 A.R.P.S. Associate of Royal Photographic Society.
 A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
 A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.
 A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.
 A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
 A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
 A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*). In the year from the foundation of Rome.
 A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.



B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
 B.Arch.—of Architecture.
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
 B.Com.—of Commerce.
 B.D.—of Divinity.
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
 B.Ed.—of Education.
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.
 B.Litt.—of Literature.
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 B.Sc.—of Science.
 B.V.M.S.—of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
 B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
 B.B., Boys' Brigade.
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
 B.C., Before Christ.
 B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
 B.E.A., British European Airways Corporation.
 B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
 B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
 B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
 B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways Corporation.
 B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.
 B.S.T., British Summer Time.
 Bt., Baronet.
 B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C.—Conservative.
 ca. (*circa*), about.
 C.A., Chartered Accountant (*Scottish Institute*).
 Cantab., Cambridge.
 Cantuar., Canterbury.
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
 c.c., cubic centimetres.
 C.C., County Council.
 C.E., Civil Engineer.
 C. of E., Church of England.
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gamme - second (system).
 C.H., Companion of Honour.
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I., Channel Islands.
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
 C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
 C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
 C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
 C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 C.O., Commanding Officer.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.
 C.P.R.E.—Council for Preservation of Rural England.
 C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.
 C.S.C., Civil Service Commission.
 C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.
 C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
 cwt., Hundredweight.

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
 D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
 d.c., direct current.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D.—of Divinity.
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
 D.Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
 D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.
 D.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 D.Sc.—of Science.

D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.P.H.—in Public Health.
 D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
 D.P., Displaced Person(s).
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.C.S.C., European Coal and Steel Community.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 E.E.C., European Economic Community.
 E.F.T.A., European Free Trade Association ("The Seven"—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.).
 e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for the sake of example.
 E.M.A., European Monetary Agreement.
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
 E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
 etc. (*etcetera*). And the other things.
 et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
 ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

F

F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.C.C.A., Fellow of Assocn. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 F.A.I.—of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.
 F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).

F.C.C.S.—of Corporation of Secretaries.
 F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporation of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.—of Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.
 F.I.B.—of Bankers.
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Ship-brokers.
 F.I.H.—of Hygiene.
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.—of Physicists.
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 F.J.I.—of Journalists.
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
 F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.

F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
 F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.N.S.—of Royal Numismatic Society.
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
 F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
 F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.S.—Do. Statistical Society.
 F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
 F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
 F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
 fcp., Foolscap.
 F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
 Fec. (*fecit*), He did it (or made it).
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.
 F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
 fl. (*floruit*), he, or she, flourished.
 F.O., Foreign Office.
 FOB (usually f.o.b.), Free on board.

G

G.A.T.T., General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G.C., George Cross.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G.M., George Medal.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
 G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Coy.
 H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
 H.E., His Excellency.
 H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.
 H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.

H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
 H.I.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. cf. H.S.E.
 H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
 H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
 H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.
 H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
 H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
 h.p., horse power.
 H.Q., Headquarters.
 H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. cf. H.I.S.
 H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.
 Ibid. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
 IBRD., Internat. Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 I.C.B.M., Inter-Continental ballistic missile.
 I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
 Id. (*idem*), The same.
 I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
 i.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
 i.e. (*id est*), That is.
 IFC, International Finance Corporation.
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHE.
 I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
 IMCO., Inter - Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.
 IMF, International Monetary Fund.
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
 In loc (*in loco*), In its place.
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
 Inst. (instant), current month.
 I.O.M., Isle of Man.
 I.O.U., I owe you.
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
 I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.
 IRBM., Intermediate - range ballistic missile.
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
 I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.
 I.T.O.—International Trade Organization.
 I.T.U.—International Telecommunication Union.

J

J., Judge.
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
 K.C.B.—Do. the Bath.
 K.C.I.E.—Do. Indian Empire.
 K.C.M.G.—Do. of St. Michael and St. George.

K.C.S.I.—Do, the Star of India.
 K.C.V.O.—Do. Royal Victorian Order.
 K.G., Knight of the Garter.
 k.o., knock out (boxing).
 K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
 K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
 Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.
 Lab., Labour.
 L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
 L.A.H., *Licentiate of Apothecaries'* Hall, Dublin.
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
 L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
 L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
 L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
 L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
 L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
 L.R.C.S.Ed.—of Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh.
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
 Lat., Latitude.
 lb. (*libra*). Pound weight.
 l.c., "Lower case," i.e. small letter.
 L.C.C., London County Council.
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
 L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.
 Lit., Literally.
 Litt.D., Doctor of Literature.
 L.J., Lord Justice.
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
 LL.M., Master of Laws.
 loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place, cited.
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
 L s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.
 L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.
 Ltd., Limited Liability.
 LXX., Septuagint.

M

M.A., Master of Arts.
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.
 M.S.—of Surgery.
 M.Sc.—of Science.
 M.Th.—of Theology.
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
 M.D., Doctor of ditto.
 M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.
 M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.
 M.I.Chem.E.—of Chemical Engineers.
 M.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.
 M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.
 M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

M.Inst.Met.—of Institute of Metals.
 M.Inst.N.A.—of Institution of Naval Architects.
 M.Inst.T.—of Institute of Transport.
 M.J.I.—of Journalists.
 M.L.A.—Member of Legislative Assembly.
 M.L.C., ditto Council.
 M.N.—Merchant Navy.
 M.P.—of Parliament (also Military Police).
 M.P.S. — of Pharmaceutic Society.
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.
 M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.
 M.C., Military Cross.
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
 Mgr., Monsignor.
 Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Milc., Mademoiselle.
 M.M., Military Medal (also Messieurs).
 Mme., Madame.
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.
 MS., manuscript (pl. MSS.).
 Mus. D. [B.I. Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
 N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 N.B., North Britain.
 N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
 N.C.B., National Coal Board.
 N.C.O., Non - commissioned Officer.
 n.d., no date (of books).
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
 N.F.U. — National Farmers' Union.
 No. (*Numero*), Number.
 N.P., Notary Public.
 Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
 N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
 N.S., Nova Scotia.
 N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
 N.S.W., New South Wales.
 N.T., New Testament.
 N.U.J., National Union of Journalists.
 N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.
 N.U.S.—of Students.
 N.W.P.[T.], North West Provinces [Territory].
 N.Y., New York.
 N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob., or *obit.*, died.
 O.C., Officer Commanding.
 O.E.C.D., Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
 O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
 O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
 O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
 O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).
op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
Orse (legal), Otherwise.
 O.S., Old Style.
 O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
 O.T., Old Testament.
 O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
 Oxon., Oxford.
 Oz., Ounce.

P

P.A., Press Association.
 P.C., Privy Councillor.
 P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
p.f.c., Passed Flying College.
 Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
pinx(it), he (or she) painted it.
 P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
 P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
 P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
 P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or *per pro.* (*per procuracionem*)—by proxy.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
 P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
 P.T., Physical Training.
 P.T.O., Please turn over.

Q

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.c.d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
 Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon; Q.H.N.S., ditto Nursing Sister.
 Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
 Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see".

R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
 R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
 R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.
 R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
 R.A.F.—Air Force.
 R.A.M.—Academy of Music.
 R.A.M.C.—Army Medical Corps.

R.A.N.—Australian Navy.
 R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.
 R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.
 R.A.S.C.—Army Service Corps.
 R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.
 R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.
 R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.
 R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.
 R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
 R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
 R.E.—Engineers.
 R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.
 R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—Hibernian Academy.
 R.I.A.—Irish Academy.
 R.M.—Marines.
 R.M.A.—Military Academy.
 R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.
 R.N.—Navy; R.N.R., Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.
 R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.
 R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.
 R.Sigs.—Signals.
 R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.
 R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.
 R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.
 R.C., Roman Catholic.
 R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
 R.D.C., Rural District Council.
 R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
 R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
 Ro. (*recto*), On the right-hand page. (*See Vo.*)
 R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
 r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
 R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
 R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plait*), Answer, if you please.
 R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
 Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
 S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.
 S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
Sic., So written.
 S.J., Society of Jesus.
 S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
 S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
 S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
 S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
 S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
 S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).

Stet, Let it stand.
 S.T.P. (= D.D.), *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.

†

T.A.N., Twilight all night.
 t.b., Tuberculosis.
 T.D., Territorial Decoration.
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
 T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
 Toc. H., Talbot House.
 T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
 T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
 U.D.C., Urban District Council.
 U.K., United Kingdom.
 U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
 U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
 U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
 U.P., United Press.
 U.P.U.—Universal Postal Union.
 U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
 U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
 U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
 V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
 V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
 V.C., Victoria Cross.
 V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
 Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
 V.I.P., Very Important Person.
 Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
 Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See Ro.*)
 V.R., Victoria Regina.
 V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

W.A.A.F., now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
 W.H.O., World Health Organization.
 W.M.O. World Meteorological Organization.
 W.O., Warrant Officer.
 W.R.A.C., Woman's Royal Army Corps.
 W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
 W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
 W.S., Writer to the Signet.
 W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
 Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND
10 AND 11 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II



Golden Number	VI	Easter Day	Apr. 22
Epact	24	St. George's Day	" 23
Dominical Letter	G	Ascension Day	May 31
Solar Cycle	11	The Queen's Official Birthday	June 2
Roman Indiction	15	Moslem New Year (1382)	" 4
Julian Period	6675	Whit Sunday	" 10
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,437,666	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	" 10
New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	Trinity Sunday	" 17
Foundation Day (Australia)	26	Corpus Christi	" 21
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	Feb. 6	Canada Day (1867)	July 1
New Zealand Day	6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
Septuagesima Sunday	18	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	" 15
Prince Andrew's Birthday (1960)	19	Jewish New Year (5723)	Sept. 29
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Remembrance Sunday	Nov. 11
Ash Wednesday	7	Prince of Wales Birthday (1948)	" 14
St. Patrick's Day	17	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Good Friday	Apr. 20	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
The Queen's Birthday (1926)	21	Christmas Day (Tuesday)	" 25
Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d 02h.	
Summer Solstice	"	Cancer	June 21d 21h.
Autumn Equinox	"	Libra	Sept. 23d 13h.
Winter Solstice	"	Capricornus	Dec. 22d 08h.

Calendar for the Year 1962

January				April				July				October			
Su. ..	7	14	21 28	Su. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Su. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Su. ..	7	14	21 28
M. ..	1	8	15 22 29	M. ..	2	9	16 23 30	M. ..	2	9	16 23 30	M. ..	1	8	15 22 29
Tu. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Tu. ..	3	10	17 24 —	Tu. ..	3	10	17 24 31	Tu. ..	2	9	16 23 30
W. ..	3	10	17 24 31	W. ..	4	11	18 25 —	W. ..	4	11	18 25 —	W. ..	3	10	17 24 31
Th. ..	4	11	18 25 —	Th. ..	5	12	19 26 —	Th. ..	5	12	19 26 —	Th. ..	4	11	18 25 —
F. ..	5	12	19 26 —	F. ..	6	13	20 27 —	F. ..	6	13	20 27 —	F. ..	5	12	19 26 —
S. ..	6	13	20 27 —	S. ..	7	14	21 28 —	S. ..	7	14	21 28 —	S. ..	6	13	20 27 —
February				May				August				November			
Su. ..	4	11	18 25	Su. ..	6	13	20 27	Su. ..	5	12	19 26	Su. ..	4	11	18 25
M. ..	5	12	19 26	M. ..	7	14	21 28	M. ..	6	13	20 27	M. ..	5	12	19 26
Tu. ..	6	13	20 27	Tu. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Tu. ..	7	14	21 28	Tu. ..	6	13	20 27
W. ..	7	14	21 28	W. ..	2	9	16 23 30	W. ..	1	8	15 22 29	W. ..	7	14	21 28
Th. ..	1	8	15 22 —	Th. ..	3	10	17 24 31	Th. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Th. ..	1	8	15 22 29
F. ..	2	9	16 23 —	F. ..	4	11	18 25 —	F. ..	3	10	17 24 31	F. ..	2	9	16 23 30
S. ..	3	10	17 24 —	S. ..	5	12	19 26 —	S. ..	4	11	18 25 —	S. ..	3	10	17 24 —
March				June				September				December			
Su. ..	4	11	18 25	Su. ..	3	10	17 24	Su. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Su. ..	2	9	16 23 30
M. ..	5	12	19 26	M. ..	4	11	18 25	M. ..	3	10	17 24 —	M. ..	3	10	17 24 31
Tu. ..	6	13	20 27	Tu. ..	5	12	19 26	Tu. ..	4	11	18 25 —	Tu. ..	4	11	18 25 —
W. ..	7	14	21 28	W. ..	6	13	20 27	W. ..	5	12	19 26 —	W. ..	5	12	19 26 —
Th. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Th. ..	7	14	21 28	Th. ..	6	13	20 27 —	Th. ..	6	13	20 27 —
F. ..	2	9	16 23 30	F. ..	1	8	15 22 29	F. ..	7	14	21 28 —	F. ..	7	14	21 28 —
S. ..	3	10	17 24 31	S. ..	2	9	16 23 30	S. ..	1	8	15 22 29 —	S. ..	1	8	15 22 29 —

Calendar for the Year 1963

January				April				July				October			
Su. ..	6	13	20 27	Su. ..	7	14	21 28	Su. ..	7	14	21 28	Su. ..	6	13	20 27
M. ..	7	14	21 28	M. ..	1	8	15 22 29	M. ..	1	8	15 22 29	M. ..	7	14	21 28
Tu. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Tu. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Tu. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Tu. ..	1	8	15 22 29
W. ..	2	9	16 23 30	W. ..	3	10	17 24 —	W. ..	3	10	17 24 31	W. ..	2	9	16 23 30
Th. ..	3	10	17 24 31	Th. ..	4	11	18 25 —	Th. ..	4	11	18 25 —	Th. ..	3	10	17 24 31
F. ..	4	11	18 25 —	F. ..	5	12	19 26 —	F. ..	5	12	19 26 —	F. ..	4	11	18 25 —
S. ..	5	12	19 26 —	S. ..	6	13	20 27 —	S. ..	6	13	20 27 —	S. ..	5	12	19 26 —
February				May				August				November			
Su. ..	3	10	17 24	Su. ..	5	12	19 26	Su. ..	4	11	18 25	Su. ..	3	10	17 24
M. ..	4	11	18 25	M. ..	6	13	20 27	M. ..	5	12	19 26	M. ..	4	11	18 25
Tu. ..	5	12	19 26	Tu. ..	7	14	21 28	Tu. ..	6	13	20 27	Tu. ..	5	12	19 26
W. ..	6	13	20 27	W. ..	1	8	15 22 29	W. ..	7	14	21 28	W. ..	6	13	20 27
Th. ..	7	14	21 28	Th. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Th. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Th. ..	7	14	21 28
F. ..	1	8	15 22 —	F. ..	3	10	17 24 31	F. ..	2	9	16 23 30	F. ..	1	8	15 22 29
S. ..	2	9	16 23 —	S. ..	4	11	18 25 —	S. ..	3	10	17 24 31	S. ..	2	9	16 23 30
March				June				September				December			
Su. ..	3	10	17 24 31	Su. ..	2	9	16 23 30	Su. ..	1	8	15 22 29	Su. ..	1	8	15 22 29
M. ..	4	11	18 25 —	M. ..	3	10	17 24 —	M. ..	2	9	16 23 30	M. ..	2	9	16 23 30
Tu. ..	5	12	19 26 —	Tu. ..	4	11	18 25 —	Tu. ..	3	10	17 24 —	Tu. ..	3	10	17 24 31
W. ..	6	13	20 27 —	W. ..	5	12	19 26 —	W. ..	4	11	18 25 —	W. ..	4	11	18 25 —
Th. ..	7	14	21 28 —	Th. ..	6	13	20 27 —	Th. ..	5	12	19 26 —	Th. ..	5	12	19 26 —
F. ..	1	8	15 22 29 —	F. ..	7	14	21 28 —	F. ..	6	13	20 27 —	F. ..	6	13	20 27 —
S. ..	2	9	16 23 30 —	S. ..	1	8	15 22 29 —	S. ..	7	14	21 28 —	S. ..	7	14	21 28 —

Month	Day OF Week	
		 <i>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</i>  <i>Sun's Longitude 300° and 20d 13h</i>
1	M.	Circumcision. Sir Edward Lutyens d. 1944
2	Tu.	Gen. Wolfe b. 1727. A. W. Kinglake d. 1891
3	W.	Josiah Wedgwood d. 1795. Earl Attlee b. 1883
4	Th.	Lord Mills b. 1890. Albert Camus d. 1960
5	F.	Dr. Adenauer b. 1876. A. F. Tschiffely d. 1954
6	S.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Sir Arthur Keith d.
8	M.	Plow Monday. Lord Baden Powell d. 1941 [1955
9	Tu.	Napoleon III d. 1873. Tommy Handley d. 1949
10	W.	Miss Mitford d. 1855. Sinclair Lewis d. 1951
11	Th.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
12	F.	Sir Isaac Pitman d. 1897. Nevil Shute d. 1960
13	S.	James Joyce d. 1941. Wickham Steed d. 1956
14	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Bp. Berkeley d. 1753
15	M.	Fanny Kemble d. 1893. Dr. Chas. Hill b. 1904
16	Tu.	Corunna 1809. Gordon Craig b. 1872 [1920
17	W.	Sir Compton Mackenzie b. 1883. Moira Shearer b.
18	Th.	Danny Kaye b. 1913. Rudyard Kipling d. 1936
19	F.	Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo 1812
20	S.	George V. d. 1936. Ruskin d. 1900
21	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Lenin d. 1924
22	M.	Queen Victoria d. 1901. Garrick d. 1779
23	Tu.	Anna Pavlova d. 1931. Dame Clara Butt d. 1936
24	W.	John Burns d. 1943. Rutland Boughton d. 1900
25	Th.	Conversion of St. Paul
26	F.	FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA (1788)
27	S.	Mozart b. 1750. Verdi d. 1901
28	S.	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Drake d. 1596
29	M.	Frederick Delius b. 1862**. Angela Thirkell d. 1961
30	Tu.	Charles I d. 1649. Gandhi d. 1948
31	W.	John Galsworthy d. 1933. Sir C. B. Cochran d. 1951

PHENOMENA

January 2^d. Earth at perihelion i.e. at least distance. (91,300,000 miles) from the Sun.

7^d 13^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

7^d 13^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

7^d 16^h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 1° 7 S.

8^d 08^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° S.

16^d 17^h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 0° 4 S.

21^d 00^h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (19°).

22^d 18^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.

27^d 10^h. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Dec. 1 24	Dec. 16 23	
Jan. 1 22	Jan. 16 21	
Feb. 1 20	Feb. 15 19	

Draco (below the Pole).
Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d h	d h
3 00	20 05
5 21	23 01
8 17	25 22
11 14	28 19
14 11	31 16
17 08	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	6 12 35
☾ First Quarter.....	13 5 01
○ Full Moon.....	20 18 16
☾ Last Quarter.....	28 23 36

	d h
Perigee (225,390 miles)...	8 14
Apogee (252,100 ,,)...	24 13
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 140°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day. Bank Holiday in Scotland.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

6. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.

7. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN							s.d. 16 ^h 3			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of time	Rise		Transit	Set					
				52°	56°		52°	56°				
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s		
1	18 43 54	23 04	— 3 14	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 59	15 36	6 40 40	17 16 30		
2	18 48 19	22 59	— 3 43	8 08	8 32	12 04	16 00	15 37	6 44 36	17 12 34		
3	18 52 44	22 53	— 4 11	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 01	15 38	6 48 33	17 08 38		
4	18 57 08	22 48	— 4 39	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 39	6 52 29	17 04 42		
5	19 01 32	22 41	— 5 06	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 41	6 56 26	17 00 46		
6	19 05 56	22 35	— 5 33	8 07	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42	7 00 22	16 56 51		
7	19 10 19	22 28	— 6 00	8 07	8 29	12 06	16 06	15 44	7 04 19	16 52 55		
8	19 14 41	22 20	— 6 26	8 07	8 29	12 07	16 07	15 45	7 08 16	16 48 59		
9	19 19 04	22 12	— 6 51	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 08	15 47	7 12 12	16 45 03		
10	19 23 25	22 03	— 7 17	8 06	8 27	12 07	16 10	15 48	7 16 09	16 41 07		
11	19 27 46	21 55	— 7 41	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 11	15 50	7 20 05	16 37 11		
12	19 32 07	21 45	— 8 05	8 04	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 52	7 24 02	16 33 15		
13	19 36 26	21 36	— 8 28	8 04	8 25	12 09	16 14	15 53	7 27 58	16 29 19		
14	19 40 46	21 25	— 8 51	8 03	8 24	12 09	16 16	15 55	7 31 55	16 25 23		
15	19 45 04	21 15	— 9 13	8 02	8 23	12 09	16 17	15 57	7 35 51	16 21 27		
16	19 49 22	21 04	— 9 34	8 01	8 22	12 10	16 19	15 59	7 39 48	16 17 31		
17	19 53 39	20 53	— 9 54	8 00	8 20	12 10	16 20	16 01	7 43 45	16 13 36		
18	19 57 55	20 41	—10 14	8 00	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 02	7 47 41	16 09 40		
19	20 02 11	20 29	—10 33	7 59	8 18	12 11	16 24	16 04	7 51 38	16 05 44		
20	20 06 26	20 16	—10 52	7 58	8 16	12 11	16 25	16 06	7 55 34	16 01 48		
21	20 10 40	20 03	—11 10	7 56	8 15	12 11	16 27	16 08	7 59 31	15 57 52		
22	20 14 54	19 50	—11 26	7 55	8 14	12 12	16 29	16 10	8 03 27	15 53 56		
23	20 19 06	19 36	—11 43	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 30	16 12	8 07 24	15 50 00		
24	20 23 18	19 22	—11 58	7 53	8 10	12 12	16 32	16 15	8 11 20	15 46 04		
25	20 27 30	19 08	—12 13	7 52	8 09	12 12	16 34	16 17	8 15 17	15 42 08		
26	20 31 40	18 53	—12 26	7 50	8 07	12 13	16 36	16 19	8 19 14	15 38 12		
27	20 35 50	18 38	—12 39	7 49	8 06	12 13	16 38	16 21	8 23 10	15 34 16		
28	20 39 58	18 23	—12 52	7 48	8 04	12 13	16 39	16 23	8 27 07	15 30 21		
29	20 44 06	18 07	—13 03	7 46	8 02	12 13	16 41	16 25	8 31 03	15 26 25		
30	20 48 14	17 51	—13 14	7 45	8 00	12 13	16 43	16 27	8 35 00	15 22 29		
31	20 52 20	17 34	—13 24	7 43	7 59	12 13	16 45	16 29	8 38 56	15 18 33		

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Jan. 1			Jan. 11			Jan. 21			Jan. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	41	84	125	40	82	123	38	80	120	37	78	117
56	47	96	141	45	93	138	43	90	134	41	87	130

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is an evening star (magnitude -0.7 to $+1.6$) during the second half of the month, visible for a short while after sunset, low in the south-western sky. On the evening of the 16th it passes $0^{\circ}.4$ S. of Jupiter, which is almost a whole magnitude brighter than Mercury. It reaches its greatest eastern elongation (19°) on the 20th: it then fades rapidly, dropping two whole magnitudes by the end of the month.

VENUS is too close to the Sun for observation throughout the month, being at superior conjunction on the 27th.

MARS, having been at conjunction in December 1961, is still too close to the Sun for observation.

JUPITER is an evening star (magnitude -1.5) though by the end of the month it is too close to

the Sun for observation. In the early evening of the 8th the two day-old crescent Moon will be seen only 5° east of Jupiter, low in the south-western sky, whilst on the 13th Jupiter passes only $0^{\circ}.1$ S. of the fourth-magnitude star θ Capricorni. The close conjunction with Mercury on the 16th will be a pleasing spectacle in a small telescope.

SATURN is at conjunction on the 22nd and thus unsuitably placed for observation.

OCCULTATION. An occultation of Aldebaran by the ten-day old Moon occurs on the 16th. Both phases are visible from the British Isles, near the time of sunset. See p. 146 for details.

OCCULTATION. Regulus is occulted on the 23rd, as seen from the British Isles. See p. 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- sit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°			d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 01	- 7.1	55.7	15.2	206	112	32	24.0	2 03	2 10	7 34	12 56	12 48
2	14 50	-10.9	56.4	15.4	218	110	23	25.0	3 12	3 22	8 22	13 22	13 11
3	15 41	-14.4	57.2	15.6	231	108	15	26.0	4 23	4 37	9 12	13 54	13 39
4	16 36	-17.2	58.1	15.8	243	106	8	27.0	5 33	5 51	10 06	14 34	14 16
5	17 34	-19.1	58.9	16.1	255	104	3	28.0	6 41	7 01	11 03	15 23	15 03
6	18 34	-19.8	59.6	16.2	267	112	0	29.0	7 44	8 04	12 03	16 24	16 04
7	19 36	-19.3	60.1	16.4	279	241	0	0.5	8 37	8 56	13 04	17 34	17 16
8	20 38	-17.5	60.4	16.5	292	253	3	1.5	9 22	9 37	14 03	18 52	18 37
9	21 38	-14.5	60.4	16.5	304	252	8	2.5	9 59	10 10	15 00	20 12	20 02
10	22 37	-10.6	60.2	16.4	316	250	16	3.5	10 29	10 37	15 55	21 32	21 26
11	23 33	- 6.1	59.8	16.3	328	248	26	4.5	10 57	11 00	16 48	22 51	22 50
12	0 27	- 1.3	59.3	16.2	340	248	36	5.5	11 22	11 21	17 39	..	..
13	1 19	+ 3.4	58.7	16.0	352	248	48	6.5	11 47	11 42	18 29	0 06	0 11
14	2 12	+ 7.9	58.1	15.8	5	250	59	7.5	12 13	12 05	19 19	1 24	1 31
15	3 04	+11.9	57.5	15.7	17	252	69	8.5	12 42	12 30	20 09	2 37	2 48
16	3 56	+15.2	56.9	15.5	29	255	78	9.5	13 14	12 59	21 00	3 47	4 02
17	4 50	+17.7	56.4	15.4	41	258	86	10.5	13 53	13 34	21 51	4 54	5 11
18	5 43	+19.2	55.9	15.2	53	262	93	11.5	14 37	14 17	22 42	5 54	6 14
19	6 36	+19.8	55.4	15.1	65	264	97	12.5	15 28	15 08	23 32	6 47	7 07
20	7 29	+19.4	55.0	15.0	77	263	99	13.5	16 24	16 06	..	7 33	7 52
21	8 20	+18.1	54.7	14.9	90	136	100	14.5	17 25	17 09	0 22	8 11	8 28
22	9 10	+16.0	54.4	14.8	102	108	99	15.5	18 27	18 14	1 09	8 43	8 57
23	9 58	+13.3	54.2	14.8	114	108	95	16.5	19 31	19 21	1 54	9 10	9 21
24	10 45	+10.0	54.1	14.7	126	110	91	17.5	20 34	20 28	2 38	9 34	9 41
25	11 30	+ 6.3	54.1	14.7	138	111	85	18.5	21 38	21 36	3 21	9 56	10 00
26	12 15	+ 2.4	54.2	14.8	150	111	77	19.5	22 42	22 44	4 03	10 16	10 17
27	13 00	- 1.6	54.5	14.8	162	111	69	20.5	23 47	23 52	4 45	10 37	10 34
28	13 45	- 5.6	54.9	15.0	175	110	60	21.5	..	..	5 28	10 59	10 52
29	14 32	- 9.5	55.5	15.1	187	108	50	22.5	0 54	1 02	6 13	11 23	11 13
30	15 22	-13.0	56.3	15.3	199	106	40	23.5	2 02	2 14	7 00	11 51	11 38
31	16 13	-16.0	57.1	15.6	211	103	30	24.5	3 10	3 26	7 51	12 26	12 09

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m				h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	19 25	24.2	5	96	12 46	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	21 03	18.1	6	74	13 24	17 09	16 46
4	19 46	23.4	5	94	12 55			19	21 18	16.4	7	63	13 27	17 23	17 03
7	20 06	22.4	5	91	13 04			22	21 30	14.8	7	51	13 26	17 32	17 14
10	20 26	21.1	5	87	13 12			25	21 37	13.4	8	37	13 20	17 35	17 19
13	20 45	19.7	6	81	13 19			28	21 38	12.3	9	23	13 09	17 28	17 13
16	21 03	18.1	6	74	13 24			31	21 33	11.0	9	11	12 51	17 12	16 57

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m		
1	18 16	23.6	10	99	11 37	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	18 44	23.5	10	100	11 44		
11	19 11	23.0	10	100	11 52		
16	19 38	22.3	10	100	11 59		
21	20 05	21.3	10	100	12 06		
26	20 31	20.0	10	100	12 13		
31	20 57	18.5	10	100	12 19		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m		
1	18 24	24.1	4	100	11 43	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	18 41	23.9	4	100	11 40		
11	18 57	23.6	4	100	11 37		
16	19 14	23.2	4	100	11 34		
21	19 30	22.7	4	100	11 31		
26	19 47	22.1	4	100	11 27		
31	20 03	21.4	4	100	11 24		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	p.m.	h m	p.m.	h m	p.m.	h m	p.m.	h m	p.m.	h m	p.m.
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 48	3 55	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 05	8 16	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11
5	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
6	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 20	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 29	3 57	8 45	4 03	8 45	4 17
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 15	4 13	8 22	4 10	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
10	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 15	4 15	8 22	4 12	8 27	4 06	8 43	4 06	8 43	4 20
11	8 03	4 13	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 16	8 21	4 13	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 22
12	8 02	4 14	8 12	4 25	8 13	4 17	8 20	4 14	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 10	8 42	4 24
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 27	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 11	8 41	4 25
14	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 28	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 24	4 07	8 40	4 13	8 40	4 27
15	8 00	4 19	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 22	8 18	4 19	8 23	4 09	8 39	4 15	8 39	4 29
16	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 31	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 22	4 10	8 38	4 17	8 38	4 30
17	7 58	4 22	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 25	8 16	4 22	8 21	4 12	8 36	4 19	8 37	4 32
18	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 34	8 09	4 27	8 16	4 24	8 20	4 14	8 35	4 20	8 36	4 34
19	7 57	4 26	8 07	4 36	8 08	4 29	8 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 34	4 22	8 34	4 36
20	7 56	4 27	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 30	8 13	4 27	8 17	4 17	8 32	4 24	8 33	4 37
21	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	8 05	4 32	8 12	4 29	8 16	4 19	8 31	4 26	8 32	4 39
22	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 11	4 31	8 15	4 21	8 30	4 28	8 31	4 41
23	7 52	4 32	8 02	4 42	8 03	4 35	8 09	4 33	8 13	4 23	8 28	4 30	8 29	4 43
24	7 51	4 34	8 01	4 44	8 02	4 37	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
25	7 50	4 36	8 00	4 46	8 01	4 39	8 07	4 37	8 10	4 28	8 25	4 35	8 27	4 47
26	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
27	7 47	4 40	7 57	4 50	7 58	4 43	8 04	4 41	8 07	4 32	8 22	4 39	8 24	4 51
28	7 46	4 41	7 56	4 51	7 57	4 44	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 41	8 22	4 53
29	7 44	4 43	7 54	4 53	7 55	4 46	8 01	4 45	8 04	4 36	8 18	4 43	8 20	4 55
30	7 43	4 45	7 53	4 55	7 54	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 45	8 18	4 57
31	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	8 00	4 40	8 15	4 47	8 17	4 59

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 52	18°3	14 10	17 51	17 27	20 08	20°5	13 25	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	21 02	17 6	13 40	17 25	17 02	20 13	20°3	12 51		
21	21 11	17 0	13 10	16 59	16 38	20 17	20°1	12 16		
31	21 20	16°3	12 40	16 34	16 14	20 22	19°8	11 42		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 34" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 10.4	12 06	21 29	21 26	3 29	14 44.2	14 04	4 34	4 58	8 02
11	10 09.4	12 12	20 48	20 45	2 49	14 45.0	14 07	3 56	4 50	7 24
21	10 08.1	12 20	20 07	20 04	2 08	14 45.7	14 10	3 17	3 42	6 45
31	10 06.6	12 28	19 26	19 22	1 27	14 46.1	14 11	2 38	3 03	6 06

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Februa</i> , Roman festival of Purification. Sun's Longitude $330^{\circ} \times 19^{\circ} 03^h$ 
1	Th.	Stanley Matthews b. 1915
2	F.	Purification. Candlemas
3	S.	Beau Nash d. 1762**. George Crabbe d. 1832
4	S.	5th Sunday after Epiphany. Manila recaptured [1945]
5	M.	Adlai Stevenson b. 1900. H. M. Tomlinson d. 1958
6	Tu.	ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1952)
7	W.	Charles Dickens b. 1812. Earl of Harewood b. 1923
8	Th.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott d. 1960
9	F.	Dean Rusk b. 1909. Admiral Horthy d. 1957
10	S.	Harold Macmillan b. 1894. Jonathan Cape d. 1960
11	S.	6th Sunday after Epiphany. E. W. Swanton b. 1907
12	M.	Kant d. 1804. Lily Langtry d. 1929
13	Tu.	Wagner d. 1883. Dame Christabel Pankhurst d.
14	W.	VALENTINE'S DAY. Capt. Cook d. 1779 [1958]
15	Th.	H. M. Bateman b. 1887. Relief of Kimberley 1900
16	F.	G. M. Trevelyan b. 1876. Sir Bernard Paget d. 1961
17	S.	Sir Edward German b. 1862**
18	S.	Septuagesima. Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899
19	M.	PRINCE ANDREW BORN 1960
20	Tu.	Laurence Housman d. 1959. Sir Leonard Woolley
21	W.	Cardinal Newman b. 1801 [d. 1960]
22	Th.	Washington b. 1732
23	F.	Dame Nellie Melba d. 1931. Sir E. Elgar d. 1934
24	S.	St. Matthias. David Langdon b. 1914
25	S.	Sexagesima. Thomas Moore d. 1852
26	M.	Sir Harry Lauder d. 1950. Dean Inge d. 1954
27	Tu.	John Evelyn d. 1706. John Steinbeck b. 1902
28	W.	Relief of Ladysmith 1900

PHENOMENA

February 4-5 Total Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

5^d 13^h. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

6^d 23^h. Mars in conjunction with Saturn. Mars 0°.7 S.

8^d 18^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

12^d 07^h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 5° N.

17^d 16^h. Uranus at opposition.

27^d 22^h. Pluto at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Jan. 1	24	Jan. 16 23
Feb. 1	22	Feb. 15 21
Mar. 1	20	Mar. 16 19

Draco (below the Pole). Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	13	17	21
6	10	20	18
9	06	23	14
12	03	26	11
15	00		

MONTHLY NOTES

February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.

2. Scottish Term Day.

5. 10 Elizabeth II ends.

6. 11 Elizabeth II begins. New Zealand Day.

—, Ramadan begins.

8. Half-Quarter Day.

** Centenary.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....March 25 Michaelmas.....September 29

Midsummer.....June 24 Christmas.....December 25

HALF-QUARTER DAYS are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas.....February 2 Lammas.....August 1

Whitsunday.....May 15 Martinmas.....November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

● New Moon..... 5 00 10

○ First Quarter..... 11 15 43

● Full Moon..... 19 13 18

○ Last Quarter..... 27 15 50

d h

Perigee (222,670 miles) .. 5 22

Apogee (252,460 ..) .. 20 21

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 138°.

Day	THE SUN										s.d. 16 ^h 2		Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set							
				52°	56°		52°	56°						
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s				
1	20 56 26	17 18	-13 33	7 42	7 57	12 14	16 47	16 32	8 42 53	15 14 37				
2	21 00 30	17 01	-13 41	7 40	7 55	12 14	16 48	16 34	8 46 49	15 10 41				
3	21 04 34	16 43	-13 49	7 38	7 53	12 14	16 50	16 36	8 50 46	15 06 45				
4	21 08 38	16 26	-13 55	7 37	7 51	12 14	16 52	16 38	8 54 43	15 02 49				
5	21 12 40	16 08	-14 01	7 35	7 49	12 14	16 54	16 40	8 58 39	14 58 53				
6	21 16 42	15 50	-14 06	7 33	7 47	12 14	16 56	16 42	9 02 36	14 54 57				
7	21 20 43	15 31	-14 10	7 32	7 45	12 14	16 58	16 45	9 06 32	14 51 01				
8	21 24 42	15 12	-14 14	7 30	7 43	12 14	17 00	16 47	9 10 29	14 47 06				
9	21 28 42	14 54	-14 16	7 28	7 41	12 14	17 02	16 49	9 14 25	14 43 10				
10	21 32 40	14 34	-14 18	7 26	7 39	12 14	17 03	16 51	9 18 22	14 39 14				
11	21 36 37	14 15	-14 19	7 24	7 36	12 14	17 05	16 53	9 22 18	14 35 18				
12	21 40 34	13 55	-14 19	7 23	7 34	12 14	17 07	16 56	9 26 15	14 31 22				
13	21 44 30	13 35	-14 19	7 21	7 32	12 14	17 09	16 58	9 30 12	14 27 26				
14	21 48 25	13 15	-14 17	7 19	7 30	12 14	17 11	17 00	9 34 08	14 23 30				
15	21 52 20	12 55	-14 15	7 17	7 28	12 14	17 13	17 02	9 38 05	14 19 34				
16	21 56 14	12 34	-14 12	7 15	7 25	12 14	17 14	17 04	9 42 01	14 15 38				
17	22 00 06	12 13	-14 09	7 13	7 23	12 14	17 16	17 07	9 45 58	14 11 42				
18	22 03 59	11 52	-14 04	7 11	7 21	12 14	17 18	17 09	9 49 54	14 07 46				
19	22 07 50	11 31	-13 59	7 09	7 18	12 14	17 20	17 11	9 53 51	14 03 51				
20	22 11 41	11 10	-13 54	7 07	7 16	12 14	17 22	17 13	9 57 47	13 59 55				
21	22 15 31	10 48	-13 47	7 05	7 14	12 14	17 24	17 15	10 01 44	13 55 59				
22	22 19 21	10 27	-13 40	7 03	7 11	12 14	17 26	17 18	10 05 41	13 52 03				
23	22 23 10	10 05	-13 33	7 01	7 09	12 13	17 27	17 20	10 09 37	13 48 07				
24	22 26 58	9 43	-13 24	6 59	7 06	12 13	17 29	17 22	10 13 34	13 44 11				
25	22 30 46	9 21	-13 16	6 56	7 04	12 13	17 31	17 24	10 17 30	13 40 15				
26	22 34 33	8 59	-13 06	6 54	7 01	12 13	17 33	17 26	10 21 27	13 36 19				
27	22 38 19	8 36	-12 56	6 52	6 59	12 13	17 35	17 28	10 25 23	13 32 23				
28	22 42 05	8 14	-12 46	6 50	6 56	12 13	17 36	17 30	10 29 20	13 28 27				

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Feb. 1			Feb. 11			Feb. 21			Feb. 28		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	37	77	117	35	75	114	34	74	113	34	73	112
56	41	86	130	39	83	126	38	81	125	38	81	124

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 5th and thus remains unobservable throughout the month.

VENUS is unobservable.

MARS is unobservable.

JUPITER remains too close to the Sun for observation throughout the month, conjunction occurring on the 8th.

SATURN is unobservable.

URANUS is at opposition on the 17th and may be found in Leo, just north of Regulus; in fact on the 1st the angular separation between the two bodies is only 0° 3' and thus there should be little difficulty in locating the planet. Uranus is only just visible to the naked eye but in a telescope exhibits a slightly greenish disk of diameter 4".

ZODIACAL LIGHT. Under good conditions the evening cone may be seen in the western sky after the end of twilight, from the 21st to the end of the month. This is the best time of the year to observe this phenomenon, though in the latitudes of the British Isles it is never seen so well as it can be from the equatorial regions. The zodiacal light is usually of about the same intensity as the Milky Way so that it is useless to look for it with street lights nearby or with the Moon above the horizon.

ECLIPSE. A total eclipse of the Sun occurs on February 4-5, but it is not visible from the British Isles.

OCCULTATION. An occultation of Aldebaran occurs on the 12th, both phases being visible from the British Isles. See p. 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	"	"	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	17 09	-18.3	58.1	15.8	223	98	21	25.5	4 18	4 37	8 45	13 09	12 49
2	18 07	-19.6	59.0	16.1	235	94	12	26.5	5 23	5 43	9 43	14 02	13 42
3	19 08	-19.7	59.9	16.3	248	89	6	27.5	6 21	6 41	10 43	15 07	14 48
4	20 10	-18.5	60.6	16.5	260	84	2	28.5	7 11	7 28	11 44	16 22	16 06
5	21 12	-15.9	61.1	16.6	272	139	0	29.5	7 53	8 06	12 44	17 43	17 31
6	22 13	-12.3	61.2	16.7	284	254	1	1.0	8 27	8 37	13 42	19 07	18 59
7	23 12	-7.9	61.0	16.6	296	252	6	2.0	8 58	9 03	14 37	20 30	20 26
8	0 08	-3.0	60.5	16.5	309	251	13	3.0	9 24	9 25	15 31	21 51	21 52
9	1 03	+1.9	59.9	16.3	321	251	22	4.0	9 51	9 47	16 23	23 10	23 15
10	1 57	+6.6	59.1	16.1	333	252	32	5.0	10 17	10 10	17 15	..	..
11	2 51	+10.9	58.2	15.9	345	254	43	6.0	10 45	10 34	18 06	0 26	0 35
12	3 44	+14.4	57.4	15.6	357	257	54	7.0	11 17	11 02	18 57	1 38	1 52
13	4 37	+17.1	56.7	15.4	9	261	64	8.0	11 53	11 36	19 48	2 46	3 03
14	5 31	+18.9	56.0	15.3	22	265	74	9.0	12 35	12 16	20 39	3 49	4 08
15	6 23	+19.7	55.4	15.1	34	269	82	10.0	13 23	13 04	21 29	4 44	5 04
16	7 16	+19.6	55.0	15.0	46	274	89	11.0	14 18	13 59	22 18	5 31	5 51
17	8 07	+18.5	54.6	14.9	58	279	94	12.0	15 16	15 00	23 05	6 11	6 29
18	8 57	+16.7	54.3	14.8	70	284	98	13.0	16 18	16 04	23 51	6 45	7 00
19	9 45	+14.1	54.1	14.7	82	294	100	14.0	17 21	17 10	..	7 14	7 25
20	10 32	+10.9	54.0	14.7	94	93	100	15.0	18 25	18 18	0 36	7 38	7 47
21	11 18	+7.3	54.0	14.7	107	104	98	16.0	19 29	19 25	1 19	8 01	8 06
22	12 03	+3.5	54.0	14.7	119	107	95	17.0	20 33	20 33	2 01	8 22	8 23
23	12 48	-0.5	54.2	14.8	131	107	90	18.0	21 37	21 41	2 43	8 42	8 40
24	13 33	-4.6	54.5	14.8	143	107	83	19.0	22 42	22 49	3 25	9 03	8 58
25	14 19	-8.4	54.9	15.0	155	106	75	20.0	23 48	23 59	4 09	9 26	9 17
26	15 06	-12.0	55.4	15.1	167	104	66	21.0	..	..	4 54	9 52	9 40
27	15 56	-15.1	56.1	15.3	180	101	57	22.0	0 55	1 10	5 42	10 23	10 07
28	16 49	-17.6	56.9	15.5	192	97	46	23.0	2 02	2 19	6 33	11 00	10 42

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	"	"	h m								h m		
1	21 30	11.8	10	9	12 43	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	20 37	15.8	9	23	10 53	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	21 18	12.2	10	2	12 19			19	20 37	16.5	9	31	10 41		
7	21 04	13.0	10	2	11 53			22	20 41	16.9	8	39	10 34		
10	20 51	14.0	10	6	11 28			25	20 48	17.0	8	46	10 30		
13	20 41	15.0	10	14	11 08			28	20 58	17.0	7	52	10 28		
16	20 37	15.8	9	23	10 53			31	21 09	16.7	7	57	10 28		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"	"	h m		
1	21 02	18.2	10	100	12 20	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	21 27	16.4	10	100	12 25		
11	21 52	14.4	10	100	12 30		
16	22 16	12.3	10	100	12 35		
21	22 40	10.0	10	99	12 39		
26	23 04	7.6	10	99	12 42		
31	23 27	5.1	10	99	12 46		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"	"	h m		
1	20 06	21.3	4	100	11 23	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	20 23	20.4	4	100	11 20		
11	20 39	19.5	4	100	11 16		
16	20 55	18.5	4	99	11 12		
21	21 11	17.4	4	99	11 08		
26	21 26	16.2	4	99	11 04		
31	21 42	15.0	4	99	11 00		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 49	7 50	4 59	7 51	4 52	7 56	4 51	7 59	4 42	8 13	4 50	8 15	5 02
2	7 39	4 50	7 48	5 00	7 49	4 54	7 54	4 53	7 57	4 44	8 11	4 52	8 13	5 04
3	7 37	4 52	7 46	5 02	7 47	4 56	7 52	4 55	7 55	4 46	8 09	4 54	8 11	5 06
4	7 36	4 54	7 45	5 04	7 46	4 58	7 51	4 57	7 53	4 48	8 07	4 56	8 10	5 08
5	7 34	4 56	7 43	5 06	7 44	5 00	7 49	4 59	7 51	4 50	8 05	4 58	8 08	5 10
6	7 32	4 58	7 42	5 08	7 42	5 02	7 47	5 01	7 49	4 52	8 03	5 00	8 06	5 12
7	7 31	4 59	7 40	5 09	7 40	5 04	7 45	5 03	7 47	4 55	8 01	5 03	8 04	5 14
8	7 29	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 38	5 06	7 43	5 05	7 45	4 57	7 59	5 05	8 02	5 16
9	7 27	5 03	7 37	5 13	7 36	5 08	7 41	5 07	7 43	4 59	7 57	5 07	8 00	5 18
10	7 25	5 04	7 35	5 14	7 34	5 09	7 39	5 08	7 41	5 01	7 55	5 09	7 58	5 20
11	7 23	5 06	7 33	5 16	7 32	5 11	7 37	5 10	7 39	5 03	7 53	5 11	7 56	5 22
12	7 22	5 08	7 32	5 18	7 31	5 13	7 36	5 12	7 37	5 05	7 51	5 13	7 54	5 24
13	7 20	5 10	7 30	5 20	7 29	5 15	7 34	5 14	7 35	5 07	7 49	5 15	7 52	5 26
14	7 18	5 12	7 28	5 22	7 27	5 17	7 32	5 16	7 33	5 09	7 47	5 17	7 50	5 28
15	7 16	5 14	7 26	5 24	7 25	5 19	7 30	5 18	7 31	5 11	7 45	5 19	7 48	5 30
16	7 14	5 15	7 24	5 25	7 23	5 20	7 28	5 20	7 28	5 13	7 42	5 21	7 46	5 32
17	7 12	5 17	7 22	5 27	7 21	5 22	7 26	5 22	7 26	5 16	7 40	5 24	7 44	5 34
18	7 10	5 19	7 20	5 29	7 19	5 24	7 24	5 24	7 24	5 18	7 38	5 26	7 42	5 36
19	7 08	5 21	7 18	5 31	7 17	5 26	7 21	5 26	7 21	5 20	7 35	5 28	7 39	5 38
20	7 06	5 23	7 16	5 33	7 15	5 28	7 19	5 28	7 19	5 22	7 33	5 30	7 37	5 40
21	7 04	5 25	7 14	5 35	7 13	5 30	7 17	5 30	7 17	5 24	7 31	5 32	7 35	5 42
22	7 02	5 27	7 12	5 37	7 11	5 32	7 15	5 32	7 15	5 26	7 28	5 35	7 32	5 45
23	7 00	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 09	5 33	7 12	5 34	7 12	5 28	7 26	5 37	7 30	5 47
24	6 58	5 30	7 08	5 40	7 07	5 35	7 10	5 36	7 10	5 30	7 23	5 39	7 27	5 49
25	6 55	5 32	7 05	5 42	7 04	5 37	7 08	5 38	7 08	5 32	7 21	5 41	7 25	5 51
26	6 53	5 34	7 03	5 44	7 02	5 39	7 06	5 40	7 05	5 34	7 18	5 43	7 23	5 53
27	6 51	5 36	7 01	5 46	7 00	5 41	7 03	5 42	7 03	5 36	7 16	5 45	7 20	5 55
28	6 49	5 37	6 59	5 47	6 58	5 43	7 01	5 44	7 00	5 38	7 13	5 47	7 18	5 57

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m			h m	°	h m		
1	21 21	16.2	12 37	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation		20 23	19.8	11 38	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	21 31	15.5	12 07			20 28	19.5	11 04		
21	21 40	14.7	11 37			20 32	19.2	10 29		
31	21 49	13.9	11 07			20 37	19.0	9 54		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 34" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 06.5	12 29	1 23	7 21	7 25	14 46.2	14 11	2 35	2 59	6 02
11	10 04.8	12 38	0 42	6 41	6 44	14 46.3	14 11	1 55	2 20	5 23
21	10 03.2	12 47	23 57	6 00	6 04	14 46.3	14 11	1 16	1 40	4 44
31	10 01.5	12 56	23 16	5 20	5 24	14 46.1	14 09	0 36	1 01	4 04

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Mars, Roman god of battle.</i>  <i>Sun's Longitude 0° 7' 21d 02h</i>
1	Th.	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Michael Flanders b. 1922
2	F.	Horace Walpole d. 1797. Sir Miles Thomas b. 1897
3	S.	Ronald Searle b. 1920
4	S.	Quinquagesima. Sir Charles Sherrington d. 1952
5	M.	Stalin d. 1953. Dornford Yates d. 1960
6	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. Cologne captured 1945
7	W.	Ash Wednesday. J. R. Green d. 1883
8	Th.	William III d. 1702. Sir Thomas Beecham d. 1961
9	F.	Taine d. 1893. Sir F. S. Jackson d. 1947
10	S.	Mazzini d. 1872. Sir W. W. Wakefield b. 1898
11	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent
12	M.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925. Sir W. H. Bragg d. 1942
13	Tu.	G. E. Buckle d. 1935. Sir Cyril Norwood d. 1956
14	W.	Admiral Byng d. 1757. Karl Marx d. 1883
15	Th.	Lord Salter b. 1881. Viscount Chandos b. 1893
16	F.	R. S. Surtees d. 1864. Sir G. Alexander d. 1918
17	S.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Bobby Jones b. 1902
18	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Laurence Sterne d. 1768
19	M.	Earl of Balfour d. 1930
20	Tu.	Sir Michael Redgrave b. 1908. Marshal Foch d.
21	W.	Aboukir 1801. Robert Southey d. 1843 [1929
22	Th.	Goethe d. 1832. Nicholas Monsarrat b. 1910
23	F.	Roger Bannister b. 1929. Visct. Maugham d. 1958
24	S.	Queen Mary d. 1953. Maj.-Gen. Wingate d. 1944
25	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. Annunciation. Lady Day
26	M.	Cecil Rhodes d. 1902. Earl Lloyd George d. 1945
27	Tu.	John Bright d. 1889. Capt. Scott d. 1912
28	W.	Aristide Briand b. 1862**
29	Th.	Sir William Walton b. 1902. Joyce Cary d. 1957
30	F.	Léon Blum d. 1950. E. C. Bentley d. 1956
31	S.	Duke of Gloucester b. 1900. Sir G. Faber d. 1961

PHENOMENA

March 3^d 05^h. Mercury at greatest western elongation (27°).

3^d 22^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° S.

4^d 13^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0° 7' S.

5^d 02^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0° 5' S.

5^d 03^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0° 1' S.

6^d 14^h. Mars in conjunction with Jupiter. Mars 0° 4' S.

13^d 04^h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 1° 0' S.

18^d 17^h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 1° 0' S.

21^d 02^h. Vernal Equinox.

31^d 11^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Feb. 1 24	Feb. 15 23	
Mar. 1 22	Mar. 16 21	
April 1 20	April 15 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d h	d h
1 08	18 13
4 05	21 10
7 02	24 07
9 22	27 03
12 19	30 00
15 16	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon	6 10 31
☾ First Quarter	13 4 39
○ Full Moon	21 7 55
☾ Last Quarter	29 4 11

	d h
Perigee (221,750 miles) ...	6 10
Apogee (252,480 ") ...	19 21
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 137°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.

7. Lent begins (ends midnight April 21).

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.

17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.

31. Financial Year 1961-62 ends.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 16' 1			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m	
1	22 45 51	-7 51	-12 35	6 48	6 54	12 12	17 38	17 32	10 33 16	13 24 31	
2	22 49 36	-7 28	-12 23	6 46	6 51	12 12	17 40	17 35	10 37 13	13 20 36	
3	22 53 21	-7 05	-12 11	6 43	6 49	12 12	17 42	17 37	10 41 09	13 16 40	
4	22 57 05	-6 42	-11 59	6 41	6 46	12 12	17 44	17 39	10 45 06	13 12 44	
5	23 00 48	-6 19	-11 46	6 39	6 44	12 12	17 45	17 41	10 49 03	13 08 48	
6	23 04 31	-5 56	-11 32	6 37	6 41	12 11	17 47	17 43	10 52 59	13 04 52	
7	23 08 14	-5 33	-11 18	6 34	6 39	12 11	17 49	17 45	10 56 56	13 00 56	
8	23 11 56	-5 09	-11 04	6 32	6 36	12 11	17 51	17 47	11 00 52	12 57 00	
9	23 15 38	-4 46	-10 50	6 30	6 33	12 11	17 52	17 49	11 04 49	12 53 04	
10	23 19 20	-4 23	-10 35	6 28	6 31	12 10	17 54	17 51	11 08 45	12 49 08	
11	23 23 01	-3 59	-10 19	6 25	6 28	12 10	17 56	17 54	11 12 42	12 45 12	
12	23 26 42	-3 36	-10 03	6 23	6 26	12 10	17 58	17 56	11 16 38	12 41 16	
13	23 30 22	-3 12	-9 47	6 21	6 23	12 10	18 00	17 58	11 20 35	12 37 21	
14	23 34 03	-2 48	-9 31	6 19	6 21	12 09	18 01	18 00	11 24 32	12 33 25	
15	23 37 42	-2 25	-9 14	6 16	6 18	12 09	18 03	18 02	11 28 28	12 29 29	
16	23 41 22	-2 01	-8 57	6 14	6 15	12 09	18 05	18 04	11 32 25	12 25 33	
17	23 45 02	-1 37	-8 40	6 12	6 13	12 09	18 07	18 06	11 36 21	12 21 37	
18	23 48 41	-1 14	-8 23	6 09	6 10	12 08	18 08	18 08	11 40 18	12 17 41	
19	23 52 20	-0 50	-8 05	6 07	6 07	12 08	18 10	18 10	11 44 14	12 13 45	
20	23 55 59	-0 26	-7 48	6 05	6 05	12 08	18 12	18 12	11 48 11	12 09 49	
21	23 59 37	-0 02	-7 30	6 03	6 02	12 07	18 14	18 14	11 52 07	12 05 53	
22	0 03 16	+0 21	-7 12	6 00	5 59	12 07	18 15	18 16	11 56 04	12 01 57	
23	0 06 54	+0 45	-6 54	5 58	5 57	12 07	18 17	18 18	12 00 01	11 58 02	
24	0 10 33	+1 09	-6 35	5 56	5 54	12 06	18 19	18 20	12 03 57	11 54 06	
25	0 14 11	+1 32	-6 17	5 53	5 52	12 06	18 20	18 22	12 07 54	11 50 10	
26	0 17 49	+1 56	-5 59	5 51	5 49	12 06	18 22	18 24	12 11 50	11 46 14	
27	0 21 27	+2 19	-5 41	5 48	5 46	12 06	18 24	18 26	12 15 47	11 42 18	
28	0 25 06	+2 43	-5 22	5 46	5 43	12 05	18 25	18 28	12 19 43	11 38 22	
29	0 28 44	+3 06	-5 04	5 44	5 41	12 05	18 27	18 30	12 23 40	11 34 26	
30	0 32 22	+3 30	-4 46	5 42	5 38	12 05	18 29	18 32	12 27 36	11 30 30	
31	0 36 01	+3 53	-4 28	5 39	5 36	12 04	18 30	18 34	12 31 33	11 26 34	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Mar. 1			Mar. 11			Mar. 21			Mar. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	73	112	34	73	113	34	74	116	34	76	120
56	38	81	124	37	80	125	37	82	129	38	84	136

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, despite the fact that it reaches greatest western elongation (27°) on the 3rd, is not suitably placed for observation.

VENUS becomes an evening star (magnitude -3.4) during the month, slowly drawing further away from the Sun. It may be seen as a solitary point of light low on the western horizon shortly after sunset.

MARS is still too close to the Sun for observation.

JUPITER becomes a morning star (magnitude -1.6) at the very end of the month when it may be seen low on the east-south-east horizon before sunrise, though probably only with binoculars.

SATURN becomes a morning star (magnitude +0.9) at the very end of the month, low on the

south-east horizon. It may easily be distinguished from Jupiter, which is farther to the east and 2½ magnitudes brighter than Saturn. The Moon is close to Saturn on the last day of the month.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. Under good conditions the evening cone may be seen in the western sky after the end of twilight from the beginning of the month until the 7th and again (when the Moon is out of the way) after the 22nd.

OCCULTATION. A daylight occultation of Mercury occurs on the 4th. Both phases are visible from the British Isles, see p. 146 for details.

OCCULTATION. A daylight occultation of Regulus is visible from the British Isles on the 18th. See p. 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°			d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	17 44	-19°3	57.8	15.8	204	93	36	24.0	3 06	3 25	7 27	11 47	11 27
2	18 42	-19.8	58.8	16.0	216	88	26	25.0	4 05	4 26	8 25	12 45	12 24
3	19 42	-19.2	59.7	16.3	228	82	16	26.0	4 58	5 17	9 23	13 53	13 35
4	20 43	-17.3	60.5	16.5	240	76	9	27.0	5 43	5 59	10 23	15 10	14 55
5	21 44	-14.2	61.1	16.7	253	69	3	28.0	6 21	6 33	11 22	16 33	16 22
6	22 44	-10.0	61.4	16.7	265	51	0	29.0	6 53	7 01	12 19	17 57	17 52
7	23 43	-5.2	61.4	16.7	277	268	1	0.6	7 22	7 25	13 15	19 22	19 21
8	0 40	-0.1	61.0	16.6	289	257	4	1.6	7 49	7 48	14 10	20 45	20 48
9	1 36	+4.9	60.4	16.5	302	255	10	2.6	8 16	8 11	15 04	22 05	22 13
10	2 32	+9.5	59.5	16.2	314	256	18	3.6	8 45	8 35	15 57	23 22	23 35
11	3 27	+13.4	58.6	16.0	326	258	27	4.6	9 16	9 03	16 50	..	..
12	4 22	+16.5	57.6	15.7	338	262	38	5.6	9 52	9 35	17 43	0 35	0 51
13	5 16	+18.6	56.8	15.5	350	266	48	6.6	10 32	10 14	18 34	1 41	2 00
14	6 10	+19.7	56.0	15.2	2	270	58	7.6	11 19	11 00	19 25	2 40	3 00
15	7 03	+19.8	55.3	15.1	15	275	68	8.6	12 12	11 53	20 15	3 30	3 50
16	7 55	+19.0	54.8	14.9	27	280	77	9.6	13 09	12 52	21 03	4 13	4 31
17	8 45	+17.3	54.4	14.8	39	285	84	10.6	14 10	13 55	21 49	4 48	5 04
18	9 33	+14.8	54.1	14.8	51	289*	90	11.6	15 13	15 01	22 34	5 18	5 30
19	10 21	+11.8	54.0	14.7	63	294	95	12.6	16 16	16 08	23 17	5 43	5.53
20	11 06	+8.3	54.0	14.7	75	302	98	13.6	17 20	17 15	23 59	6 06	6 12
21	11 52	+4.4	54.0	14.7	88	335	100	14.6	18 24	18 23	..	6 27	6 30
22	12 36	+0.4	54.2	14.8	100	85	99	15.6	19 29	19 31	0 42	6 48	6 47
23	13 21	-3.6	54.4	14.8	112	98	97	16.6	20 34	20 40	1 24	7 08	7 04
24	14 07	-7.6	54.7	14.9	124	101	93	17.6	21 40	21 50	2 07	7 30	7 23
25	14 54	-11.3	55.1	15.0	136	101	88	18.6	22 47	23 00	2 52	7 55	7 44
26	15 43	-14.6	55.6	15.1	148	99	81	19.6	23 53	..	3 39	8 23	8 03
27	16 35	-17.2	56.2	15.3	161	96	72	20.6	..	0 09	4 28	8 58	8 40
28	17 28	-19.1	56.8	15.5	173	92	62	21.6	0 57	1 16	5 20	9 40	9 20
29	18 24	-20.0	57.6	15.7	185	88	52	22.6	1 57	2 17	6 14	10 32	10 11
30	19 22	-19.7	58.4	15.9	197	83	41	23.6	2 50	3 10	7 10	11 33	11 14
31	20 20	-18.3	59.2	16.1	209	77	30	24.6	3 36	3 54	8 07	12 44	12 28

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m		
1	21 01	16.9	7 53	10 28	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			16	22 14	13.0	6 74	10 42	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		
4	21 14	16.5	7 58	10 29				19	22 31	11.6	6 77	10 47			
7	21 27	16.0	7 63	10 31				22	22 48	10.0	6 80	10 53			
10	21 42	15.2	6 67	10 34				25	23 06	8.3	5 83	10 59			
13	21 58	14.2	6 70	10 38				28	23 24	6.4	5 85	11 06			
16	22 14	13.0	6 74	10 42				31	23 43	4.3	5 88	11 13			

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		
						52°	56°	
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m	
1	23 17	-6.1	10 99	12 44	17 42	17 33		
6	23 40	-3.6	10 99	12 48	17 58	17 52		
11	0 03	-1.1	10 98	12 51	18 15	18 11		
16	0 26	+1.5	10 98	12 54	18 31	18 29		
21	0 48	+4.0	10 98	12 57	18 47	18 47		
26	1 11	+6.6	10 97	13 00	19 03	19 05		
31	1 34	+9.0	10 97	13 03	19 19	19 23		



MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m		
1	21 35	15.5	4 99	11 02	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation		
6	21 51	14.2	4 99	11 07			
11	22 06	12.9	4 98	11 03			
16	22 21	11.5	4 98	11 08			
21	22 36	10.1	4 98	11 13			
26	22 51	8.6	4 98	11 18			
31	23 05	7.1	4 98	11 23			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)																
Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast			
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	6 47	5 39	6 57	5 49	6 56	5 45	6 59	5 46	6 58	5 40	7 11	5 49	7 16	5 59		
2	6 45	5 41	6 55	5 51	6 53	5 47	6 56	5 48	6 55	5 42	7 08	5 52	7 13	6 01		
3	6 43	5 43	6 52	5 53	6 51	5 48	6 54	5 49	6 53	5 44	7 06	5 54	7 11	6 02		
4	6 41	5 45	6 50	5 55	6 49	5 50	6 52	5 51	6 51	5 46	7 03	5 56	7 09	6 04		
5	6 39	5 46	6 48	5 56	6 46	5 52	6 49	5 53	6 48	5 48	7 01	5 58	7 06	6 06		
6	6 37	5 48	6 46	5 58	6 44	5 54	6 47	5 55	6 46	5 50	6 58	6 00	7 04	6 08		
7	6 34	5 50	6 44	6 00	6 41	5 56	6 44	5 57	6 43	5 52	6 56	6 02	7 01	6 10		
8	6 32	5 51	6 42	6 01	6 39	5 58	6 42	5 59	6 41	5 54	6 53	6 04	6 59	6 12		
9	6 30	5 53	6 40	6 03	6 37	5 59	6 40	6 00	6 38	5 56	6 50	6 06	6 56	6 14		
10	6 28	5 55	6 37	6 05	6 35	6 01	6 38	6 02	6 36	5 58	6 48	6 08	6 54	6 16		
11	6 25	5 56	6 35	6 06	6 32	6 03	6 35	6 04	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 11	6 51	6 19		
12	6 23	5 58	6 33	6 08	6 30	6 05	6 33	6 06	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 13	6 49	6 21		
13	6 21	6 00	6 31	6 10	6 28	6 07	6 31	6 08	6 28	6 05	6 40	6 15	6 46	6 23		
14	6 19	6 01	6 29	6 11	6 26	6 08	6 29	6 10	6 26	6 07	6 38	6 17	6 44	6 25		
15	6 16	6 03	6 26	6 13	6 23	6 10	6 26	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 35	6 19	6 41	6 26		
16	6 14	6 05	6 24	6 15	6 21	6 12	6 24	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 32	6 21	6 39	6 28		
17	6 12	6 07	6 22	6 17	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 15	6 18	6 12	6 30	6 23	6 36	6 30		
18	6 09	6 08	6 19	6 18	6 16	6 15	6 19	6 17	6 16	6 14	6 27	6 25	6 34	6 32		
19	6 07	6 10	6 17	6 20	6 14	6 17	6 16	6 19	6 13	6 16	6 24	6 27	6 31	6 34		
20	6 05	6 12	6 15	6 22	6 12	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 11	6 18	6 22	6 29	6 29	6 36		
21	6 02	6 14	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 21	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 20	6 19	6 31	6 26	6 38		
22	6 00	6 15	6 10	6 25	6 07	6 22	6 09	6 25	6 06	6 22	6 16	6 33	6 24	6 40		
23	5 58	6 17	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 24	6 06	6 27	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 35	6 21	6 42		
24	5 56	6 19	6 06	6 29	6 02	6 26	6 04	6 28	6 01	6 25	6 11	6 37	6 19	6 43		
25	5 53	6 20	6 03	6 30	6 00	6 27	6 01	6 30	5 58	6 23	6 09	6 39	6 16	6 45		
26	5 51	6 22	6 01	6 32	5 58	6 29	5 59	6 32	5 56	6 29	6 06	6 41	6 14	6 47		
27	5 49	6 24	5 59	6 34	5 55	6 31	5 56	6 34	5 53	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 11	6 49		
28	5 46	6 25	5 56	6 35	5 53	6 32	5 54	6 35	5 50	6 33	6 00	6 45	6 08	6 51		
29	5 44	6 27	5 54	6 37	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 37	5 48	6 35	5 58	6 47	6 06	6 53		
30	5 42	6 29	5 52	6 38	5 49	6 36	5 50	6 39	5 45	6 37	5 55	6 49	6 03	6 55		
31	5 40	6 30	5 50	6 40	5 46	6 37	5 47	6 40	5 43	6 39	5 53	6 51	6 01	6 57		

JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Transit	5° high in East		R.A.	Dec. —	5° high in East		Transit	
				52°	56°			52°	56°		
	h m	°	h m			h m	°	h m	h m	h m	
1	21 48	14°1	11 13	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation		20 36	19°0	6 27	6 52	10 01	
11	21 57	13°3	10 43			20 40	18°8	5 50	6 15	9 26	
21	22 05	12°6	10 12			20 44	18°6	5 13	5 37	8 51	
31	22 14	11°8	9 41			20 47	18°4	4 35	4 59	8 15	
Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 11".											

URANUS ♅						NEPTUNE ♆					
Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Transit	
				52°	56°			52°	56°		
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	
1	10 01.8	12 54	23 25	5 28	5 32	14 46.1	14 09	0 44	1 08	4 12	
11	10 00.2	13 03	22 44	4 48	4 52	14 45.7	14 07	0 04	0 28	3 32	
21	9 58.8	13 10	22 03	4 08	4 12	14 45.1	14 04	23 20	23 44	2 52	
31	9 57.6	13 17	21 22	3 28	3 32	14 44.3	14 00	22 39	23 03	2 12	
Diameter 4"						Diameter 2"					

Month	Day of Week	
		 <i>Aperire, to open. Earth opens to receive seed.</i>  <i>Sun's Longitude 30° 8 20^d 14^h</i>
1	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Bismarck b. 1815
2	M.	Cobden d. 1865. Neville Cardus b. 1889
3	Tu.	Sir Barry Jackson d. 1961
4	W.	Goldsmith d. 1774. Sir Cuthbert Whitaker d. 1950
5	Th.	Sir Winston Churchill resigned 1955
6	F.	John Stow d. 1605. Badajoz 1812
7	S.	William Godwin d. 1836. C. H. Dodd b. 1884
8	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. F. W. Woolworth d. 1919
9	M.	Hugh Gaitskell b. 1906. Frank Lloyd Wright d. 1959
10	Tu.	Toulouse 1814. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster b. 1905
11	W.	Treaty of Utrecht 1713. Dean Acheson b. 1893
12	Th.	Chaliapin d. 1938. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	F.	Vienna captured 1945. Eric Kennington d. 1960
14	S.	Handel d. 1759. Arnold Toynbee b. 1889
15	S.	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
16	M.	Culloden 1746. Peter Ustinov b. 1921
17	Tu.	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790. N. S. Khrushchev b.
18	W.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END [1894
19	Th.	MAUNDY THURSDAY. Halliday Sutherland d. 1960
20	F.	Good Friday.
21	S.	QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN 1926
22	S.	Easter Day
23	M.	St. GEORGE'S DAY. Easter Monday
24	Tu.	Easter Tuesday. Cyril Maude b. 1862**
25	W.	St. MARK. ANZAC DAY. Princess Royal b. 1897
26	Th.	Daniel Defoe d. 1730
27	F.	Emerson d. 1882. Val Gielgud b. 1900
28	S.	Dr. Salazar b. 1889. Mussolini d. 1945
29	S.	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday
30	M.	Queen Juliana b. 1909. A. E. Housman d. 1936

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	4	19	45
☾ First Quarter.....	11	19	50
○ Full Moon.....	20	00	33
☾ Last Quarter.....	27	12	59

	d	h
Perigee (222,870 miles) ...	3	21
Apogee (252,090 ")...	16	07
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 1962.		

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1962 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 15 and should end on October 7 at 2 A.M., G.M.T. The Home Secretary announced on Aug. 3, 1961, that approval of Parliament would be sought for an Order in Council extending Summer Time in 1962 to run from March 25 to October 28, 1962.

MONTHLY NOTES

- April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.
 5. Income Tax Year (1961-62) ends.
 8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.
 19. First day of Jewish Passover.
 23. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

** Centenary.

PHENOMENA

April 1^d 23^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0° 5' N.

2^d 23^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

5^d 22^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.

16^d 02^h. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

27^d 21^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 8' S.

29^d 15^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Mar. 1	24		Mar. 16	23	
April 1	22		April 15	21	
May 1	20		May 16	19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	21	19	02
4	18	21	23
7	15	24	20
10	11	27	16
13	08	30	13
16	05		

Day	THE SUN						s.d. x6' 0			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s	h m s
1	0 39 39	4 16	- 4 10	5 37	5 33	12 04	18 32	18 36	12 35 30	11 22 38	
2	0 43 18	4 39	- 3 52	5 35	5 30	12 04	18 34	18 39	12 39 26	11 18 42	
3	0 46 57	5 02	- 3 34	5 32	5 28	12 03	18 36	18 41	12 43 23	11 14 47	
4	0 50 36	5 25	- 3 16	5 30	5 25	12 03	18 37	18 43	12 47 19	11 10 51	
5	0 54 15	5 48	- 2 59	5 28	5 22	12 03	18 39	18 45	12 51 16	11 06 55	
6	0 57 54	6 11	- 2 42	5 26	5 20	12 03	18 41	18 47	12 55 12	11 02 59	
7	1 01 33	6 34	- 2 24	5 23	5 17	12 02	18 42	18 49	12 59 09	10 59 03	
8	1 05 13	6 56	- 2 08	5 21	5 15	12 02	18 44	18 51	13 03 05	10 55 07	
9	1 08 53	7 19	- 1 51	5 19	5 12	12 02	18 46	18 53	13 07 02	10 51 11	
10	1 12 33	7 41	- 1 34	5 16	5 10	12 01	18 48	18 55	13 10 58	10 47 15	
11	1 16 13	8 03	- 1 18	5 14	5 07	12 01	18 49	18 57	13 14 55	10 43 19	
12	1 19 54	8 26	- 1 02	5 12	5 04	12 01	18 51	18 59	13 18 52	10 39 23	
13	1 23 34	8 47	- 0 46	5 10	5 02	12 01	18 53	19 01	13 22 48	10 35 27	
14	1 27 16	9 09	- 0 31	5 07	4 59	12 00	18 54	19 03	13 26 45	10 31 32	
15	1 30 57	9 31	- 0 16	5 05	4 57	12 00	18 56	19 05	13 30 41	10 27 36	
16	1 34 39	9 52	- 0 01	5 03	4 54	12 00	18 58	19 07	13 34 38	10 23 40	
17	1 38 21	10 14	+ 0 14	5 01	4 52	12 00	19 00	19 09	13 38 34	10 19 44	
18	1 42 03	10 35	+ 0 28	4 59	4 49	11 59	19 01	19 11	13 42 31	10 15 48	
19	1 45 46	10 56	+ 0 41	4 56	4 47	11 59	19 03	19 13	13 46 27	10 11 52	
20	1 49 29	11 17	+ 0 55	4 54	4 44	11 59	19 05	19 15	13 50 24	10 07 56	
21	1 53 13	11 37	+ 1 08	4 52	4 42	11 59	19 06	19 17	13 54 21	10 04 00	
22	1 56 57	11 58	+ 1 20	4 50	4 39	11 59	19 08	19 19	13 58 17	10 00 04	
23	2 00 42	12 18	+ 1 32	4 48	4 37	11 58	19 10	19 21	14 02 14	9 56 08	
24	2 04 27	12 38	+ 1 44	4 46	4 34	11 58	19 11	19 23	14 06 10	9 52 13	
25	2 08 12	12 58	+ 1 55	4 44	4 32	11 58	19 13	19 25	14 10 07	9 48 17	
26	2 11 58	13 17	+ 2 05	4 42	4 30	11 58	19 15	19 27	14 14 03	9 44 21	
27	2 15 45	13 36	+ 2 15	4 40	4 27	11 58	19 16	19 29	14 18 00	9 40 25	
28	2 19 32	13 56	+ 2 25	4 38	4 25	11 58	19 18	19 31	14 21 56	9 36 29	
29	2 23 19	14 15	+ 2 34	4 36	4 22	11 57	19 20	19 33	14 25 53	9 32 33	
30	2 27 07	14 33	+ 2 42	4 34	4 20	11 57	19 22	19 35	14 29 50	9 28 37	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Apr. 2			Apr. 11			Apr. 21			Apr. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
5°	34	76	121	35	79	128	37	84	138	39	89	152
56	38	85	137	40	90	148	42	96	167	44	105	200

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 16th. It is thus unsuitably placed for observation until the end of the month when it may be seen as an evening star (magnitude -1) low in the west-north-western sky after sunset.

VENUS is an evening star (magnitude -3.3), now drawing farther away from the Sun; in fact by the end of the month it sets two hours after the latter, and will be seen passing between the Pleiades and the Hyades.

MARS is still unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is a morning star, magnitude -1.7, and may be seen above the east-south-east horizon

before sunrise. Jupiter is in the constellation of Aquarius. The Moon is near Jupiter on the 1st and 2nd and again on the 29th and 30th.

SATURN is a morning star (magnitude +0.9) and is visible in the early hours before dawn in the south-eastern sky in the constellation of Capricornus. The Moon, at last quarter, is near Saturn on the mornings of the 27th and 28th.

OCCULTATION. Both phases of an occultation of Aldebaran are visible from the British Isles on the 8th. Further details of the occultation, which occurs in daylight, are given on p. 146.

OCCULTATION. The ten-day old Moon occults Regulus on the 14th-15th. Both phases are visible from the British Isles. See p. 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	21 19	-15.7	60.0	16.4	222	72	20	25.6	4 16	4 29	9 05	14 02	13 49
2	22 18	-12.0	60.6	16.5	234	67	12	26.6	4 49	4 59	10 01	15 24	15 16
3	23 16	-7.5	61.0	16.6	246	62	5	27.6	5 19	5 24	10 57	16 48	16 45
4	0 13	-2.5	61.2	16.7	258	49	1	28.6	5 46	5 48	11 52	18 12	18 13
5	1 10	+2.7	61.0	16.6	270	308	0	0.2	6 13	6 10	12 47	19 36	19 41
6	2 07	+7.6	60.5	16.5	283	266	2	1.2	6 41	6 34	13 42	20 57	21 07
7	3 04	+12.0	59.7	16.3	295	263	7	2.2	7 11	7 00	14 37	22 15	22 29
8	4 00	+15.6	58.8	16.0	307	264	14	3.2	7 46	7 30	15 31	23 27	23 44
9	4 57	+18.2	57.9	15.8	319	267	22	4.2	8 25	8 07	16 25	..	..
10	5 53	+19.7	57.0	15.5	332	271	32	5.2	9 11	8 51	17 18	0 31	0 51
11	6 47	+20.1	56.1	15.3	344	275	42	6.2	10 03	9 43	18 10	1 26	1 46
12	7 40	+19.5	55.4	15.1	356	280	52	7.2	11 00	10 41	18 59	2 12	2 31
13	8 32	+18.0	54.8	14.9	8	284	61	8.2	12 01	11 44	19 46	2 50	3 07
14	9 21	+15.7	54.4	14.8	20	288	70	9.2	13 03	12 50	20 31	3 22	3 35
15	10 08	+12.8	54.2	14.8	32	291	79	10.2	14 06	13 57	21 15	3 48	3 59
16	10 54	+9.4	54.1	14.7	45	295	86	11.2	15 10	15 04	21 58	4 12	4 19
17	11 40	+5.6	54.1	14.7	57	298	92	12.2	16 15	16 12	22 40	4 33	4 37
18	12 24	+1.5	54.2	14.8	69	303	96	13.2	17 19	17 21	23 22	4 53	4 54
19	13 10	-2.6	54.5	14.8	81	313	99	14.2	18 25	18 30	..	5 14	5 11
20	13 55	-6.7	54.8	14.9	93	197	100	15.2	19 32	19 40	0 05	5 35	5 28
21	14 43	-10.5	55.1	15.0	106	84	99	16.2	20 39	20 52	0 50	5 59	5 49
22	15 31	-14.0	55.6	15.1	118	92	96	17.2	21 46	22 02	1 36	6 26	6 12
23	16 22	-16.8	56.0	15.3	130	93	91	18.2	22 52	23 10	2 25	6 58	6 41
24	17 16	-18.9	56.5	15.4	142	91	85	19.2	23 53	..	3 16	7 37	7 18
25	18 11	-20.1	57.1	15.6	154	87	76	20.2	..	0 13	4 10	8 25	8 05
26	19 07	-20.1	57.7	15.7	166	83	67	21.2	0 48	1 08	5 05	9 23	9 03
27	20 05	-19.0	58.3	15.9	179	78	56	22.2	1 35	1 54	6 00	10 30	10 11
28	21 02	-16.8	58.9	16.1	191	74	45	23.2	2 16	2 31	6 56	11 43	11 28
29	21 59	-13.5	59.5	16.2	203	70	34	24.2	2 50	3 02	7 51	13 01	12 51
30	22 56	-9.4	60.0	16.3	215	66	23	25.2	3 19	3 27	8 45	14 22	14 16

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m			+	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	23 50	-3.6	5	89	11 15	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	1 35	9.2	5	100	12 02	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	0 09	-1.2	5	92	11 23			19	1 59	11.9	5	98	12 14		
7	0 30	+1.2	5	95	11 32			22	2 22	14.6	5	96	12 26		
10	0 51	+3.8	5	97	11 41			25	2 47	17.0	5	90	12 39		
13	1 13	+6.5	5	99	11 51			28	3 10	19.2	6	83	12 50		
16	1 35	+9.2	5	100	12 02			31	3 33	21.1	6	75	13 01		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m			+	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	1 39	9.5	10	96	13 04	19 22	19 27	2	23 08	-6.8	4	98	10 32	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	2 02	11.9	10	96	13 07	19 38	19 45	6	23 23	-5.3	4	97	10 27		
11	2 26	14.1	10	95	13 11	19 54	20 03	11	23 37	-3.7	4	97	10 22		
16	2 50	16.2	11	94	13 15	20 09	20 23	16	23 51	-2.2	4	97	10 16		
21	3 14	18.1	11	94	13 20	20 25	20 40	21	0 05	-0.6	4	97	10 11		
26	3 39	19.8	11	93	13 25	20 40	20 55	26	0 20	+0.9	4	96	10 05		
31	4 04	21.3	11	92	13 31	20 54	21 10	31	0 34	+2.5	4	96	10 00		

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 38	6 32	5 48	6 41	5 44	6 39	5 45	6 42	5 40	6 41	5 50	6 53	5 58	6 59
2	5 36	6 34	5 46	6 43	5 42	6 41	5 43	6 44	5 38	6 43	5 47	6 56	5 56	7 01
3	5 33	6 36	5 43	6 45	5 39	6 43	5 40	6 46	5 35	6 45	5 45	6 58	5 53	7 03
4	5 31	6 37	5 41	6 46	5 37	6 45	5 38	6 48	5 33	6 47	5 42	7 00	5 51	7 05
5	5 29	6 39	5 39	6 48	5 34	6 47	5 35	6 50	5 30	6 49	5 39	7 02	5 48	7 07
6	5 27	6 40	5 37	6 50	5 32	6 49	5 33	6 52	5 28	6 51	5 37	7 04	5 46	7 09
7	5 24	6 42	5 34	6 51	5 29	6 50	5 30	6 54	5 25	6 53	5 34	7 06	5 43	7 11
8	5 22	6 43	5 32	6 53	5 27	6 52	5 28	6 55	5 23	6 55	5 32	7 08	5 41	7 12
9	5 20	6 45	5 30	6 55	5 25	6 54	5 26	6 57	5 20	6 57	5 29	7 10	5 39	7 14
10	5 17	6 47	5 27	6 57	5 22	6 56	5 23	6 59	5 18	6 59	5 27	7 12	5 36	7 16
11	5 15	6 48	5 25	6 58	5 20	6 57	5 21	7 01	5 15	7 01	5 24	7 14	5 34	7 18
12	5 13	6 50	5 23	7 00	5 18	6 59	5 18	7 03	5 12	7 03	5 21	7 16	5 31	7 20
13	5 11	6 52	5 21	7 02	5 16	7 01	5 16	7 04	5 10	7 04	5 19	7 18	5 29	7 22
14	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 14	7 06	5 08	7 06	5 16	7 20	5 26	7 24
15	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 11	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 14	7 22	5 24	7 26
16	5 04	6 57	5 14	7 07	5 09	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
17	5 02	6 59	5 12	7 09	5 07	7 08	5 07	7 12	5 01	7 12	5 09	7 26	5 19	7 30
18	5 00	7 00	5 10	7 10	5 05	7 09	5 04	7 14	4 58	7 14	5 06	7 28	5 16	7 32
19	4 57	7 02	5 07	7 12	5 02	7 11	5 02	7 16	4 56	7 16	5 04	7 30	5 14	7 34
20	4 55	7 04	5 05	7 14	5 00	7 13	5 00	7 18	4 53	7 18	5 01	7 32	5 12	7 36
21	4 53	7 05	5 03	7 15	4 58	7 14	4 57	7 19	4 51	7 20	4 59	7 34	5 09	7 37
22	4 51	7 07	5 01	7 17	4 56	7 16	4 55	7 21	4 48	7 22	4 56	7 36	5 07	7 39
23	4 49	7 09	4 59	7 19	4 54	7 18	4 53	7 23	4 46	7 24	4 54	7 38	5 05	7 41
24	4 47	7 10	4 57	7 20	4 52	7 19	4 51	7 24	4 43	7 26	4 51	7 40	5 02	7 43
25	4 45	7 12	4 55	7 22	4 50	7 21	4 49	7 26	4 41	7 28	4 49	7 42	5 00	7 45
26	4 43	7 14	4 53	7 24	4 48	7 23	4 47	7 28	4 39	7 30	4 47	7 44	4 58	7 47
27	4 41	7 15	4 51	7 25	4 46	7 25	4 45	7 30	4 37	7 32	4 45	7 46	4 56	7 49
28	4 40	7 17	4 50	7 27	4 44	7 26	4 43	7 31	4 35	7 33	4 43	7 47	4 54	7 50
29	4 38	7 19	4 48	7 28	4 42	7 28	4 41	7 33	4 32	7 35	4 40	7 49	4 52	7 52
30	4 36	7 21	4 46	7 30	4 39	7 30	4 38	7 35	4 30	7 37	4 38	7 51	4 49	7 54

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 14	11.8	5 15	5 30	9 38	20 48	18.4	4 32	4 56	8 11
11	22 22	11.0	4 40	4 54	9 06	20 51	18.2	3 54	4 18	7 34
21	22 30	10.4	4 04	4 17	8 34	20 53	18.0	3 16	3 39	6 57
31	22 36	9.8	3 27	3 40	8 01	20 55	18.0	2 38	3 01	6 20

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 11".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	9 57.5	13 17	21 18	3 24	3 28	14 44.2	13 59	22 35	22 59	2 08
11	9 56.5	13 22	20 38	2 44	2 49	14 43.3	13 55	21 54	22 18	1 28
21	9 55.9	13 25	19 58	2 05	2 09	14 42.3	13 50	21 13	21 37	0 48
31	9 55.6	13 26	19 19	1 25	1 30	14 41.3	13 45	20 33	20 56	0 07

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Day of	Month	Week
-----------	-------	------



Maia, goddess of growth
and increase.



Sun's Longitude 60° II 21d 13h

1	Tu.	S.S. Philip and James. EASTER LAW SITTINGS
2	W.	German Surrender in Italy 1945 [BEGIN
3	Th.	Macchiavelli b. 1469. Thomas Hood d. 1845
4	F.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820. Edward Shanks d. 1953
5	S.	Napoleon d. 1821. Bret Harte d. 1902
6	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter. H. D. Thoreau d. 1862**
7	M.	<i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed 1915
8	Tu.	Harry S. Truman b. 1884
9	W.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE (1945)
10	Th.	Sir H. M. Stanley d. 1904. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. d.
11	F.	Carola Oman b. 1897. G. L. Jessop d. 1955 [1960
12	S.	Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch d. 1944
13	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter. Nansen d. 1930
14	M.	Sir Rider Haggard d. 1925. Visct. Allenby d. 1936
15	Tu.	Austrian Peace Treaty Signed 1955
16	W.	Albuera 1811. Sir Edmund Gosse d. 1928
17	Th.	Sir Frank Stenton b. 1880. Lord Birdwood d. 1951
18	F.	Meredith d. 1909. Dame Margot Fonteyn b. 1919
19	S.	Gladstone d. 1898. T. E. Lawrence d. 1935
20	S.	4th S. after Easter. Sir Max Beerbohm d. 1956
21	M.	Alexander Pope b. 1688. Lord Rosebery d. 1929
22	Tu.	Victor Hugo d. 1885. Lady Gregory d. 1932
23	W.	Ramillies 1706. Visct. De L'Isle b. 1909
24	Th.	COMMONWEALTH DAY. Earl Wavell d. 1950
25	F.	Lord Beaverbrook b. 1879. Richard Dimbleby b.
26	S.	Samuel Pepys d. 1703 [1913
27	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday
28	M.	Ibsen d. 1906. Ian Fleming b. 1908
29	Tu.	Restoration Day 1660. President Kennedy b. 1917
30	W.	Duke of Norfolk b. 1908. Boris Pasternak d. 1960
31	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday

PHENOMENA

May 1^d 19^h. Mars in
conjunction with the Moon.
Mars 3° N.

3^d 01^h. Neptune at op-
position.

5^d 12^h. Mercury in
conjunction with the Moon.
Mercury 7° N.

5^d 23^h. Venus in con-
junction with the Moon.
Venus 5° N.

13^d 22^h. Mercury at
greatest eastern elongation
(22°).

25^d 03^h. Saturn in con-
junction with the Moon.
Saturn 6° 6 S.

27^d 04^h. Jupiter in con-
junction with the Moon.
Jupiter 2° N.

30^d 15^h. Mars in con-
junction with the Moon.
Mars 4° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constel-
lations are near the meri-
dian at

	d h	d h
April 1 24	April 15 23	
May 1 22	May 16 21	
June 1 20	June 15 19	

Cepheus (below the
Pole), Cassiopeia (below
the Pole), Ursa Minor,
Ursa Major, Canes
Venatici, Coma Berenices,
Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater,
Corvus and Hydra.

ALGOL is inconveniently
situated for observation
during May.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	4	4	25
☾ First Quarter.....	11	12	44
○ Full Moon.....	19	14	32
☾ Last Quarter.....	26	19	05

	d	h
Perigee (225,410 miles)...	2	02
Apogee (251,500 ")...	13	23
Perigee (228,520 ")...	29	13
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 134°.		

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

May 7. Bank Holiday, Scotland.

9. Half-Quarter Day.

15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.

17. Norway's National Day.

28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 15°.8			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m	
1	2 30 56	14 52	+ 2 50	4 32	4 18	11 57	19 23	19 37	14 33 46	9 24 41	
2	2 34 45	15 10	+ 2 58	4 30	4 16	11 57	19 25	19 39	14 37 43	9 20 45	
3	2 38 34	15 28	+ 3 05	4 28	4 13	11 57	19 26	19 41	14 41 39	9 16 49	
4	2 42 25	15 46	+ 3 11	4 26	4 11	11 57	19 28	19 43	14 45 36	9 12 53	
5	2 46 15	16 03	+ 3 17	4 24	4 09	11 57	19 30	19 45	14 49 32	9 08 58	
6	2 50 07	16 20	+ 3 22	4 22	4 07	11 57	19 32	19 47	14 53 29	9 05 02	
7	2 53 59	16 37	+ 3 27	4 21	4 05	11 57	19 33	19 49	14 57 25	9 01 06	
8	2 57 51	16 54	+ 3 31	4 19	4 03	11 56	19 35	19 51	15 01 22	8 57 10	
9	3 01 44	17 10	+ 3 34	4 17	4 00	11 56	19 36	19 53	15 05 19	8 53 14	
10	3 05 38	17 26	+ 3 37	4 16	3 58	11 56	19 38	19 55	15 09 15	8 49 18	
11	3 09 32	17 42	+ 3 40	4 14	3 56	11 56	19 40	19 57	15 13 12	8 45 22	
12	3 13 27	17 57	+ 3 42	4 12	3 54	11 56	19 41	19 59	15 17 08	8 41 26	
13	3 17 22	18 12	+ 3 43	4 10	3 52	11 56	19 43	20 01	15 21 05	8 37 30	
14	3 21 18	18 27	+ 3 44	4 09	3 51	11 56	19 44	20 03	15 25 01	8 33 34	
15	3 25 14	18 42	+ 3 44	4 07	3 49	11 56	19 46	20 05	15 28 58	8 29 38	
16	3 29 11	18 56	+ 3 44	4 06	3 47	11 56	19 48	20 07	15 32 54	8 25 43	
17	3 33 08	19 10	+ 3 43	4 04	3 45	11 56	19 49	20 08	15 36 51	8 21 47	
18	3 37 06	19 24	+ 3 41	4 03	3 43	11 56	19 51	20 10	15 40 48	8 17 51	
19	3 41 05	19 37	+ 3 39	4 01	3 42	11 56	19 52	20 12	15 44 44	8 13 55	
20	3 45 04	19 50	+ 3 37	4 00	3 40	11 56	19 54	20 14	15 48 41	8 09 59	
21	3 49 03	20 02	+ 3 34	3 59	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 16	15 52 37	8 06 03	
22	3 53 04	20 15	+ 3 30	3 57	3 36	11 57	19 56	20 17	15 56 34	8 02 07	
23	3 57 04	20 27	+ 3 26	3 56	3 35	11 57	19 58	20 19	16 00 30	7 58 11	
24	4 01 06	20 38	+ 3 21	3 55	3 33	11 57	19 59	20 21	16 04 27	7 54 15	
25	4 05 07	20 49	+ 3 16	3 54	3 32	11 57	20 00	20 22	16 08 23	7 50 19	
26	4 09 10	21 00	+ 3 10	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 24	16 12 20	7 46 23	
27	4 13 13	21 11	+ 3 04	3 51	3 29	11 57	20 03	20 26	16 16 17	7 42 27	
28	4 17 16	21 21	+ 2 57	3 50	3 28	11 57	20 04	20 27	16 20 13	7 38 32	
29	4 21 20	21 30	+ 2 50	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 29	16 24 10	7 34 36	
30	4 25 24	21 40	+ 2 42	3 48	3 25	11 57	20 07	20 30	16 28 06	7 30 40	
31	4 29 29	21 49	+ 2 34	3 47	3 24	11 58	20 08	20 32	16 32 03	7 26 44	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	May 1			May 11			May 21			May 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	39	90	154	41	97	179	44	106	T.A.N.	46	116	T.A.N.
56	45	106	209	49	121	T.A.N.	53	143	T.A.N.	57	T.A.N.	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is an evening star, except for the last week of the month, and is visible in the western sky after sunset. Throughout this period its magnitude decreases from -0.7 to $+1.5$ and the best chance of locating the planet will be during the second week of the month. On the 2nd Mercury passes 2° S. of Alcyone in the Pleiades. The Moon passes south of both Mercury and Venus on the 9th. Mercury is always closer to the western horizon than Venus though the separation of the two planets is only 5° – 6° during the first part of the month.

VENUS is an evening star, magnitude -3.3 , and a conspicuous object in the western sky. At the beginning of the month it passes between the

Hyades and the Pleiades, in the constellation of Taurus: by the end of the month it is in Gemini, passing only $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. of ϵ Geminorum on the 30th.

MARS remains unsuitably placed for observation throughout the month.

JUPITER is a morning star, magnitude -1.8 , moving slowly east-north-east through Aquarius. The Moon passes 2° S. of Jupiter on the morning of the 27th.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude $+0.8$. It is still in the constellation of Capricornus, where it remains throughout the year. The Moon is very close to Saturn on the morning of the 25th.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 3rd and is in the constellation of Libra, only 2° N.W. of Alpha. Its magnitude is $+8$ and it shows a slightly greenish disc of $2\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter in a telescope.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°			d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	23 51	- 4.6	60.3	16.4	227	63	14	26.2	3 46	3 50	9 38	15 44	15 42
2	0 47	+ 0.5	60.4	16.5	240	60	7	27.2	4 12	4 11	10 32	17 06	17 09
3	1 43	+ 5.5	60.3	16.4	252	53	2	28.2	4 39	4 33	11 26	18 28	18 36
4	2 39	+10.2	60.0	16.3	264	9	0	29.2	5 07	4 58	12 20	19 48	20 01
5	3 36	+14.3	59.4	16.2	276	280	1	0.8	5 39	5 25	13 16	21 05	21 21
6	4 33	+17.4	58.7	16.0	289	271	5	1.8	6 16	5 59	14 11	22 15	22 34
7	5 30	+19.4	57.9	15.8	301	272	10	2.8	7 00	6 40	15 06	23 16	23 37
8	6 27	+20.3	57.0	15.5	313	275	18	3.8	7 50	7 29	16 00		
9	7 22	+20.1	56.2	15.3	325	279	26	4.8	8 47	8 27	16 51	0 08	0 28
10	8 15	+18.8	55.5	15.1	338	283	35	5.8	9 47	9 29	17 41	0 50	1 08
11	9 06	+16.7	54.9	15.0	350	287	45	6.8	10 50	10 35	18 27	1 24	1 40
12	9 54	+14.0	54.5	14.8	2	290	54	7.8	11 54	11 43	19 12	1 53	2 05
13	10 41	+10.6	54.3	14.8	14	293	64	8.8	12 58	12 51	19 55	2 17	2 26
14	11 27	+ 6.9	54.2	14.8	26	295	73	9.8	14 02	13 59	20 37	2 39	2 44
15	12 11	+ 2.9	54.3	14.8	39	296	81	10.8	15 07	15 07	21 19	2 59	3 01
16	12 56	- 1.2	54.5	14.8	51	298	87	11.8	16 13	16 16	22 01	3 19	3 17
17	13 42	- 5.4	54.8	14.9	63	299	93	12.8	17 19	17 27	22 46	3 40	3 34
18	14 29	- 9.4	55.2	15.0	75	303	97	13.8	18 27	18 38	23 32	4 02	3 53
19	15 17	-13.1	55.7	15.2	87	320	99	14.8	19 36	19 51		4 28	4 15
20	16 08	-16.2	56.2	15.3	100	56	100	15.8	20 43	21 02	0 20	4 58	4 42
21	17 02	-18.6	56.7	15.5	112	82	98	16.8	21 48	22 08	1 12	5 35	5 16
22	17 57	-20.1	57.2	15.6	124	84	94	17.8	22 46	23 07	2 05	6 21	6 00
23	18 54	-20.4	57.7	15.7	136	82	87	18.8	23 36	23 56	3 01	7 16	6 55
24	19 52	-19.6	58.2	15.8	148	78	79	19.8			3 57	8 20	8 01
25	20 50	-17.6	58.6	16.0	160	74	70	20.8	0 19	0 36	4 52	9 32	9 16
26	21 46	-14.6	58.9	16.1	173	71	59	21.8	0 54	1 07	5 46	10 48	10 36
27	22 42	-10.7	59.2	16.1	185	68	48	22.8	1 24	1 33	6 40	12 06	11 58
28	23 36	- 6.2	59.5	16.2	197	66	36	23.8	1 51	1 56	7 32	13 25	13 22
29	0 30	- 1.3	59.6	16.2	209	64	26	24.8	2 16	2 16	8 23	14 45	14 46
30	1 24	+ 3.7	59.6	16.2	222	64	16	25.8	2 41	2 37	9 15	16 05	16 11
31	2 19	+ 8.5	59.5	16.2	234	63	9	26.8	3 07	2 59	10 08	17 24	17 34

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52'	56'							52'	56'
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m						h m	h m	h m
1	3 33	21.1	6	75	13 01	20 26	20 42	16	4 59	25.0	8	32	13 26	21 10	21 30
4	3 55	22.6	6	65	13 10	20 42	21 00	19	5 08	24.8	9	25	13 23	21 05	21 26
7	4 14	23.7	7	56	13 18	20 56	21 15	22	5 14	24.5	10	19	13 17	20 56	21 16
10	4 32	24.4	7	47	13 23	21 05	21 25	25	5 18	23.9	10	13	13 07	20 42	21 01
13	4 46	24.9	8	39	13 26	21 10	21 30	28	5 18	23.2	11	8	12 55	20 25	20 43
16	4 59	25.0	8	32	13 26	21 10	21 30	31	5 15	22.3	12	4	12 40	20 04	20 21

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	4 04	21.3	11	92	13 31	20 54	21 10
6	4 30	22.6	11	91	13 37	21 08	21 24
11	4 56	23.6	11	90	13 43	21 20	21 38
16	5 22	24.3	12	89	13 50	21 31	21 51
21	5 49	24.8	12	88	13 57	21 41	22 01
26	6 15	24.9	12	86	14 04	21 48	22 08
31	6 42	24.8	12	85	14 11	21 53	22 13

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m		
1	0 34	2.5	4	96	10 00		
6	0 48	4.0	4	96	9 54		
11	1 02	5.5	4	96	9 48		
16	1 16	7.0	4	96	9 43		
21	1 30	8.4	4	95	9 37		
26	1 44	9.8	5	95	9 32		
31	1 59	11.2	5	95	9 26		

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 34	7 22	4 44	7 31	4 37	7 32	4 36	7 37	4 28	7 39	4 36	7 53	4 47	7 56
2	4 32	7 24	4 42	7 33	4 35	7 34	4 34	7 39	4 26	7 41	4 34	7 55	4 45	7 58
3	4 30	7 25	4 40	7 34	4 33	7 35	4 32	7 41	4 23	7 43	4 31	7 57	4 43	8 00
4	4 28	7 27	4 38	7 36	4 31	7 37	4 30	7 43	4 21	7 45	4 29	7 59	4 41	8 02
5	4 26	7 28	4 36	7 38	4 29	7 39	4 28	7 44	4 19	7 47	4 27	8 01	4 39	8 03
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 17	7 49	4 25	8 03	4 37	8 05
7	4 23	7 31	4 33	7 41	4 26	7 42	4 24	7 48	4 15	7 51	4 23	8 05	4 35	8 07
8	4 21	7 33	4 31	7 43	4 24	7 44	4 22	7 50	4 13	7 53	4 21	8 07	4 33	8 09
9	4 19	7 34	4 29	7 44	4 22	7 45	4 20	7 51	4 11	7 54	4 18	8 09	4 30	8 11
10	4 18	7 36	4 28	7 46	4 21	7 47	4 18	7 53	4 09	7 56	4 16	8 11	4 28	8 13
11	4 16	7 38	4 26	7 48	4 19	7 49	4 17	7 55	4 07	7 58	4 14	8 13	4 27	8 15
12	4 14	7 39	4 24	7 49	4 17	7 50	4 15	7 57	4 05	8 00	4 12	8 15	4 25	8 17
13	4 12	7 41	4 22	7 51	4 15	7 52	4 13	7 58	4 03	8 02	4 10	8 17	4 23	8 18
14	4 11	7 42	4 21	7 52	4 14	7 53	4 11	8 00	4 02	8 04	4 09	8 19	4 21	8 20
15	4 09	7 44	4 19	7 54	4 12	7 55	4 09	8 02	4 00	8 06	4 07	8 21	4 19	8 22
16	4 08	7 46	4 18	7 56	4 11	7 57	4 08	8 03	3 58	8 07	4 05	8 23	4 18	8 23
17	4 06	7 47	4 16	7 57	4 09	7 58	4 06	8 05	3 56	8 09	4 03	8 24	4 16	8 25
18	4 05	7 49	4 15	7 59	4 08	8 00	4 05	8 07	3 55	8 11	4 01	8 26	4 15	8 27
19	4 03	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 06	8 01	4 03	8 08	3 53	8 12	4 00	8 28	4 13	8 28
20	4 02	7 52	4 13	8 02	4 05	8 03	4 02	8 10	3 51	8 14	3 58	8 30	4 11	8 30
21	4 01	7 53	4 12	8 03	4 04	8 04	4 01	8 11	3 50	8 16	3 56	8 32	4 10	8 32
22	3 59	7 54	4 10	8 04	4 02	8 05	3 59	8 12	3 48	8 17	3 54	8 33	4 08	8 33
23	3 58	7 56	4 09	8 06	4 01	8 07	3 58	8 14	3 47	8 19	3 53	8 35	4 07	8 35
24	3 57	7 57	4 08	8 07	4 00	8 08	3 57	8 15	3 45	8 21	3 51	8 37	4 05	8 37
25	3 56	7 58	4 07	8 08	3 59	8 10	3 56	8 17	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 38	4 04	8 38
26	3 55	8 00	4 05	8 09	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 40	4 02	8 40
27	3 54	8 01	4 04	8 11	3 56	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 42	4 01	8 42
28	3 53	8 02	4 03	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 46	8 43	4 00	8 43
29	3 52	8 04	4 02	8 13	3 54	8 15	3 51	8 22	3 39	8 28	3 44	8 45	3 59	8 44
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 14	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 30	3 43	8 46	3 58	8 46
31	3 50	8 06	4 00	8 15	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 25	3 36	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 56	8 47

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 36	9-8	3 27	3 40	8 01	20 55	18-0	2 38	3 01	6 20
11	22 42	9-2	2 51	3 03	7 28	20 56	17-9	1 59	2 22	5 42
21	22 47	8-7	2 14	2 25	6 54	20 56	17-9	1 20	1 43	5 03
31	22 52	8-4	1 37	1 48	6 19	20 56	17-9	0 41	1 04	4 23

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	9 55-6	13 26	19 19	1 25	1 30	14 41-3	13 45	0 07	3 38	3 15
11	9 55-6	13 25	18 39	0 46	0 50	14 40-2	13 40	23 23	2 58	2 35
21	9 56-0	13 23	18 00	0 07	0 11	14 39-2	13 35	22 43	2 19	1 55
31	9 56-8	13 19	17 22	23 24	23 28	14 38-2	13 31	22 02	1 39	1 16

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 <i>Junius, Roman gens</i> (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° S 21° 21'</i> 
1	F.	John Masefield b. 1878. Sir Hugh Walpole d. 1941
2	S.	CORONATION DAY (1953)
3	S.	1st Sunday after Ascension. George V. b. 1865
4	M.	Allies entered Rome 1944
5	Tu.	Stravinsky b. 1882. Lord Kitchener d. 1916
6	W.	Sir Henry Newbolt b. 1862**. "D" Day 1944
7	Th.	J. B. Morton b. 1893. Sir Desmond MacCarthy d.
8	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END [1952]
9	S.	Sir Herbert Baker b. 1862**. Dickens d. 1870
10	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost. DUKE OF EDINBURGH
11	M.	St. Barnabas. Sir F. Brangwyn d. 1956 [b. 1921
12	Tu.	Thomas Arnold d. 1842. Earl of Avon b. 1897
13	W.	W. B. Yeats b. 1865
14	Th.	J. K. Jerome d. 1927. J. L. Baird d. 1946
15	F.	Dr. Trevor Huddleston b. 1913. Maurice Hewlett
16	S.	Duke of Marlborough d. 1722 [d. 1923
17	S.	Trinity Sunday. R. H. Barham d. 1845
18	M.	WATERLOO DAY 1815
19	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
20	W.	William IV d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756
21	Th.	Corpus Christi. Sir C. Auchinleck b. 1884
22	F.	Sir Julian Huxley b. 1887. Sir John Hunt b. 1910
23	S.	Duke of Windsor b. 1894. Sir L. Hutton b. 1916
24	S.	1st S. after Trinity. St. John Baptist. Mid-
25	M.	Korean War began 1950 [summer Day
26	Tu.	George IV d. 1830. Gilbert White d. 1793
27	W.	Helen Keller b. 1880. Cherbourg captured 1944
28	Th.	Treaty of Versailles 1919. Alfred Noyes d. 1958
29	F.	St. Peter. T. H. Huxley d. 1895
30	S.	Elizabeth Barrett Browning d. 1861

PHENOMENA

June 5^d 03^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N.

7^d 08^h. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

21^d 07^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 5' S.

21^d 21^h. Summer Solstice.

23^d 12^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

28^d 10^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

30^d 06^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0° 8' N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
May	1 24	May 16 23
June	1 22	June 15 21
July	1 20	July 16 19

Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	2 13 27
☾ First Quarter.....	10 6 21
○ Full Moon.....	18 2 02
☾ Last Quarter.....	24 23 42

	d h
Apogee (251,140 miles)...	10 18
Perigee (229,540 ..)...	23 20

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 132°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

June 4. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1382).

5. Constitution Day, Denmark.

8. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.

11. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

21. Longest day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN								s.d. 15' 8		Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set					
				52°	56°		52°	56°				
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m		
1	4 33 34	21 57	+ 2 25	3 46	3 23	11 58	20 09	20 33	16 35 59	7 22 48		
2	4 37 40	22 06	+ 2 16	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 10	20 34	16 39 56	7 18 52		
3	4 41 46	22 13	+ 2 07	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 11	20 36	16 43 52	7 14 56		
4	4 45 52	22 21	+ 1 57	3 44	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 37	16 47 49	7 11 00		
5	4 49 59	22 28	+ 1 47	3 43	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 38	16 51 46	7 07 04		
6	4 54 06	22 35	+ 1 36	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39	16 55 42	7 03 08		
7	4 58 13	22 41	+ 1 25	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 15	20 40	16 59 39	6 59 12		
8	5 02 21	22 47	+ 1 14	3 42	3 16	11 59	20 16	20 42	17 03 35	6 55 17		
9	5 06 29	22 52	+ 1 03	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 43	17 07 32	6 51 21		
10	5 10 37	22 57	+ 0 51	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44	17 11 28	6 47 25		
11	5 14 46	23 02	+ 0 39	3 40	3 14	11 59	20 19	20 44	17 15 25	6 43 29		
12	5 18 54	23 06	+ 0 27	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 45	17 19 21	6 39 33		
13	5 23 03	23 10	+ 0 15	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 20	20 46	17 23 18	6 35 37		
14	5 27 12	23 14	+ 0 03	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47	17 27 15	6 31 41		
15	5 31 21	23 17	- 0 10	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48	17 31 11	6 27 45		
16	5 35 30	23 19	- 0 23	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 22	20 48	17 35 08	6 23 49		
17	5 39 40	23 22	- 0 35	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 49	17 39 04	6 19 53		
18	5 43 49	23 23	- 0 48	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49	17 43 01	6 15 57		
19	5 47 58	23 25	- 1 01	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50	17 46 57	6 12 02		
20	5 52 08	23 26	- 1 14	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 23	20 50	17 50 54	6 08 06		
21	5 56 17	23 26	- 1 27	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	17 54 50	6 04 10		
22	6 00 27	23 27	- 1 40	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	17 58 47	6 00 14		
23	6 04 36	23 26	- 1 53	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 02 44	5 56 18		
24	6 08 46	23 26	- 2 06	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 06 40	5 52 22		
25	6 12 55	23 25	- 2 19	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 10 37	5 48 26		
26	6 17 05	23 23	- 2 31	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51	18 14 33	5 44 30		
27	6 21 14	23 21	- 2 44	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 18 30	5 40 34		
28	6 25 23	23 19	- 2 57	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 22 26	5 36 38		
29	6 29 32	23 16	- 3 09	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 26 23	5 32 42		
30	6 33 41	23 13	- 3 21	3 43	3 17	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 30 19	5 28 47		

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	June 1			June 11			June 21			June 30		
°	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	47	117	T.A.N.	48	125	T.A.N.	49	128	T.A.N.	49	125	T.A.N.
56	58	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	61	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	63	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	62	T.A.N.	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is not suitably placed for observation, inferior conjunction occurring on the 7th.

VENUS is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -3.4 . During the month it moves from a point near ϵ Geminorum, south of the Twins and right through Cancer, entering Leo on July 1st. The thin crescent Moon will be seen some 10° to the east of Venus on the 5th.

MARS is not suitably placed for observation (except possibly towards the end of the month as a very difficult morning star) despite the fact that conjunction occurred at the end of last year. This is because of the very long duration of twilight at this time of year. In fact astronomical twilight lasts all night, and during the second half

of the month the Sun never gets more than 15° below the horizon at London.

JUPITER is a morning star, magnitude -2.1 , and a prominent object in the south-eastern sky in the early hours before dawn. Observers on the morning of the 23rd will see the Moon approaching Jupiter.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude $+0.7$, and may be seen in the southern skies before dawn. As there is a difference of almost three magnitudes in brightness there should be no possibility of mistaking it for Jupiter. On the morning of the 21st the gibbous Moon will be very close to Saturn, an actual occultation being visible from America and N.W. Africa.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 14	+12.8	59.2	16.1	246	61	3	27.8	3 36	3 24	11 02	18 42	18 56
2	4 10	+16.3	58.7	16.0	258	47	1	28.8	4 10	3 54	11 57	19 55	20 13
3	5 08	+18.8	58.1	15.8	271	300	0	0.4	4 50	4 31	12 52	21 01	21 21
4	6 05	+20.2	57.4	15.7	283	280	3	1.4	5 37	5 16	13 47	21 58	22 19
5	7 01	+20.4	56.7	15.5	295	280	7	2.4	6 31	6 10	14 41	22 46	23 05
6	7 56	+19.6	56.0	15.3	307	282	13	3.4	7 31	7 12	15 32	23 24	23 41
7	8 48	+17.8	55.4	15.1	320	286	21	4.4	8 34	8 18	16 20	23 55	..
8	9 38	+15.2	54.9	15.0	332	288	29	5.4	9 39	9 26	17 06	..	0 09
9	10 26	+12.0	54.5	14.9	344	291	38	6.4	10 44	10 34	17 50	0 21	0 32
10	11 12	+ 8.4	54.3	14.8	356	293	47	7.4	11 48	11 43	18 33	0 44	0 51
11	11 57	+ 4.4	54.3	14.8	8	294	57	8.4	12 53	12 51	19 14	1 05	1 08
12	12 42	+ 0.3	54.4	14.8	21	295	66	9.4	13 58	14 00	19 57	1 24	1 24
13	13 27	- 3.9	54.7	14.9	33	295	75	10.4	15 04	15 09	20 40	1 44	1 41
14	14 13	- 8.0	55.1	15.0	45	294	83	11.4	16 11	16 20	21 25	2 06	1 59
15	15 01	-11.8	55.6	15.2	57	293	90	12.4	17 19	17 33	22 12	2 29	2 19
16	15 51	-15.2	56.3	15.3	69	292	95	13.4	18 28	18 46	23 03	2 58	2 43
17	16 44	-17.9	56.9	15.5	82	295	98	14.4	19 36	19 56	23 57	3 32	3 14
18	17 40	-19.8	57.5	15.7	94	346	100	15.4	20 38	21 00	..	4 14	3 54
19	18 38	-20.5	58.1	15.8	106	74	99	16.4	21 33	21 54	0 53	5 06	4 45
20	19 36	-20.1	58.6	16.0	118	77	96	17.4	22 19	22 38	1 50	6 09	5 49
21	20 35	-18.4	58.9	16.1	130	75	90	18.4	22 58	23 12	2 47	7 20	7 02
22	21 33	-15.6	59.2	16.1	143	72	82	19.4	23 29	23 40	3 43	8 36	8 22
23	22 30	-11.8	59.3	16.2	155	70	72	20.4	23 57	..	4 37	9 54	9 45
24	23 24	- 7.4	59.4	16.2	167	68	61	21.4	..	0 03	5 29	11 13	11 09
25	0 18	- 2.6	59.3	16.2	179	67	50	22.4	0 22	0 24	6 21	12 32	12 32
26	1 11	+ 2.3	59.2	16.1	192	67	38	23.4	0 46	0 44	7 11	13 50	13 55
27	2 04	+ 7.1	58.9	16.1	204	67	28	24.4	1 11	1 05	8 02	15 08	15 17
28	2 58	+11.5	58.6	16.0	216	69	18	25.4	1 38	1 28	8 54	16 24	16 38
29	3 53	+15.2	58.3	15.9	228	72	10	26.4	2 09	1 55	9 48	17 38	17 55
30	4 49	+18.1	57.8	15.8	240	74	5	27.4	2 45	2 27	10 42	18 47	19 06

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m				h m	°	'		h m		
1	5 14	22.0	12 4	12 35	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			16	4 45	18 0	11 7	11 08	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		
4	5 08	21.0	12 1	12 17				19	4 44	17.9	11 11	10 55			
7	5 02	20.0	12 0	11 59				22	4 45	18.0	10 16	10 45			
10	4 55	19.2	12 1	11 41				25	4 49	18.3	9 22	10 37			
13	4 49	18.5	12 4	11 23				28	4 56	18.9	9 28	10 33			
16	4 45	18.0	11 7	11 08				31	5 05	19.6	8 35	10 31			

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		
						52°	56°								52°	56°	
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m			h m	°	'		h m			
1	6 47	24.7	12 85	14 12	21 54	22 14		1	2 01	11.4	5 95	9 25	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation				
6	7 13	24.2	13 83	14 18	21 57	22 16		6	2 16	12.7	5 95	9 20					
11	7 39	23.4	13 82	14 24	21 58	22 16		11	2 30	14.0	5 94	9 14					
16	8 04	22.3	13 80	14 30	21 56	22 13		16	2 44	15.1	5 94	9 09					
21	8 29	21.0	14 79	14 35	21 53	22 08		21	2 59	16.3	5 94	9 04					
26	8 53	19.5	14 77	14 39	21 48	22 01		26	3 13	17.3	5 94	8 58					
31	9 17	17.7	14 76	14 43	21 42	21 53		31	3 28	18.3	5 93	8 53					

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	3 59	8 16	3 50	8 19	3 47	8 26	3 35	8 32	3 41	8 49	3 55	8 48
2	3 49	8 08	3 59	8 17	3 50	8 20	3 46	8 27	3 34	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 54	8 49
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 18	3 49	8 21	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 39	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 19	3 48	8 22	3 45	8 30	3 33	8 36	3 38	8 53	3 53	8 52
5	3 46	8 11	3 56	8 20	3 47	8 23	3 44	8 31	3 32	8 37	3 37	8 54	3 52	8 53
6	3 46	8 12	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 39	3 35	8 56	3 50	8 55
8	3 45	8 14	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 58	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 29	8 42	3 34	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 25	3 45	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 36	3 27	8 43	3 32	9 00	3 48	8 58
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
14	3 43	8 18	3 53	8 28	3 44	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 01
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 43	8 42	3 30	8 49	3 35	9 06	3 51	9 04

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 52	8.3	1 33	1 44	6 15	20 56	17.9	0 37	1 00	4 19
11	22 55	8.1	0 55	1 06	5 39	20 55	18.0	23 53	0 21	3 39
21	22 57	7.9	0 17	0 27	5 01	20 53	18.2	23 13	23 37	2 58
31	22 58	7.9	23 35	23 45	4 23	20 51	18.3	22 33	22 57	2 17

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	9 56.9	13 18	17 18	23 20	23 24	14 38.1	13 31	21 58	1 35	1 12
11	9 57.9	13 12	16 40	22 41	22 45	14 37.3	13 27	21 18	0 55	0 32
21	9 59.3	13 04	16 02	22 03	22 07	14 36.6	13 24	20 38	0 16	23 49
31	10 01.0	12 55	15 24	21 24	21 28	14 36.0	13 22	19 58	23 32	23 09

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	
		 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° 23' 08"</i> 
1	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. CANADA DAY (1867)
2	M.	Sir William Bragg b. 1862**. Earl of Home b. 1903
3	Tu.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908
4	W.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776)
5	Th.	Cecil Rhodes b. 1853
6	F.	Edward VI d. 1553. Sedgemoor 1685
7	S.	St. Thomas More d. 1535. Sheridan d. 1816
8	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Shelley d. 1822
9	M.	Caen captured 1944
10	Tu.	Lord Fisher d. 1920. Albert Chevalier d. 1923
11	W.	Lord Tedder b. 1890. Paul Nash d. 1946
12	Th.	Alexander Hamilton d. 1804. Col. Dreyfus d. 1935
13	F.	Treaty of Berlin 1878. Clifford Bax b. 1886
14	S.	FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE. Robert Birley b. 1903
15	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. St. Swithin's Day
16	M.	Hilaire Belloc d. 1953. J. P. Marquand d. 1960
17	Tu.	Adam Smith d. 1790. Sir Alfred Munnings d. 1959
18	W.	Watteau d. 1721. Jane Austen d. 1817
19	Th.	Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. A. J. Cronin b. 1896
20	F.	Andrew Lang d. 1912. Sir Edmund Hillary b. 1919
21	S.	Belgian Independence Day (1831)
22	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. St. Mary Magdalen
23	M.	Viset. Alanbrooke b. 1883. Cordell Hull d. 1955
24	Tu.	Sacha Guitry d. 1957
25	W.	St. James. A. E. Matthews d. 1960
26	Th.	C. G. Jung b. 1875. Peter Thorneycroft b. 1909
27	F.	Korean Truce signed 1953
28	S.	Bismarck d. 1898. Selwyn Lloyd b. 1904
29	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. Van Gogh d. 1890
30	M.	Henry Moore b. 1898. Walter Lindrum d. 1960
31	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END

PHENOMENA

July 1^d 12^h. Mercury at greatest western elongation (22').

4^d. Earth at aphelion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,400,000 miles) from the Sun.

5^d 07^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° 6' N.

18^d 13^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 7' S.

20^d 18^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

27^d 04^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° N.

29^d 15^h. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

31^d. Annular eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

31^d 19^h. Saturn at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
June	1 24	June	15 23
July	1 22	July	16 21
Aug.	1 20	Aug.	16 19

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d h	d h
2 15	19 20
5 12	22 17
8 09	25 14
11 06	28 10
14 02	31 07
16 23	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.	1 23 52
☾ First Quarter	9 23 39
● Full Moon.	17 11 41
☾ Last Quarter.	24 4 18
● New Moon.	31 12 24

d h
Apogee (251,290 miles) ... 8 12
Perigee (226,940 ") ... 20 10
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 130°.

See note on Summer Time, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

July 1. Special Session for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15).

5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.

8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.

12. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.

15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."

21. Belgian Independence Day (1831).

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 15-8		Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set			
				52°	56°		52°	56°		
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s.	h m
1	6 37 49	23 09	— 3 33	3 43	3 17	12 04	20 23	20 49	18 34 16	5 24 51
2	6 41 58	23 06	— 3 45	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49	18 38 13	5 20 55
3	6 46 06	23 01	— 3 56	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 22	20 48	18 42 09	5 16 59
4	6 50 13	22 56	— 4 08	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48	18 46 06	5 13 03
5	6 54 21	22 51	— 4 19	3 46	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47	18 50 02	5 09 07
6	6 58 28	22 46	— 4 29	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46	18 53 59	5 05 11
7	7 02 35	22 40	— 4 39	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 20	20 46	18 57 55	5 01 15
8	7 06 41	22 33	— 4 49	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45	19 01 52	4 57 19
9	7 10 47	22 27	— 4 59	3 50	3 25	12 05	20 19	20 44	19 05 48	4 53 23
10	7 14 53	22 20	— 5 08	3 51	3 26	12 05	20 18	20 43	19 09 45	4 49 27
11	7 18 58	22 12	— 5 16	3 52	3 28	12 05	20 18	20 42	19 13 42	4 45 32
12	7 23 03	22 04	— 5 24	3 53	3 29	12 05	20 17	20 41	19 17 38	4 41 36
13	7 27 07	21 56	— 5 32	3 54	3 30	12 06	20 16	20 40	19 21 35	4 37 40
14	7 31 10	21 47	— 5 39	3 55	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 39	19 25 31	4 33 44
15	7 35 14	21 38	— 5 46	3 57	3 33	12 06	20 14	20 37	19 29 28	4 29 48
16	7 39 17	21 29	— 5 52	3 58	3 35	12 06	20 13	20 36	19 33 24	4 25 52
17	7 43 19	21 19	— 5 58	3 59	3 36	12 06	20 12	20 35	19 37 21	4 21 56
18	7 47 20	21 09	— 6 03	4 00	3 38	12 06	20 11	20 33	19 41 17	4 18 00
19	7 51 22	20 59	— 6 08	4 02	3 39	12 06	20 10	20 32	19 45 14	4 14 04
20	7 55 22	20 48	— 6 12	4 03	3 41	12 06	20 09	20 30	19 49 11	4 10 08
21	7 59 22	20 37	— 6 15	4 04	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 29	19 53 07	4 06 12
22	8 03 22	20 25	— 6 18	4 06	3 44	12 06	20 06	20 27	19 57 04	4 02 16
23	8 07 21	20 13	— 6 21	4 07	3 46	12 06	20 05	20 26	20 01 00	3 58 21
24	8 11 19	20 01	— 6 23	4 08	3 48	12 06	20 04	20 24	20 04 57	3 54 25
25	8 15 17	19 49	— 6 24	4 10	3 49	12 06	20 02	20 22	20 08 53	3 50 29
26	8 19 15	19 36	— 6 25	4 11	3 51	12 06	20 01	20 21	20 12 50	3 46 33
27	8 23 12	19 23	— 6 25	4 12	3 53	12 06	19 59	20 19	20 16 46	3 42 37
28	8 27 08	19 09	— 6 25	4 14	3 54	12 06	19 58	20 17	20 20 43	3 38 41
29	8 31 03	18 55	— 6 24	4 16	3 56	12 06	19 56	20 15	20 24 40	3 34 45
30	8 34 58	18 41	— 6 22	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 55	20 13	20 28 36	3 30 49
31	8 38 53	18 27	— 6 20	4 19	4 00	12 06	19 53	20 11	20 32 33	3 26 53

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	July 1			July 11			July 21			July 31		
°	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	48	124	T.A.N.	46	116	T.A.N.	44	107	T.A.N.	41	98	180
56	61	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	58	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	53	144	T.A.N.	49	122	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, although at greatest western elongation (22°) on the 1st, is not really suitably placed for observation.

VENUS, magnitude -3.6, remains a prominent feature of the evening skies. It is in Leo throughout the month. The Moon passes Venus on the morning of the 5th so that the two bodies will be seen in the same part of the sky on the evenings of the 4th and 5th. On the evening of the 11th Venus approaches Regulus, and passes 1° 1' N. of this star later in the night.

MARS is becoming a morning star, magnitude +1.4, low on the east-north-east horizon at the beginning of civil twilight. The Moon passes 4° S. of Mars on the morning of the 27th. Mars is moving through Taurus and care must be taken to avoid confusion with Aldebaran, magnitude

+1.1, which like Mars, has a reddish colour. The track of Mars takes it north of Aldebaran, between this star and the Pleiades.

JUPITER is a morning star, magnitude -2.3. On the 3rd it reaches its first stationary point almost exactly halfway between α Pegasi and Fomalhaut. It is retrograding in Aquarius and is a conspicuous object in the southern skies before dawn. The Moon is near Jupiter on the mornings of the 20th and 21st.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.5, and is retrograding in Capricornus. It reaches opposition on the 31st. Titan, Saturn's largest satellite, is observable in small telescopes, its magnitude being +8. The Moon is near on the morning of the 18th.

ECLIPSE. An annular eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 31st but it is not visible from the British Isles.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 45	+19.9	57.3	15.6	253	73	1	28.4	3 28	3 08	11 36	19 47	20 08
2	6 41	+20.5	56.8	15.5	265	183	0	0.0	4 19	3 58	12 30	20 39	20 59
3	7 37	+20.1	56.2	15.3	277	286	1	1.0	5 16	4 56	13 22	21 21	21 40
4	8 30	+18.6	55.6	15.2	289	285	4	2.0	6 19	6 01	14 12	21 56	22 11
5	9 21	+16.3	55.1	15.0	302	287	9	3.0	7 23	7 09	15 00	22 24	22 36
6	10 10	+13.3	54.7	14.9	314	289	16	4.0	8 29	8 18	15 45	22 48	22 57
7	10 57	+9.8	54.4	14.8	326	291	23	5.0	9 34	9 27	16 28	23 10	23 15
8	11 43	+5.9	54.2	14.8	338	292	32	6.0	10 38	10 35	17 10	23 30	23 31
9	12 27	+1.8	54.2	14.8	351	293	41	7.0	11 43	11 43	17 52	23 49	23 47
10	13 12	-2.3	54.4	14.8	3	292	50	8.0	12 48	12 52	18 34		
11	13 57	-6.4	54.7	14.9	15	291	60	9.0	13 54	14 01	19 17	0 09	0 04
12	14 44	-10.3	55.2	15.1	27	290	69	10.0	15 01	15 12	20 03	0 32	0 23
13	15 32	-13.9	55.9	15.2	40	287	78	11.0	16 09	16 24	20 52	0 57	0 44
14	16 24	-16.9	56.6	15.4	52	284	86	12.0	17 17	17 36	21 44	1 28	1 12
15	17 18	-19.1	57.4	15.6	64	281	92	13.0	18 23	18 43	22 39	2 06	1 47
16	18 16	-20.3	58.2	15.9	76	277	97	14.0	19 22	19 43	23 37	2 54	2 33
17	19 15	-20.4	58.9	16.0	88	279	100	15.0	20 13	20 33		3 53	3 32
18	20 15	-19.1	59.4	16.2	101	72	100	16.0	20 56	21 12	0 35	5 02	4 43
19	21 15	-16.6	59.8	16.3	113	74	97	17.0	21 31	21 44	1 33	6 18	6 03
20	22 13	-13.1	60.0	16.4	125	72	92	18.0	22 01	22 09	2 30	7 38	7 27
21	23 10	-8.7	60.0	16.4	137	70	84	19.0	22 27	22 31	3 24	8 59	8 53
22	0 05	-3.9	59.8	16.3	149	69	74	20.0	22 52	22 52	4 17	10 20	10 18
23	0 59	+1.1	59.5	16.2	162	69	63	21.0	23 17	23 12	5 09	11 39	11 42
24	1 52	+6.0	59.1	16.1	174	70	52	22.0	23 43	23 34	6 00	12 57	13 05
25	2 46	+10.5	58.6	16.0	186	72	41	23.0		23 59	6 51	14 13	14 25
26	3 40	+14.4	58.1	15.8	198	75	30	24.0	0 12		7 43	15 27	15 43
27	4 35	+17.4	57.6	15.7	210	78	21	25.0	0 45	0 29	8 36	16 36	16 55
28	5 30	+19.4	57.0	15.5	223	83	13	26.0	1 25	1 06	9 30	17 39	18 00
29	6 25	+20.4	56.5	15.4	235	87	7	27.0	2 12	1 51	10 23	18 33	18 54
30	7 20	+20.3	56.0	15.3	247	92	2	28.0	3 06	2 46	11 15	19 18	19 38
31	8 14	+19.2	55.6	15.1	259	96	0	29.0	4 06	3 48	12 06	19 56	20 12

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m		
1	5 05	19.6	8	35	10 31	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	6 35	23.0	6	78	11 04	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	5 18	20.4	7	43	10 32			19	7 00	23.1	5	86	11 17		
7	5 33	21.2	7	51	10 36			22	7 27	22.8	5	92	11 32		
10	5 51	22.0	6	60	10 43			25	7 54	22.2	5	98	11 48		
13	6 12	22.6	6	69	10 52			28	8 21	21.1	5	99	12 03		
16	6 35	23.0	6	78	11 04			31	8 47	19.7	5	99	12 17		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.	Transit
						52°	56°							
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m		h m	°			h m	h m
1	9 17	17.7	14	76	14 43	21 42	21 53	1	3 28	18.3	5	93	1 50	1 38
6	9 40	15.8	15	74	14 46	21 35	21 45	6	3 42	19.2	5	93	1 27	1 16
11	10 02	13.7	15	72	14 49	21 25	21 35	11	3 57	20.0	5	93	1 30	1 16
16	10 24	11.5	16	70	14 51	21 15	21 21	16	4 12	20.7	5	93	1 20	1 05
21	10 45	9.2	16	68	14 52	21 04	21 08	21	4 26	21.4	5	92	1 11	0 55
26	11 06	6.8	17	67	14 53	20 53	20 55	26	4 41	21.9	5	92	1 03	0 46
31	11 26	4.3	18	65	14 53	20 41	20 41	31	4 56	22.4	5	92	0 55	0 38

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 30	3 47	8 33	3 43	8 41	3 30	8 48	3 35	9 05	3 51	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 02
4	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
5	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
6	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 02	3 56	9 01
7	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 27	3 52	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 57	9 00
8	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 50	8 38	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 58	9 00
9	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 26	3 54	8 29	3 51	8 37	3 38	8 43	3 43	9 00	3 59	8 59
10	3 54	8 16	4 04	8 25	3 55	8 28	3 52	8 36	3 39	8 42	3 44	8 59	4 00	8 58
11	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 58	4 01	8 57
12	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 47	8 57	4 02	8 56
13	3 57	8 14	4 07	8 23	3 58	8 26	3 55	8 33	3 43	8 39	3 48	8 56	4 03	8 55
14	3 58	8 13	4 08	8 22	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 38	3 50	8 55	4 04	8 54
15	3 59	8 12	4 10	8 22	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 51	8 53	4 06	8 53
16	4 00	8 11	4 11	8 21	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 53	8 52	4 07	8 52
17	4 01	8 10	4 12	8 20	4 03	8 22	4 00	8 29	3 48	8 35	3 54	8 51	4 08	8 51
18	4 03	8 09	4 13	8 19	4 05	8 21	4 02	8 28	3 50	8 33	3 56	8 49	4 10	8 49
19	4 04	8 08	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 19	4 03	8 26	3 51	8 32	3 57	8 48	4 11	8 48
20	4 05	8 07	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 18	4 05	8 25	3 53	8 30	3 59	8 46	4 13	8 46
21	4 06	8 05	4 17	8 15	4 09	8 17	4 06	8 24	3 55	8 29	4 01	8 45	4 15	8 45
22	4 08	8 04	4 18	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 22	3 56	8 27	4 02	8 43	4 16	8 43
23	4 09	8 03	4 20	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 58	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 18	8 42
24	4 10	8 02	4 21	8 12	4 13	8 13	4 10	8 20	4 00	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 20	8 40
25	4 12	8 00	4 22	8 10	4 15	8 11	4 12	8 18	4 01	8 23	4 07	8 38	4 21	8 39
26	4 13	7 59	4 24	8 09	4 16	8 10	4 13	8 17	4 03	8 21	4 09	8 37	4 23	8 37
27	4 14	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 17	8 08	4 14	8 15	4 04	8 19	4 11	8 35	4 24	8 35
28	4 16	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 19	8 07	4 16	8 14	4 06	8 18	4 12	8 33	4 26	8 34
29	4 18	7 54	4 28	8 04	4 21	8 05	4 18	8 12	4 08	8 16	4 14	8 31	4 28	9 32
30	4 19	7 53	4 29	8 03	4 22	8 04	4 19	8 10	4 09	8 14	4 16	8 29	4 29	8 30
31	4 21	7 51	4 31	8 01	4 24	8 02	4 21	8 09	4 11	8 12	4 18	8 27	4 31	8 29

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 58	7-9	23 35	23 45	4 23	20 51	18-3	22 33	22 57	2 17
11	22 58	8-0	22 55	23 06	3 43	20 49	18-5	21 53	22 17	1 35
21	22 56	8-2	22 16	22 26	3 02	20 46	18-7	21 12	21 37	0 53
31	22 53	8-5	21 35	21 46	2 20	20 43	18-9	20 31	20 56	0 10

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 46"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 13".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 01-0	12 55	15 24	21 24	21 28	14 36-0	13 22	19 58	23 32	23 09
11	10 02-8	12 45	14 47	20 46	20 50	14 35-6	13 21	19 19	22 53	22 30
21	10 04-9	12 34	14 10	20 08	20 11	14 35-5	13 21	18 39	22 13	21 50
31	10 07-1	12 21	13 32	19 30	19 33	14 35-5	13 21	18 00	21 34	21 11

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
		 Julius Caesar Augustus, formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude 150° up 23d 15h</i> 
1	W.	Lammas. M. R. James b. 1862**
2	Th.	Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891. A. Graham Bell d. 1922
3	F.	Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. Joseph Conrad d. 1924
4	S.	QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER BORN 1900
5	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M.	Transfiguration. Viset. Slim b. 1891
7	Tu.	Dr. Ralph Bunche b. 1904
8	W.	Lord Evershed b. 1899. Viset. Bracken d. 1958
9	Th.	Sir Bernard Partridge d. 1945
10	F.	President Hoover b. 1874. Treaty of Trianon 1821
11	S.	D. W. Brogan b. 1900. Andrew Carnegie d. 1919
12	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. Sir Hubert Gough b. 1870
13	M.	Sir J. Millais d. 1896. Florence Nightingale d. 1910
14	Tu.	Richard Jefferies d. 1887. Sir Landon Ronald d.
15	W.	PRINCESS ANNE BORN 1950 [1938
16	Th.	Georgette Heyer b. 1902. Earl Jowitt d. 1957
17	F.	Frederick the Great d. 1786. J. H. Whitney b. 1904
18	S.	Basil Cameron b. 1884. W. H. Hudson d. 1922
19	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Pascal d. 1662**
20	M.	Trotsky assassinated 1940
21	Tu.	PRINCESS MARGARET BORN 1930
22	W.	Debussy b. 1862**. Sir Oliver Lodge d. 1940
23	Th.	Venizelos b. 1864
24	F.	St Bartholomew. Lord Woolton b. 1883
25	S.	David Hume d. 1776. Paris liberated 1944
26	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Mark Hambourg d. 1960
27	M.	Marquess of Salisbury b. 1893. C. S. Forester b.
28	Tu.	Leigh Hunt d. 1869. General Botha d. 1919 [1899
29	W.	Maeterlinck b. 1862**. Vicki Baum d. 1960
30	Th.	John Gunther b. 1901. Sir J. J. Thomson d. 1940
31	F.	Harley Granville-Barker d. 1946

PHENOMENA

August 4^d 08^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.

14^d 19^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 9 S.

16^d 23^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

24^d 14^h. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.

24^d 22^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

31^d 15^h. Jupiter at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
July	1 24	July	16 23
Aug.	1 22	Aug.	16 21
Sept.	1 20	Sept.	15 19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d h		d h
3	04	20	09
6	01	23	06
8	22	26	03
11	19	28	23
14	15	31	20
17	12		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter.....	8 15 55
○ Full Moon.....	15 20 09
☾ Last Quarter.....	22 10 26
● New Moon.....	30 3 09

	d h
Apogee (251,870 miles) ...	5 06
Perigee (223,940 ..) ...	17 08

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 129°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.

2. British Caribbean Federation Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

6. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

13. Grouse shooting begins.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 15'.8			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	° ' ,	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s	
1	8 42 47	18 12	— 6 17	4 20	4 02	12 06	19 51	20 09	20 36 29	3 22 57	
2	8 46 40	17 57	— 6 14	4 22	4 04	12 06	19 50	20 07	20 40 26	3 19 01	
3	8 50 32	17 42	— 6 10	4 23	4 06	12 06	19 48	20 05	20 44 22	3 15 06	
4	8 54 24	17 26	— 6 05	4 25	4 07	12 06	19 46	20 03	20 48 19	3 11 10	
5	8 58 16	17 10	— 6 00	4 26	4 09	12 06	19 45	20 01	20 52 15	3 07 14	
6	9 02 06	16 54	— 5 54	4 28	4 11	12 06	19 43	19 59	20 56 12	3 03 18	
7	9 05 57	16 37	— 5 48	4 30	4 13	12 06	19 41	19 57	21 00 09	2 59 22	
8	9 09 46	16 21	— 5 41	4 31	4 15	12 06	19 39	19 55	21 04 05	2 55 26	
9	9 13 35	16 04	— 5 33	4 33	4 17	12 05	19 37	19 52	21 08 02	2 51 30	
10	9 17 23	15 46	— 5 25	4 34	4 19	12 05	19 35	19 50	21 11 58	2 47 34	
11	9 21 11	15 29	— 5 16	4 36	4 21	12 05	19 33	19 48	21 15 55	2 43 38	
12	9 24 58	15 11	— 5 07	4 38	4 23	12 05	19 32	19 46	21 19 51	2 39 42	
13	9 28 45	14 53	— 4 57	4 39	4 25	12 05	19 30	19 44	21 23 48	2 35 46	
14	9 32 31	14 35	— 4 46	4 41	4 27	12 05	19 28	19 41	21 27 44	2 31 51	
15	9 36 16	14 17	— 4 35	4 42	4 29	12 04	19 26	19 39	21 31 41	2 27 55	
16	9 40 01	13 58	— 4 23	4 44	4 31	12 04	19 24	19 37	21 35 38	2 23 59	
17	9 43 45	13 39	— 4 11	4 46	4 33	12 04	19 22	19 34	21 39 34	2 20 03	
18	9 47 29	13 20	— 3 59	4 47	4 35	12 04	19 20	19 32	21 43 31	2 16 07	
19	9 51 13	13 01	— 3 45	4 49	4 37	12 04	19 18	19 29	21 47 27	2 12 11	
20	9 54 55	12 41	— 3 32	4 50	4 39	12 03	19 15	19 27	21 51 24	2 08 15	
21	9 58 38	12 21	— 3 18	4 52	4 41	12 03	19 13	19 24	21 55 20	2 04 19	
22	10 02 20	12 01	— 3 03	4 54	4 43	12 03	19 11	19 22	21 59 17	2 00 23	
23	10 06 01	11 41	— 2 48	4 55	4 44	12 03	19 09	19 20	22 03 13	1 56 27	
24	10 09 42	11 21	— 2 32	4 57	4 46	12 02	19 07	19 17	22 07 10	1 52 32	
25	10 13 23	11 00	— 2 17	4 59	4 48	12 02	19 05	19 15	22 11 07	1 48 36	
26	10 17 03	10 40	— 2 00	5 00	4 50	12 02	19 02	19 12	22 15 03	1 44 40	
27	10 20 43	10 19	— 1 44	5 02	4 52	12 02	19 00	19 10	22 19 00	1 40 44	
28	10 24 23	9 58	— 1 27	5 04	4 54	12 01	18 58	19 07	22 22 56	1 36 48	
29	10 28 02	9 37	— 1 09	5 05	4 56	12 01	18 56	19 05	22 26 53	1 32 52	
30	10 31 41	9 15	— 0 51	5 07	4 58	12 01	18 54	19 02	22 30 49	1 28 56	
31	10 35 19	8 54	— 0 33	5 08	5 00	12 00	18 52	18 59	22 34 46	1 25 00	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Aug. 1			Aug. 11			Aug. 21			Aug. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	41	97	177	39	89	153	37	83	138	35	79	127
56	48	120	T.A.N.	45	106	205	42	96	166	40	89	147

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unobservable.

VENUS is still a brilliant evening star, magnitude -3.8. During the month its direct motion takes it south of the equator in the constellation of Virgo, and, to the naked eye, it will almost obliterate Spica on the evening of the 30th. In fact, a few hours after setting here, Venus passes only 0° 02 S. of this star. The Moon will be near Venus on the 3rd and 4th.

MARS is a morning star, magnitude +1.3, and during the month passes from Taurus into Gemini. It now becomes visible above the east-north-east horizon shortly after midnight. Early on the morning of the 25th Mars will be seen to be only a few degrees above the Moon.

JUPITER is a conspicuous morning star, magnitude -2.4, and is visible nearly all night, reaching opposition on the 31st. On the late evening of the

16th the Moon passes 1° S. of Jupiter. The four Galilean moons of Jupiter are readily observable in small telescopes.

SATURN is now an evening star, magnitude +0.4, and by the end of the month it is not visible after 01h. With its system of rings Saturn presents a beautiful and unique telescopic sight. The Moon passes less than a degree north of Saturn in the early evening of the 14th.

OCCULTATION. An occultation of Aldebaran is visible from Scotland on the morning of the 23rd. See p. 146 for details. Although no occultation will be visible further south the grazing passage of the Moon with respect to the star will be an interesting spectacle.

METEORS. The maximum of the Perseid meteor shower occurs on the 11th and 12th though before midnight the Moon interferes with observation. The early hours of the 12th, after moonset, should provide the best visual display of the year.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°			d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 06	+17 1	55.1	15.0	272	282	0	0.5	5 10	4 54	12 54	20 26	20 39
2	9 55	+14.3	54.7	14.9	284	285	2	1.5	6 15	6 03	13 40	20 52	21 02
3	10 43	+10.9	54.4	14.8	296	287	6	2.5	7 21	7 12	14 24	21 14	21 21
4	11 29	+7.2	54.2	14.8	308	289	11	3.5	8 25	8 20	15 06	21 35	21 38
5	12 13	+3.1	54.1	14.7	321	290	18	4.5	9 30	9 29	15 48	21 54	21 54
6	12 58	1.0	54.1	14.8	333	290	26	5.5	10 34	10 37	16 29	22 14	22 10
7	13 42	5.1	54.3	14.8	345	289	34	6.5	11 39	11 45	17 12	22 35	22 27
8	14 28	9.0	54.7	14.9	357	288	44	7.5	12 45	12 55	17 56	22 58	22 47
9	15 15	+12.7	55.2	15.0	368	286	53	8.5	13 51	14 05	18 42	23 26	23 11
10	16 04	+15.8	55.9	15.2	378	282	63	9.5	14 58	15 15	19 32	..	23 42
11	16 57	+18.3	56.7	15.4	387	278	73	10.5	16 04	16 24	20 24	0 00	..
12	17 52	+20.0	57.6	15.7	395	274	82	11.5	17 06	17 27	21 20	0 42	0 21
13	18 50	+20.5	58.5	15.9	401	268	89	12.5	18 01	18 22	22 18	1 30	1 13
14	19 50	+19.8	59.4	16.2	405	262	95	13.5	18 48	19 06	23 17	2 38	2 18
15	20 51	+17.8	60.1	16.4	407	254	99	14.5	19 27	19 43	..	3 52	3 35
16	21 51	+14.6	60.6	16.5	405	244	100	15.5	20 01	20 10	0 16	5 13	5 00
17	22 49	+10.4	60.8	16.6	400	231	98	16.5	20 29	20 34	1 13	6 36	6 28
18	23 47	+5.6	60.8	16.6	393	215	93	17.5	20 55	20 56	2 08	8 00	7 56
19	0 43	-0.4	60.5	16.5	383	197	86	18.5	21 20	21 17	3 02	9 22	9 24
20	1 38	+4.7	60.0	16.3	371	177	76	19.5	21 46	21 39	3 55	10 43	10 49
21	2 32	+9.4	59.3	16.2	356	156	66	20.5	22 15	22 03	4 47	12 02	12 13
22	3 27	+13.5	58.6	16.0	339	134	55	21.5	22 47	22 31	5 40	13 18	13 32
23	4 22	+16.8	57.9	15.8	320	110	44	22.5	23 25	23 06	6 33	14 29	14 47
24	5 17	+19.1	57.2	15.6	299	84	33	23.5	..	23 49	7 26	15 33	15 54
25	6 12	+20.3	56.5	15.4	275	59	24	24.5	0 09	..	8 19	16 30	16 51
26	7 07	+20.5	56.0	15.2	249	27	16	25.5	1 01	0 40	9 11	17 17	17 37
27	8 00	+19.6	55.5	15.1	229	100	9	26.5	1 59	1 39	10 02	17 57	18 14
28	8 52	+17.7	55.0	15.0	205	106	4	27.5	3 01	2 44	10 50	18 29	18 43
29	9 42	+15.1	54.6	14.9	178	115	1	28.5	4 05	3 51	11 36	18 56	19 07
30	10 30	+11.9	54.4	14.8	148	169	0	29.5	5 10	5 00	12 21	19 19	19 26
31	11 16	+8.2	54.1	14.8	115	275	1	0.9	6 15	6 09	13 04	19 40	19 44

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m						h m	h m	h m
1	8 56	19.2	5.99		12 21	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	10 44	+9.1	5.86		13 10	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	9 20	17.4	5.98		12 34			19	11 02	+6.9	5.84		13 16		
7	9 43	15.5	5.95		12 45			22	11 19	+4.7	5.80		13 21		
10	10 05	13.4	5.91		12 54			25	11 36	+2.5	6.77		13 25		
13	10 25	11.3	5.89		13 03			28	11 51	+0.4	6.74		13 28		
16	10 44	9.1	5.86		13 10			31	12 05	-1.6	6.71		13 31		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	11 30	+3.8	18.64		14 53	20 38	20 37
6	11 49	+1.3	19.62		14 53	20 25	20 22
11	12 09	-1.2	19.60		14 53	20 12	20 07
16	12 28	-3.7	20.58		14 52	19 58	19 51
21	12 46	-6.2	21.56		14 51	19 44	19 35
26	13 05	-8.6	22.53		14 50	19 29	19 17
31	13 23	-10.9	24.51		14 48	19 13	18 59

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	4 58	22.5	5.92		0 53	0 36	8 22
6	5 13	22.9	5.91		0 46	0 28	8 16
11	5 27	23.2	5.91		0 38	0 20	8 11
16	5 42	23.4	5.91		0 32	0 14	8 06
21	5 56	23.6	5.91		0 25	0 06	8 00
26	6 10	23.6	5.90		0 18	23 58	7 54
31	6 24	23.6	6.90		0 13	23 53	7 49

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 22	7 49	4 32	7 59	4 25	8 00	4 23	8 07	4 13	8 10	4 20	8 25	4 33	8 27
2	4 24	7 48	4 34	7 58	4 27	7 59	4 24	8 05	4 15	8 08	4 22	8 23	4 34	8 25
3	4 25	7 46	4 35	7 56	4 28	7 57	4 26	8 03	4 17	8 06	4 24	8 21	4 36	8 23
4	4 27	7 44	4 37	7 54	4 30	7 55	4 28	8 01	4 18	8 04	4 25	8 19	4 38	8 21
5	4 28	7 43	4 38	7 53	4 31	7 54	4 29	7 59	4 20	8 02	4 27	8 17	4 39	8 19
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 51	4 33	7 52	4 31	7 57	4 22	8 00	4 29	8 15	4 41	8 17
7	4 32	7 39	4 42	7 49	4 35	7 50	4 33	7 55	4 24	7 58	4 31	8 13	4 43	8 15
8	4 33	7 37	4 43	7 47	4 36	7 48	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 33	8 11	4 45	8 13
9	4 35	7 36	4 45	7 45	4 38	7 46	4 36	7 51	4 27	7 54	4 35	8 08	4 47	8 10
10	4 36	7 34	4 46	7 43	4 39	7 44	4 38	7 49	4 29	7 52	4 37	8 06	4 49	8 08
11	4 38	7 32	4 48	7 41	4 41	7 42	4 40	7 47	4 31	7 50	4 39	8 04	4 51	8 06
12	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 40	4 43	7 40	4 42	7 45	4 33	7 48	4 41	8 02	4 53	8 04
13	4 41	7 29	4 51	7 38	4 44	7 38	4 43	7 43	4 35	7 46	4 43	8 00	4 54	8 02
14	4 42	7 27	4 52	7 36	4 46	7 36	4 45	7 41	4 37	7 43	4 45	7 57	4 56	8 00
15	4 44	7 25	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 34	4 47	7 39	4 39	7 41	4 47	7 55	4 58	7 58
16	4 46	7 23	4 56	7 32	4 50	7 32	4 49	7 37	4 41	7 39	4 49	7 53	5 00	7 56
17	4 47	7 21	4 57	7 30	4 52	7 30	4 51	7 35	4 43	7 37	4 51	7 51	5 02	7 54
18	4 48	7 19	4 58	7 28	4 53	7 28	4 52	7 33	4 44	7 34	4 52	7 48	5 03	7 51
19	4 50	7 17	5 00	7 26	4 55	7 26	4 54	7 31	4 46	7 32	4 54	7 46	5 05	7 49
20	4 52	7 14	5 02	7 24	4 56	7 23	4 55	7 28	4 48	7 30	4 56	7 44	5 07	7 47
21	4 53	7 12	5 03	7 22	4 58	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 50	7 27	4 58	7 41	5 09	7 44
22	4 55	7 10	5 05	7 20	5 00	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 52	7 25	5 00	7 39	5 10	7 42
23	4 56	7 08	5 06	7 18	5 01	7 17	5 00	7 22	4 53	7 23	5 01	7 37	5 12	7 40
24	4 58	7 06	5 08	7 16	5 03	7 15	5 02	7 20	4 55	7 20	5 03	7 34	5 14	7 38
25	5 00	7 04	5 10	7 14	5 05	7 13	5 04	7 17	4 57	7 18	5 05	7 32	5 16	7 35
26	5 01	7 01	5 11	7 11	5 06	7 10	5 06	7 15	4 59	7 15	5 07	7 29	5 18	7 33
27	5 03	6 59	5 13	7 09	5 08	7 08	5 07	7 13	5 01	7 13	5 09	7 27	5 19	7 31
28	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
29	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 12	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
30	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 13	7 06	5 07	7 06	5 15	7 19	5 25	7 23
31	5 09	6 51	5 19	7 01	5 14	7 00	5 14	7 02	5 08	7 03	5 17	7 16	5 27	7 20

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 53	8.5	21 31	21 42	1 16	20 43	18.9	0 06	3 41	3 16
11	22 49	8.9	20 50	21 02	1 33	20 40	19.1	23 20	2 58	2 32
21	22 45	9.4	20 09	20 21	0 49	20 37	19.3	22 37	2 14	1 48
31	22 40	9.9	19 28	19 41	0 05	20 34	19.5	21 56	1 31	1 05

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 49"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 14".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 07.3	12 20	13 29	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		14 35.5	13 23	17 56	21 30	21 07
11	10 09.6	12 07	12 52			14 35.8	13 23	17 17	20 50	20 27
21	10 12.0	11 54	12 15			14 36.3	13 26	16 38	20 11	19 48
31	10 14.4	11 41	11 38			14 37.0	13 30	16 00	19 32	19 09

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day OF Week	
		 Septem (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.  <i>Sun's Longitude 180° \simeq 23^d 13^h</i>
1	S.	Louis XIV d. 1715. W. W. Jacobs d. 1943
2	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. Fire of London 1666
3	M.	Britain at War 1939. Lord Wigram d. 1960
4	Tu.	French Republic proclaimed 1870
5	W.	Auguste Comte d. 1857
6	Th.	Lord Birkett b. 1883. Reginald McKenna d. 1943
7	F.	Queen Elizabeth I b. 1533. Bernard Darwin b. 1876
8	S.	King Feisal I d. 1933. Richard Strauss d. 1949
9	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. Flodden 1513
10	M.	W. S. Blunt d. 1922. Sir Harold Gillies d. 1960
11	Tu.	Viset. Byng of Vimy b. 1862**. O. Henry b. 1862**
12	W.	Blücher d. 1819. Guizot d. 1874
13	Th.	Quebec 1759. Charles James Fox d. 1806
14	F.	Jack Hawkins b. 1910. T. G. Masaryk d. 1937
15	S.	William Huskisson d. 1830
16	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Leopold Amery d. 1955
17	M.	James II d. 1701. Stirling Moss b. 1929
18	Tu.	Hazlitt d. 1830. Greta Garbo b. 1905
19	W.	Poitiers 1356. Richard Porson d. 1808
20	Th.	Valmy 1792. Upton Sinclair b. 1878
21	F.	St. Matthew. Sir Walter Scott d. 1832
22	S.	Zutphen 1586. Ian Hay d. 1952
23	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. Sigmund Freud d.
24	M.	Sir Alan Herbert b. 1890 [1939]
25	Tu.	William Faulkner b. 1897
26	W.	W. H. Davies d. 1940. Preb. Carlile d. 1942
27	Th.	Louis Botha b. 1862**. Sylvia Pankhurst d. 1960
28	F.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895 [1931]
29	S.	St. Michael and All Angels. Sir William Orpen d.
30	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Birkenhead d. 1930

PHENOMENA

September 1^d 05^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 6° S.

2^d 20^h. Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

3^d 02^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 8° S.

3^d 19^h. Venus at greatest eastern elongation (46°).

10^d 23^h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (27°).

11^d 03^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° S.

13^d 04^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

22^d 13^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

23^d 13^h. Autumnal Equinox.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Aug. 1 24	Aug. 16 23	
Sept. 1 23	Sept. 15 21	
Oct. 1 20	Oct. 16 19	

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d h	d h
3 17	18 01	
6 14	20 22	
9 11	23 19	
12 07	26 16	
15 04	29 12	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter.....	7 6 44
☾ Full Moon.....	14 4 11
☾ Last Quarter.....	20 19 36
● New Moon.....	28 19 39

	d h
Apogee (252,460 miles)...	1 19
Perigee (222,000 ")...	14 16
Apogee (252,690 ")...	29 01

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 127°.

See note on Summer Time, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.

8. Malta's National Day (1565).

14. Harvest Moon.

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.

— Jewish New Year (A.M. 5723).

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN										s.d. 15'9		Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set							
				52°	56°		52°	56°						
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m				
1	10 38 57	+8 32	- 0 15	5 10	5 02	12 00	18 49	18 57	22 38 42	1 21 04				
2	10 42 35	+8 11	+ 0 04	5 12	5 04	12 00	18 47	18 54	22 42 39	1 17 08				
3	10 46 12	+7 49	+ 0 23	5 13	5 06	11 59	18 45	18 52	22 46 36	1 13 12				
4	10 49 50	+7 27	+ 0 42	5 15	5 08	11 59	18 42	18 49	22 50 32	1 09 17				
5	10 53 27	+7 05	+ 1 02	5 16	5 10	11 59	18 40	18 46	22 54 29	1 05 21				
6	10 57 03	+6 42	+ 1 22	5 18	5 12	11 58	18 38	18 44	22 58 25	1 01 25				
7	11 00 40	+6 20	+ 1 42	5 20	5 14	11 58	18 36	18 41	23 02 22	0 57 29				
8	11 04 16	+5 58	+ 2 02	5 22	5 16	11 58	18 33	18 39	23 06 18	0 53 33				
9	11 07 52	+5 35	+ 2 23	5 23	5 18	11 57	18 31	18 36	23 10 15	0 49 37				
10	11 11 28	+5 12	+ 2 44	5 25	5 20	11 57	18 28	18 33	23 14 11	0 45 41				
11	11 15 03	+4 50	+ 3 05	5 26	5 22	11 57	18 26	18 31	23 18 08	0 41 45				
12	11 18 39	+4 27	+ 3 26	5 28	5 24	11 56	18 24	18 28	23 22 05	0 37 49				
13	11 22 14	+4 04	+ 3 47	5 30	5 26	11 56	18 22	18 25	23 26 01	0 33 53				
14	11 25 50	+3 41	+ 4 08	5 31	5 28	11 56	18 19	18 23	23 29 58	0 29 57				
15	11 29 25	+3 18	+ 4 29	5 33	5 30	11 55	18 17	18 20	23 33 54	0 26 02				
16	11 33 00	+2 55	+ 4 51	5 35	5 32	11 55	18 15	18 17	23 37 51	0 22 06				
17	11 36 35	+2 32	+ 5 12	5 36	5 34	11 55	18 12	18 15	23 41 47	0 18 10				
18	11 40 10	+2 09	+ 5 34	5 38	5 36	11 54	18 10	18 12	23 45 44	0 14 14				
19	11 43 45	+1 46	+ 5 55	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 08	18 09	23 49 40	0 10 18				
20	11 47 21	+1 22	+ 6 16	5 41	5 39	11 54	18 05	18 07	23 53 37	0 06 22				
21	11 50 56	+0 59	+ 6 38	5 43	5 41	11 53	18 03	18 04	23 57 33	{ 0 02 26 23 58 30				
22	11 54 31	+0 36	+ 6 59	5 44	5 43	11 53	18 00	18 01	0 01 30	23 54 34				
23	11 58 07	+0 12	+ 7 20	5 46	5 45	11 52	17 58	17 59	0 05 27	23 50 38				
24	12 01 42	-0 11	+ 7 41	5 48	5 47	11 52	17 56	17 56	0 09 23	23 46 42				
25	12 05 18	-0 34	+ 8 02	5 49	5 49	11 52	17 54	17 53	0 13 20	23 42 47				
26	12 08 54	-0 58	+ 8 22	5 51	5 51	11 51	17 51	17 51	0 17 16	23 38 51				
27	12 12 30	-1 21	+ 8 43	5 53	5 53	11 51	17 49	17 48	0 21 13	23 34 55				
28	12 16 06	-1 45	+ 9 03	5 54	5 55	11 51	17 46	17 45	0 25 09	23 30 59				
29	12 19 43	-2 08	+ 9 23	5 56	5 57	11 50	17 44	17 43	0 29 06	23 27 03				
30	12 23 20	-2 31	+ 9 43	5 58	5 59	11 50	17 42	17 40	0 33 02	23 23 07				

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Sept. 1			Sept. 11			Sept. 21			Sept. 30		
°	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	35	79	127	34	76	120	34	74	115	34	73	113
56	39	89	146	38	84	135	37	82	129	37	80	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unfavourably placed for observation from these latitudes even though it attains its greatest eastern elongation (27°) on the 10th.

VENUS is still a brilliant evening star, magnitude -4.1, reaching greatest eastern elongation (46°) on the 3rd. Its rapid southward movement in declination, however, means that it will only be visible low in the south-western sky for a short while after sunset. The Moon will be in the same part of the sky as Venus on the evenings of the 2d and 3rd.

MARS is a morning star, magnitude +1.2, and is now visible by midnight. Mars is in Gemini and by the end of the month it reaches a position 6° S. of Pollux. The Moon is near on the mornings of the 22d and 23rd.

JUPITER is now a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -2.4. The gibbous Moon is near Jupiter on the evenings of the 12th and 13th.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.7, though its southern declination (-20°) means that it never reaches any great altitude above the horizon. It has scarcely attained an altitude of 20° above our horizon since 1956 but conditions for observation will now improve gradually over the next decade. A close conjunction with the Moon occurs on the night of the 10th-11th.

ZODIACAL LIGHT: Under good conditions the morning cone may be seen in the eastern sky before twilight begins, from the beginning of the month to the 13th and again from the 28th onwards. This is the best time of the year to observe the zodiacal light in the mornings.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	12 01	+ 4.2	54.0	14.7	290	283	3	1.9	7 20	7 17	13 45	19 59	20 00
2	12 45	+ 0.1	54.0	14.7	303	286	7	2.9	8 24	8 25	14 27	20 19	20 16
3	13 30	- 4.0	54.1	14.7	315	286	13	3.9	9 28	9 33	15 09	20 39	20 32
4	14 14	- 8.0	54.3	14.8	327	286	20	4.9	10 33	10 42	15 52	21 01	20 51
5	15 00	- 11.7	54.6	14.9	339	284	28	5.9	11 39	11 51	16 36	21 26	21 13
6	15 48	- 15.0	55.1	15.0	351	281	37	6.9	12 44	13 00	17 23	21 56	21 40
7	16 39	- 17.7	55.8	15.2	4	278	47	7.9	13 49	14 08	18 13	22 34	22 14
8	17 32	- 19.6	56.6	15.4	16	273	57	8.9	14 51	15 12	19 06	23 20	22 59
9	18 27	- 20.5	57.5	15.7	28	268	68	9.9	15 48	16 09	20 02	...	23 56
10	19 25	- 20.3	58.4	15.9	40	263	77	10.9	16 38	16 58	20 59	0 17	...
11	20 24	- 18.9	59.4	16.2	52	257	86	11.9	17 20	17 36	21 57	1 25	1 06
12	21 24	- 16.2	60.3	16.4	65	251	93	12.9	17 56	18 08	22 55	2 42	2 26
13	22 23	- 12.4	60.9	16.6	77	242	98	13.9	18 26	18 34	23 52	4 01	3 54
14	23 22	- 7.7	61.3	16.7	89	194	100	14.9	18 54	18 57	...	5 29	5 23
15	0 10	- 2.5	61.4	16.7	101	86	99	15.9	19 20	19 19	0 47	6 55	6 54
16	1 16	- 2.8	61.1	16.6	113	78	95	16.9	19 46	19 41	1 42	8 19	8 23
17	2 13	- 7.9	60.5	16.5	125	77	88	17.9	20 14	20 04	2 37	9 43	9 51
18	3 09	- 12.4	59.8	16.3	138	78	79	18.9	20 46	20 32	3 31	11 03	11 16
19	4 06	- 16.1	58.9	16.1	150	81	69	19.9	21 23	21 05	4 26	12 18	12 35
20	5 03	- 18.8	58.0	15.8	162	85	59	20.9	22 06	21 46	5 21	13 27	13 47
21	5 59	- 20.3	57.1	15.6	174	90	48	21.9	22 56	22 35	6 15	14 27	14 48
22	6 54	- 20.7	56.4	15.4	186	95	38	22.9	23 52	23 32	7 08	15 17	15 38
23	7 48	- 20.0	55.7	15.2	199	100	28	23.9	...	...	7 59	15 59	16 17
24	8 40	- 18.4	55.1	15.0	211	105	20	24.9	0 53	0 35	8 48	16 32	16 48
25	9 30	- 15.9	54.7	14.9	223	110	13	25.9	1 57	1 42	9 34	17 01	17 13
26	10 18	- 12.8	54.3	14.8	235	115	7	26.9	3 02	2 50	10 19	17 24	17 33
27	11 04	- 9.2	54.1	14.7	248	121	3	27.9	4 06	3 59	11 02	17 46	17 51
28	11 49	- 5.3	54.0	14.7	260	136	1	28.9	5 11	5 07	11 44	18 05	18 07
29	12 34	- 1.1	53.9	14.7	272	227	0	0.2	6 16	6 16	12 26	18 24	18 22
30	13 18	- 3.1	54.0	14.7	284	272	1	1.2	7 20	7 24	13 07	18 44	18 39

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m				h m	°	'		h m		
1	12 10	2.3	6.70		13 31	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	13 04	10.3	8.47		13 25	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	12 23	4.2	6.66		13 32			19	13 10	11.3	8.41		13 19		
7	12 35	6.0	7.62		13 33			22	13 14	11.9	9.33		13 11		
10	12 46	7.6	7.58		13 32			25	13 14	12.0	9.25		12 59		
13	12 56	9.1	7.53		13 29			28	13 11	11.6	10.17		12 43		
16	13 04	10.3	8.47		13 25			31	13 05	10.6	10.9		12 24		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	13 26	11.4	24.50		14 48	19 10	18 56	1	6 26	23.6	6.90		0 12	23 52	7 47
6	13 44	13.6	25.47		14 45	18 54	18 37	6	6 40	23.5	6.90		0 07	23 48	7 41
11	14 01	15.8	27.45		14 43	18 38	18 18	11	6 53	23.3	6.90		0 01	23 42	7 35
16	14 18	17.7	29.42		14 40	18 22	17 59	16	7 07	23.1	6.90		23 55	23 37	7 28
21	14 34	19.6	31.39		14 36	18 05	17 38	21	7 19	22.8	6.89		23 50	23 32	7 21
26	14 49	21.2	33.35		14 31	17 47	17 16	26	7 32	22.5	6.89		23 44	23 27	7 14
31	15 02	22.7	36.32		14 25	17 29	16 54	31	7 44	22.1	6.89		23 40	23 23	7 07

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	6 48	5 21	6 58	5 16	6 57	5 16	7 01	5 10	7 01	5 19	7 14	5 29	7 18
2	5 13	6 46	5 23	6 56	5 18	6 55	5 18	6 58	5 12	6 58	5 21	7 11	5 31	7 15
3	5 14	6 44	5 24	6 54	5 19	6 53	5 20	6 56	5 14	6 56	5 23	7 09	5 33	7 13
4	5 16	6 42	5 26	6 51	5 21	6 50	5 22	6 54	5 16	6 53	5 25	7 06	5 35	7 11
5	5 17	6 39	5 27	6 49	5 22	6 48	5 23	6 51	5 18	6 50	5 27	7 03	5 36	7 08
6	5 19	6 37	5 29	6 47	5 24	6 46	5 25	6 49	5 20	6 48	5 29	7 01	5 38	7 06
7	5 21	6 35	5 31	6 45	5 26	6 43	5 27	6 46	5 22	6 45	5 31	6 58	5 40	7 03
8	5 23	6 33	5 33	6 42	5 28	6 41	5 29	6 44	5 24	6 43	5 33	6 56	5 42	7 01
9	5 24	6 31	5 34	6 40	5 30	6 38	5 31	6 41	5 26	6 40	5 35	6 53	5 44	6 58
10	5 26	6 28	5 36	6 37	5 31	6 36	5 32	6 39	5 27	6 38	5 37	6 50	5 45	6 56
11	5 27	6 26	5 37	6 35	5 33	6 33	5 34	6 36	5 29	6 35	5 39	6 48	5 47	6 53
12	5 29	6 24	5 39	6 33	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 34	5 31	6 33	5 41	6 45	5 49	6 51
13	5 30	6 22	5 40	6 31	5 37	6 29	5 38	6 32	5 33	6 30	5 43	6 42	5 51	6 48
14	5 32	6 19	5 42	6 29	5 38	6 26	5 39	6 29	5 35	6 28	5 45	6 40	5 53	6 46
15	5 33	6 17	5 43	6 27	5 40	6 24	5 41	6 27	5 37	6 25	5 47	6 37	5 55	6 43
16	5 35	6 15	5 45	6 24	5 42	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 34	5 57	6 40
17	5 36	6 12	5 46	6 22	5 43	6 19	5 44	6 22	5 41	6 20	5 51	6 32	5 59	6 38
18	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 20	5 45	6 17	5 46	6 20	5 43	6 17	5 53	6 29	6 01	6 35
19	5 40	6 08	5 50	6 18	5 47	6 15	5 48	6 17	5 44	6 14	5 55	6 26	6 02	6 32
20	5 41	6 05	5 51	6 15	5 48	6 12	5 49	6 15	5 46	6 12	5 56	6 24	6 04	6 30
21	5 43	6 03	5 53	6 13	5 50	6 10	5 51	6 12	5 48	6 09	5 58	6 21	6 06	6 27
22	5 44	6 00	5 54	6 10	5 51	6 07	5 53	6 10	5 50	6 07	6 00	6 18	6 08	6 25
23	5 46	5 58	5 56	6 08	5 53	6 05	5 55	6 07	5 52	6 04	6 02	6 16	6 10	6 22
24	5 48	5 56	5 58	6 06	5 55	6 03	5 56	6 05	5 53	6 02	6 04	6 13	6 11	6 20
25	5 49	5 54	5 59	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 58	6 02	5 55	5 59	6 06	6 10	6 13	6 17
26	5 51	5 51	6 01	6 01	5 58	5 58	6 00	6 00	5 57	5 57	6 08	6 08	6 15	6 15
27	5 53	5 49	6 03	5 59	6 00	5 56	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 54	6 10	6 05	6 17	6 12
28	5 54	5 46	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 53	6 04	5 55	6 01	5 52	6 12	6 02	6 19	6 10
29	5 56	5 44	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 51	6 05	5 52	6 02	5 49	6 14	6 00	6 20	6 07
30	5 58	5 42	6 08	5 52	6 05	5 49	6 07	5 50	6 04	5 47	6 16	5 57	6 22	6 05

JUPITER 21

SATURN h



Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 39	10-0	23 56	4 33	4 21	20 34	19-5	21 51	1 27	1 00
11	22 35	10-5	23 18	3 46	3 33	20 32	19-6	21 10	0 44	0 18
21	22 30	10-9	22 28	3 00	2 46	20 30	19-7	20 29	23 59	23 32
31	22 26	11-3	21 45	2 15	2 01	20 29	19-8	19 49	23 18	22 51

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 49"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 14".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 14-6	11 39	11 34	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		14 37-1	13 31	15 56	19 28	19 05
11	10 17-0	11 26	10 57			14 37-9	13 35	15 17	18 49	18 26
21	10 19-2	11 14	10 20			14 39-0	13 41	14 39	18 10	17 47
31	10 21-4	11 02	9 43			14 40-2	13 47	14 01	17 32	17 08
Diameter 4"						Diameter 2"				

DAY OF			
Month	Week		
			
		Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 210° m 23d 22h</i>	
1	M.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN [1904	
2	Tu.	Sir Pelham Warner b. 1873. Graham Greene b.	
3	W.	William Morris d. 1896. Sir Arnold Bax d. 1953	
4	Th.	Rembrandt d. 1669. John Rennie d. 1821	
5	F.	R101 Disaster 1930	
6	S.	Tennyson d. 1892. R. Benaud b. 1930	
7	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity. Mario Lanza d. 1959	
8	M.	Henry Fielding d. 1754. Kathleen Ferrier d. 1953	
9	Tu.	Duke of Kent b. 1935. Sir Henry Tizard d. 1959	
10	W.	Viset. Nuffield b. 1877. Sir W. Grenfell d. 1940	
11	Th.	Camperdown 1797. Mrs. Roosevelt b. 1884	
12	F.	Robert Stephenson d. 1859. Sir Ian Hamilton d.	
13	S.	Sir John Wheeler Bennett b. 1902 [1947	
14	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. Errol Flynn d. 1959	
15	M.	Dame Marie Tempest d. 1942	
16	Tu.	Nuremberg Executions 1946. Gen. Marshall d. 1959	
17	W.	Chopin d. 1849. Sir Basil Henriques b. 1890	
18	Th.	St. Luke. Leipzig 1813	
19	F.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937	
20	S.	Grace Darling d. 1842. Jack Buchanan d. 1957	
21	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. TRAFALGAR DAY (1805)	
22	M.	Sir John Fortescue d. 1933. Lord Carson d. 1935	
23	Tu.	Sir Gilbert Parker b. 1862**. W. G. Grace d. 1915	
24	W.	Franz Lehar d. 1948	
25	Th.	George II d. 1760. Picasso b. 1881	
26	F.	William Hogarth d. 1764. Sir Aurel Stein b.	
27	S.	W. M. Hughes d. 1952 [1862**	
28	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. St. Simon and St. Jude	
29	M.	John Leech d. 1864. Wilfred Rhodes b. 1877	
30	Tu.	R. H. Mottram b. 1883. J. A. Mollison d. 1959	
31	W.	Hallowmas Eve. Chiang Kai Shek b. 1887	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ First Quarter.....	6	19	54
☾ Full Moon.....	13	12	33
☾ Last Quarter.....	20	8	47
● New Moon.....	28	13	05

	d	h
Perigee (221,800 miles)...	13	03
Apogee (252,490 ")...	26	04

Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on October 1, 226°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time 1962* should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 15 and should end on October 7 at 2 A.M., G.M.T. The Home Secretary announced on Aug. 3, 1961, that approval of Parliament would be sought for an Order in Council extending Summer Time in 1962 to run from March 25 to October 28, 1962.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Pheasant shooting begins.

8. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.

13. Hunter's Moon.

14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary.

PHENOMENA

October 2^d 09^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 11° S.

6^d 16^h. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

8^d 11^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 9 S.

8^d 22^h. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

10^d 11^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

21^d 01^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° N.

22^d 04^h. Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°).

26^d 21^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° S.

30^d 03^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 11° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Sept. 1	24		Sept. 15	23	
Oct. 1	22		Oct. 16	21	
Nov. 1	20		Nov. 15	19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	09	19	14
5	06	22	11
8	03	25	08
11	00	28	05
13	20	31	01
16	17		

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 16°.1			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m	
1	12 26 57	2 55	+10 02	5 59	6 01	11 50	17 40	17 38	0 36 59	23 19 11	
2	12 30 34	3 18	+10 22	6 01	6 03	11 49	17 37	17 35	0 40 56	23 15 15	
3	12 34 12	3 41	+10 41	6 03	6 05	11 49	17 35	17 32	0 44 52	23 11 19	
4	12 37 49	4 04	+10 59	6 04	6 07	11 49	17 33	17 30	0 48 49	23 07 23	
5	12 41 28	4 28	+11 18	6 06	6 09	11 49	17 30	17 27	0 52 45	23 03 28	
6	12 45 06	4 51	+11 36	6 08	6 11	11 48	17 28	17 24	0 56 42	22 59 32	
7	12 48 45	5 14	+11 53	6 09	6 13	11 48	17 26	17 22	1 00 38	22 55 36	
8	12 52 24	5 37	+12 11	6 11	6 15	11 48	17 24	17 19	1 04 35	22 51 40	
9	12 56 04	6 00	+12 28	6 13	6 17	11 47	17 22	17 17	1 08 31	22 47 44	
10	12 59 44	6 23	+12 44	6 14	6 19	11 47	17 19	17 14	1 12 28	22 43 48	
11	13 03 24	6 45	+13 00	6 16	6 21	11 47	17 17	17 12	1 16 25	22 39 52	
12	13 07 05	7 08	+13 16	6 18	6 23	11 47	17 14	17 09	1 20 21	22 35 56	
13	13 10 47	7 30	+13 31	6 20	6 25	11 46	17 12	17 07	1 24 18	22 32 00	
14	13 14 29	7 53	+13 46	6 21	6 27	11 46	17 10	17 04	1 28 14	22 28 04	
15	13 18 11	8 15	+14 00	6 23	6 29	11 46	17 08	17 02	1 32 11	22 24 08	
16	13 21 54	8 38	+14 13	6 25	6 31	11 46	17 06	16 59	1 36 07	22 20 13	
17	13 25 38	9 00	+14 26	6 27	6 33	11 45	17 04	16 56	1 40 04	22 16 17	
18	13 29 22	9 22	+14 39	6 28	6 36	11 45	17 01	16 54	1 44 00	22 12 21	
19	13 33 07	9 43	+14 50	6 30	6 38	11 45	16 59	16 52	1 47 57	22 08 25	
20	13 36 52	10 05	+15 01	6 32	6 40	11 45	16 57	16 49	1 51 54	22 04 29	
21	13 40 38	10 27	+15 12	6 34	6 42	11 45	16 55	16 47	1 55 50	22 00 33	
22	13 44 25	10 48	+15 22	6 35	6 44	11 45	16 53	16 44	1 59 47	21 56 37	
23	13 48 12	11 09	+15 31	6 37	6 46	11 44	16 51	16 42	2 03 43	21 52 41	
24	13 52 00	11 30	+15 39	6 39	6 48	11 44	16 49	16 40	2 07 40	21 48 45	
25	13 55 49	11 51	+15 47	6 41	6 50	11 44	16 47	16 37	2 11 36	21 44 49	
26	13 59 39	12 12	+15 54	6 42	6 52	11 44	16 45	16 35	2 15 33	21 40 53	
27	14 03 29	12 33	+16 00	6 44	6 54	11 44	16 43	16 32	2 19 29	21 36 58	
28	14 07 20	12 53	+16 06	6 46	6 57	11 44	16 41	16 30	2 23 26	21 33 02	
29	14 11 12	13 13	+16 11	6 48	6 59	11 44	16 39	16 28	2 27 22	21 29 06	
30	14 15 04	13 33	+16 15	6 50	7 01	11 44	16 37	16 26	2 31 19	21 25 10	
31	14 18 58	13 53	+16 18	6 51	7 03	11 44	16 35	16 23	2 35 16	21 21 14	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Oct. 1			Oct. 11			Oct. 21			Oct. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	73	113	34	73	112	34	74	113	36	75	114
56	37	80	125	37	80	124	38	81	124	40	83	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is a morning star, magnitude +1.0 to -0.8, during the second half of October and may be located above the east-south-east horizon before dawn. Greatest western elongation (18°) occurs on the 22nd and this morning apparition is the most favourable one of the year for observers in these latitudes.

VENUS, despite the fact that it attains greatest brilliancy (magnitude -4.3) on the 8th is 5° S. of the ecliptic in Libra and unsuitably placed for observation.

MARS is a morning star, magnitude +1.0. At the beginning of the month it is in Gemini forming a straight line with Castor and Pollux on the 7th

and 8th as it passes into Cancer. The Moon passes very close to Mars on the 21st, shortly after midnight.

JUPITER is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -2.3, in Aquarius. The Moon is near Jupiter on the evening of the 10th. Times of eclipses and shadow transits of the four Galilean moons of Jupiter are given on p. 150.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.8, in Capricornus.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. Under good conditions the morning cone may be seen in the eastern sky before the beginning of morning twilight, from the beginning of the month to the 12th and again from the 27th onwards.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°				°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 03	- 7.1	54.1	14.7	296	279	4	2.2	8 25	8 32	13 50	19 05	18 56
2	14 49	-11.0	54.3	14.8	309	280	9	3.2	9 30	9 42	14 34	19 20	19 16
3	15 36	-14.4	54.7	14.9	321	279	15	4.2	10 36	10 51	15 20	19 57	19 41
4	16 25	-17.2	55.1	15.0	333	276	23	5.2	11 40	11 59	16 08	20 30	20 12
5	17 16	-19.4	55.7	15.2	345	273	32	6.2	12 42	13 03	16 59	21 12	20 51
6	18 10	-20.6	56.4	15.4	357	269	41	7.2	13 40	14 02	17 52	22 03	21 42
7	19 06	-20.7	57.3	15.6	10	264	52	8.2	14 31	14 52	18 46	23 05	22 44
8	20 03	-19.8	58.2	15.8	22	259	62	9.2	15 15	15 33	19 42		23 58
9	21 00	-17.6	59.1	16.1	34	253	73	10.2	15 52	16 06	20 38	0 16	
10	21 58	-14.3	60.0	16.3	46	248	82	11.2	16 23	16 33	21 34	1 33	1 20
11	22 56	-10.0	60.7	16.5	58	244	90	12.2	16 52	16 57	22 29	2 56	2 47
12	23 53	- 5.0	61.2	16.7	70	237	96	13.2	17 18	17 19	23 24	4 20	4 17
13	0 50	+ 0.4	61.4	16.7	83	216	99	14.2	17 44	17 40		5 40	5 47
14	1 47	+ 5.8	61.3	16.7	95	105	99	15.2	18 11	18 03	0 20	7 12	7 18
15	2 45	+10.7	60.9	16.6	107	85	96	16.2	18 41	18 29	1 16	8 36	8 47
16	3 43	+14.9	60.1	16.4	119	84	91	17.2	19 16	19 00	2 12	9 57	10 13
17	4 42	+18.1	59.3	16.1	131	86	83	18.2	19 58	19 38	3 09	11 12	11 32
18	5 41	+20.1	58.3	15.9	143	90	74	19.2	20 47	20 25	4 06	12 18	12 40
19	6 38	+20.9	57.3	15.6	156	94	64	20.2	21 43	21 21	5 01	13 14	13 36
20	7 34	+20.5	56.4	15.4	168	99	54	21.2	22 43	22 24	5 54	14 00	14 19
21	8 27	+19.1	55.7	15.2	180	104	44	22.2	23 47	23 31	6 45	14 36	14 53
22	9 18	+16.8	55.0	15.0	192	108	34	23.2			7 32	15 06	15 19
23	10 06	+13.8	54.6	14.9	204	112	25	24.2	0 52	0 40	8 18	15 31	15 41
24	10 53	+10.3	54.2	14.8	217	115	18	25.2	1 57	1 49	9 01	15 52	15 59
25	11 38	+ 6.4	54.0	14.7	229	118	11	26.2	3 02	2 57	9 43	16 12	16 15
26	12 23	+ 2.2	54.0	14.7	241	122	6	27.2	4 07	4 06	10 25	16 31	16 30
27	13 07	- 2.0	54.0	14.7	253	128	2	28.2	5 12	5 14	11 06	16 50	16 46
28	13 52	- 6.2	54.1	14.7	265	150	0	29.2	6 17	6 23	11 48	17 10	17 02
29	14 37	-10.1	54.3	14.8	278	243	0	0.5	7 22	7 33	12 32	17 33	17 21
30	15 24	-13.7	54.6	14.9	290	269	2	1.5	8 29	8 43	13 18	17 59	17 44
31	16 13	-15.8	55.0	15.0	302	272	6	2.5	9 34	9 52	14 05	18 30	18 12

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
						52°	56°						52°	56°	
	h m	°	"		h m				h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	13 05	10.6	10	9	12 24	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	12 25	1.8	8	26	5 29	5 34	10 48
4	12 54	8.9	10	3	12 02			19	12 30	1.6	8	40	5 23	5 27	10 41
7	12 43	6.8	10	0	11 39			22	12 39	2.2	7	54	5 24	5 29	10 40
10	12 33	4.6	10	5	11 17			25	12 52	3.3	6	66	5 31	5 38	10 41
13	12 26	2.8	9	12	11 00			28	13 07	4.9	6	76	5 43	5 51	10 45
16	12 25	1.8	8	26	10 48			31	13 24	6.7	6	83	5 48	6 07	10 49

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
						52°	56°						52°	56°	
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	15 02	22.7	36	32	14 25	17 29	16 54	1	7 44	22.1	6	89	23 40	23 23	7 07
6	15 14	23.9	39	28	14 17	17 10	16 31	6	7 56	21.7	6	89	23 34	23 18	6 59
11	15 24	24.9	42	24	14 06	16 51	16 08	11	8 07	21.3	7	89	23 29	23 13	6 51
16	15 31	25.6	46	19	13 53	16 31	15 44	16	8 19	20.8	7	89	23 23	23 08	6 42
21	15 35	25.9	49	15	13 37	16 11	15 22	21	8 29	20.3	7	89	23 17	23 02	6 33
26	15 34	25.8	53	10	13 16	15 52	15 04	26	8 40	19.8	7	89	23 10	22 56	6 23
31	15 30	25.3	57	6	12 52	15 34	14 50	31	8 49	19.3	7	89	23 03	22 50	6 14

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 59	5 40	6 09	5 50	6 06	5 47	6 09	5 48	6 06	5 45	6 18	5 55	6 24	6 03
2	6 01	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 08	5 44	6 11	5 45	6 08	5 42	6 20	5 52	6 26	6 00
3	6 03	5 35	6 13	5 45	6 10	5 42	6 13	5 43	6 10	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 28	5 57
4	6 04	5 33	6 14	5 43	6 11	5 40	6 14	5 41	6 12	5 37	6 24	5 47	6 30	5 55
5	6 06	5 31	6 16	5 41	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 14	5 34	6 26	5 44	6 32	5 52
6	6 08	5 29	6 17	5 39	6 15	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 16	5 31	6 28	5 41	6 34	5 49
7	6 09	5 26	6 19	5 36	6 16	5 33	6 19	5 34	6 18	5 29	6 30	5 39	6 36	5 47
8	6 11	5 24	6 20	5 34	6 18	5 30	6 21	5 31	6 20	5 26	6 32	5 36	6 38	5 44
9	6 13	5 22	6 22	5 32	6 20	5 28	6 23	5 29	6 22	5 24	6 34	5 34	6 40	5 42
10	6 14	5 20	6 23	5 30	6 22	5 26	6 25	5 27	6 24	5 22	6 36	5 31	6 42	5 40
11	6 16	5 18	6 25	5 28	6 24	5 23	6 27	5 24	6 26	5 19	6 38	5 29	6 44	5 37
12	6 18	5 15	6 27	5 25	6 25	5 21	6 28	5 22	6 27	5 17	6 40	5 26	6 45	5 35
13	6 19	5 13	6 29	5 23	6 27	5 19	6 30	5 20	6 29	5 15	6 42	5 24	6 47	5 33
14	6 21	5 11	6 30	5 21	6 29	5 16	6 32	5 17	6 31	5 12	6 44	5 21	6 49	5 30
15	6 22	5 09	6 32	5 19	6 31	5 14	6 34	5 15	6 33	5 10	6 46	5 19	6 51	5 28
16	6 24	5 07	6 34	5 17	6 33	5 12	6 36	5 12	6 35	5 07	6 48	5 16	6 53	5 25
17	6 26	5 05	6 36	5 15	6 35	5 10	6 38	5 10	6 37	5 04	6 50	5 13	6 55	5 23
18	6 27	5 02	6 37	5 12	6 36	5 07	6 40	5 08	6 40	5 02	6 53	5 11	6 57	5 21
19	6 29	5 00	6 39	5 10	6 38	5 05	6 42	5 06	6 42	5 00	6 55	5 09	6 59	5 19
20	6 31	4 58	6 41	5 08	6 40	5 03	6 44	5 03	6 44	4 57	6 57	5 06	7 01	5 16
21	6 33	4 56	6 43	5 06	6 42	5 01	6 46	5 01	6 46	4 55	6 59	5 04	7 03	5 14
22	6 34	4 54	6 44	5 04	6 43	4 59	6 47	4 59	6 47	4 53	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 11
23	6 36	4 52	6 46	5 02	6 45	4 57	6 49	4 56	6 49	4 50	7 03	4 59	7 07	5 09
24	6 38	4 50	6 48	5 00	6 47	4 55	6 51	4 54	6 51	4 48	7 05	4 57	7 09	5 07
25	6 40	4 48	6 50	4 58	6 49	4 53	6 53	4 52	6 53	4 46	7 07	4 54	7 11	5 04
26	6 41	4 46	6 51	4 56	6 50	4 51	6 55	4 50	6 55	4 44	7 09	4 52	7 13	5 02
27	6 43	4 44	6 53	4 54	6 52	4 49	6 57	4 48	6 57	4 41	7 11	4 49	7 15	5 00
28	6 45	4 42	6 55	4 52	6 54	4 47	6 59	4 46	7 00	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 17	4 58
29	6 47	4 40	6 57	4 50	6 56	4 45	7 01	4 44	7 02	4 37	7 16	4 45	7 19	4 56
30	6 49	4 38	6 59	4 48	6 58	4 43	7 03	4 42	7 04	4 35	7 18	4 43	7 21	4 54
31	6 51	4 36	7 00	4 46	6 59	4 41	7 04	4 40	7 06	4 33	7 20	4 41	7 23	4 52

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 26	11° 3	21 45	2 15	2 01	20 29	19° 8	19 49	23 18	22 51
11	22 23	11° 5	21 03	1 31	1 17	20 29	19° 8	19 10	22 38	22 12
21	22 22	11° 7	20 22	0 49	0 35	20 30	19° 8	18 31	22 00	21 33
31	22 21	11° 7	19 43	0 09	23 51	20 31	19° 7	17 53	21 22	20 55

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 46"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 13".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 21.4	11° 02	3 53	3 50	9 43	14 40.2	13° 47	14 01	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	10 23.4	10° 51	3 16	3 14	9 06	14 41.5	13° 53	13 23		
21	10 25.1	10° 41	2 39	2 37	8 28	14 42.9	13° 59	12 45		
31	10 26.7	10° 32	2 02	2 00	7 50	14 44.3	14° 06	12 07		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day OF Week	
		 <div> <p><i>Novem</i> (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.</p> <p><i>Sun's Longitude</i> 240° \pm 22^d 19^h</p> </div> 
1	Th.	All Saints. Edmund Blunden b. 1896
2	F.	All Souls' Day. G. B. Shaw d. 1950
3	S.	J. G. Winant d. 1947. Matisse d. 1954
4	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. Sir John Dill d. 1944
5	M.	Guy Fawkes Day (1605). Inkerman 1854
6	Tu.	Visct. Samuel b. 1870. Tschaikovsky d. 1893
7	W.	Sir G. Kneller d. 1723. Norman Shaw d. 1912
8	Th.	Allied Landing in North Africa 1942
9	F.	Edward VII b. 1841. Ibn Saud d. 1953
10	S.	Lord Moran b. 1882. Kemal Ataturk d. 1938
11	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. ARMISTICE DAY (1918)
12	M.	<i>Tirpitz</i> sunk 1944
13	Tu.	A. H. Clough d. 1861. Francis Thompson d. 1907
14	W.	PRINCE OF WALES BORN 1948
15	Th.	Romney d. 1802. Averell Harriman b. 1891
16	F.	Gustavus Adolphus d. 1632
17	S.	Visct. Montgomery of Alamein b. 1887
18	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Proust d. 1922
19	M.	Charles I b. 1600. Schubert d. 1828
20	Tu.	QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY (1947)
21	W.	Visct. Leathers b. 1883. Sir H. Nicolson b. 1886
22	Th.	Gen. de Gaulle b. 1890. Sir A. Sullivan d. 1900
23	F.	Hakluyt d. 1616. Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934
24	S.	Visct. Cecil of Chelwood d. 1958
25	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Pope John XXIII b.
26	M.	Coventry Patmore d. 1896 [1881]
27	Tu.	Dumas fils d. 1895. Eugene O'Neill d. 1953
28	W.	Cardinal Wolsey d. 1530. Visct. Simonds b. 1881
29	Th.	C. S. Lewis b. 1898. Sir George Robey d. 1954
30	F.	St. Andrew. Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874

PHENOMENA

November 4^d 19^h. Saturn
in conjunction with the
Moon. Saturn 0° 6 S.

6^d 03^h. Neptune in
superior conjunction with
the Sun.

6^d 18^h. Jupiter in con-
junction with the Moon.
Jupiter 1° N.

12^d 20^h. Venus in in-
ferior conjunction with the
Sun.

18^d 09^h. Mars in con-
junction with the Moon.
Mars 0° 7 N.

25^d 10^h. Mercury in
superior conjunction with
the Sun.

25^d 10^h. Venus in con-
junction with the Moon.
Venus 6° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constel-
lations are near the meri-
dian at

	d	h		d	h
Oct. 1	24		Oct. 16	23	
Nov. 1	22		Nov. 15	21	
Dec. 1	20		Dec. 16	19	

Ursa Major (below the
Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia,
Andromeda, Pegasus, Pis-
ces, Aquarius and Cetus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	2	22		17	06
	5	19		20	03
	8	16		23	00
	11	13		25	21
	14	09		28	18

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	5	7	15
○ Full Moon.....	11	22	03
(Last Quarter.....	19	2	09
● New Moon.....	27	6	29

	d	h
Perigee (223,510 miles) ...	10	14
Apogee (251,980 ") ...	22	16

Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on November 1, 124°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- November 1. Halloween. Fox-hunting begins.
10. Lord Mayor's Day.
11. Remembrance Sunday. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day.
- , Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.
13. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates
expire. See note, Dec. 15.
22. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.
28. Removal Day, Scotland.

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 16'.2			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	° ,	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m	
1	14 22 52	14 12	+16 20	6 53	7 05	11 44	16 33	16 21	2 39 12	21 17 18	
2	14 26 47	14 32	+16 22	6 55	7 07	11 44	16 31	16 19	2 43 09	21 13 22	
3	14 30 42	14 51	+16 23	6 57	7 09	11 44	16 30	16 17	2 47 05	21 09 26	
4	14 34 39	15 09	+16 23	6 59	7 11	11 44	16 28	16 15	2 51 02	21 05 30	
5	14 38 36	15 28	+16 22	7 00	7 14	11 44	16 26	16 13	2 54 58	21 01 34	
6	14 42 34	15 46	+16 21	7 02	7 16	11 44	16 24	16 11	2 58 55	20 57 38	
7	14 46 33	16 04	+16 19	7 04	7 18	11 44	16 23	16 09	3 02 51	20 53 43	
8	14 50 32	16 22	+16 16	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 21	16 07	3 06 48	20 49 47	
9	14 54 33	16 40	+16 12	7 08	7 22	11 44	16 19	16 05	3 10 45	20 45 51	
10	14 58 34	16 57	+16 07	7 10	7 24	11 44	16 18	16 03	3 14 41	20 41 55	
11	15 02 36	17 14	+16 01	7 11	7 26	11 44	16 16	16 01	3 18 38	20 37 59	
12	15 06 39	17 30	+15 55	7 13	7 28	11 44	16 14	15 59	3 22 34	20 34 03	
13	15 10 43	17 47	+15 48	7 15	7 30	11 44	16 13	15 57	3 26 31	20 30 07	
14	15 14 48	18 03	+15 39	7 17	7 33	11 44	16 11	15 55	3 30 27	20 26 11	
15	15 18 53	18 18	+15 30	7 18	7 35	11 45	16 10	15 54	3 34 24	20 22 15	
16	15 23 00	18 34	+15 21	7 20	7 37	11 45	16 09	15 52	3 38 20	20 18 19	
17	15 27 07	18 49	+15 10	7 22	7 39	11 45	16 07	15 50	3 42 17	20 14 23	
18	15 31 15	19 03	+14 58	7 24	7 41	11 45	16 06	15 48	3 46 14	20 10 28	
19	15 35 24	19 18	+14 46	7 25	7 43	11 45	16 05	15 47	3 50 10	20 06 32	
20	15 39 34	19 32	+14 33	7 27	7 45	11 46	16 03	15 45	3 54 07	20 02 36	
21	15 43 45	19 46	+14 19	7 29	7 47	11 46	16 02	15 44	3 58 03	19 58 40	
22	15 47 56	19 59	+14 04	7 30	7 49	11 46	16 01	15 42	4 02 00	19 54 44	
23	15 52 09	20 12	+13 48	7 32	7 51	11 46	16 00	15 41	4 05 56	19 50 48	
24	15 56 22	20 24	+13 31	7 34	7 53	11 47	15 59	15 40	4 09 53	19 46 52	
25	16 00 35	20 37	+13 14	7 35	7 55	11 47	15 58	15 38	4 13 49	19 42 56	
26	16 04 50	20 48	+12 56	7 37	7 56	11 47	15 57	15 37	4 17 46	19 39 00	
27	16 09 06	21 00	+12 37	7 38	7 58	11 48	15 56	15 36	4 21 43	19 35 04	
28	16 13 22	21 11	+12 17	7 40	8 00	11 48	15 55	15 35	4 25 39	19 31 08	
29	16 17 39	21 22	+11 57	7 42	8 02	11 48	15 54	15 34	4 29 36	19 27 13	
30	16 21 56	21 32	+11 36	7 43	8 04	11 49	15 54	15 33	4 33 32	19 23 17	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Nov. 1			Nov. 11			Nov. 21			Nov. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	36	75	115	37	78	117	38	80	120	39	82	123
56	40	84	127	41	87	130	43	90	134	45	93	137

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is visible as a morning star, magnitude -0.8 , low above the east-south-east horizon during the first week of the month. For the rest of the month it is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 25th.

VENUS is not observable at first, inferior conjunction occurring on the 12th. During the last ten days of the month it becomes visible as a brilliant morning star low above the south-eastern horizon. Relative to the stellar background it is moving very slowly, describing one end of its retrograde loop around α Librae. The thin crescent Moon, only two days before new, may be seen some 7° above Venus on the morning of the 25th.

MARS is a morning star, brightening during the month from magnitude $+0.7$ to $+0.3$ while it passes from Cancer into Leo. Mars is now visible well before midnight. The Moon is close to Mars on the morning of the 18th.

JUPITER is an evening star, magnitude -2.1 and a conspicuous feature of the southern skies during the evenings. The Moon will be very close to Jupiter in the early evening of the 6th.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude $+0.9$ and visible low in the south-western sky in the early part of the evening. Saturn is occulted by the Moon, then at First Quarter, on the 4th.

OCCULTATION. An interesting occultation of Saturn occurs on the 4th, though this is only visible from some southern areas of the British Isles. See p. 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	17 04	19 1	55 4	15 1	314	271	11	3 5	10 38	10 58	14 55	19 09	18 48
2	17 57	20 6	55 9	15 2	326	268	18	4 5	11 37	11 59	15 47	19 57	19 35
3	18 52	21 1	56 5	15 4	339	264	27	5 5	12 29	12 51	16 40	20 54	20 32
4	19 47	20 4	57 2	15 6	351	259	36	6 5	13 14	13 34	17 35	22 00	21 41
5	20 43	18 6	57 9	15 8	3	255	47	7 5	13 52	14 08	18 29	23 13	22 57
6	21 39	15 7	58 7	16 0	15	251	58	8 5	14 24	14 36	19 22	..	..
7	22 35	11 9	59 4	16 2	27	247	69	9 5	14 52	15 00	20 16	0 30	0 19
8	23 30	7 2	60 1	16 4	39	244	79	10 5	15 18	15 21	21 09	1 51	1 45
9	0 26	2 0	60 6	16 5	52	242	88	11 5	15 42	15 41	22 03	3 14	3 13
10	1 22	+ 3 3	60 9	16 6	64	239	94	12 5	16 08	16 02	22 57	4 38	4 42
11	2 18	+ 8 5	60 9	16 6	76	230	99	13 5	16 36	16 26	23 54	6 03	6 12
12	3 16	+ 13 2	60 7	16 5	88	152	100	14 5	17 08	16 54	..	7 27	7 40
13	4 16	+ 17 0	60 1	16 4	100	95	98	15 5	17 47	17 28	0 51	8 47	9 05
14	5 16	+ 19 6	59 3	16 2	112	92	94	16 5	18 33	18 12	1 49	10 01	10 21
15	6 15	+ 21 0	58 5	15 9	124	94	87	17 5	19 27	19 06	2 47	11 04	11 26
16	7 13	+ 21 0	57 5	15 7	137	98	79	18 5	20 28	20 08	3 43	11 56	12 16
17	8 09	+ 19 9	56 6	15 4	149	102	70	19 5	21 33	21 15	4 37	12 37	12 55
18	9 02	+ 17 9	55 8	15 2	161	106	61	20 5	22 39	22 25	5 27	13 09	13 24
19	9 53	+ 15 0	55 1	15 0	173	110	51	21 5	23 45	23 35	6 14	13 36	13 48
20	10 40	+ 11 6	54 6	14 9	185	113	41	22 5	..	..	6 58	13 59	14 07
21	11 26	+ 7 7	54 3	14 8	197	115	32	23 5	0 51	0 44	7 41	14 19	14 23
22	12 11	+ 3 6	54 1	14 7	210	116	24	24 5	1 56	1 53	8 23	14 38	14 38
23	12 55	- 0 7	54 1	14 7	222	117	16	25 5	3 00	3 02	9 04	14 56	14 53
24	13 39	- 4 9	54 2	14 8	234	118	10	26 5	4 06	4 10	9 46	15 16	15 09
25	14 24	- 9 0	54 4	14 8	246	119	5	27 5	5 11	5 20	10 29	15 37	15 27
26	15 11	- 12 8	54 7	14 9	258	124	2	28 5	6 18	6 31	11 14	16 02	15 48
27	16 00	- 16 1	55 1	15 0	270	156	0	29 5	7 25	7 42	12 02	16 31	16 24
28	16 51	- 18 7	55 5	15 1	283	253	1	0 7	8 31	8 51	12 51	17 08	16 47
29	17 44	- 20 5	56 0	15 3	295	264	3	1 7	9 33	9 55	13 44	17 53	17 30
30	18 39	- 21 2	56 5	15 4	307	263	8	2 7	10 28	10 51	14 37	18 47	18 25

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m		
1	13 30	7 3	6 85		6 03	6 13	10 51	16	15 01	16 6	5 99	11 24		Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	13 47	9 2	5 90		6 20	6 32	10 57	19	15 20	18 3	5 99	11 31			
7	14 05	11 2	5 94		6 38	6 52	11 04	22	15 40	19 7	5 100	11 39			
10	14 24	13 1	5 96		6 56	7 12	11 10	25	15 59	21 1	5 100	11 47			
13	14 43	14 9	5 98		7 15	7 33	11 17	28	16 19	22 3	5 100	11 55			
16	15 01	16 6	5 99		7 33	7 54	11 24	31	16 39	23 3	5 100	12 03			

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	15 29	25 1	58	5	10 03	10 47	12 47	1	8 51	19 2	7 89	23 02	22 48	6 12	
6	15 20	24 0	61	2	9 24	10 02	12 18	6	9 00	18 8	8 89	22 45	22 41	6 01	
11	15 10	22 3	63	1	8 39	9 12	11 48	11	9 09	18 3	8 89	22 45	22 33	5 50	
16	14 58	20 4	63	1	7 53	8 20	11 17	16	9 17	17 8	8 89	22 36	22 24	5 38	
21	14 49	18 4	61	3	7 08	7 32	10 48	21	9 25	17 4	9 90	22 26	22 14	5 26	
26	14 43	16 6	58	6	6 31	6 52	10 23	26	9 31	17 1	9 90	22 15	22 04	5 13	
31	14 40	15 2	54	10	6 00	6 18	10 01	31	9 37	16 8	9 90	22 03	21 52	4 59	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 52	4 34	7 02	4 44	7 01	4 39	7 06	4 38	7 08	4 31	7 22	4 39	7 25	4 50
2	6 54	4 33	7 04	4 43	7 03	4 37	7 08	4 36	7 10	4 29	7 24	4 37	7 27	4 48
3	6 56	4 31	7 06	4 41	7 05	4 36	7 10	4 35	7 12	4 27	7 26	4 35	7 29	4 46
4	6 58	4 29	7 07	4 39	7 07	4 34	7 12	4 33	7 14	4 25	7 28	4 33	7 31	4 44
5	6 59	4 28	7 09	4 38	7 09	4 32	7 14	4 31	7 16	4 23	7 30	4 31	7 33	4 42
6	7 01	4 26	7 10	4 36	7 11	4 30	7 16	4 29	7 18	4 21	7 32	4 29	7 35	4 40
7	7 03	4 24	7 12	4 34	7 13	4 28	7 18	4 27	7 20	4 19	7 34	4 27	7 37	4 38
8	7 05	4 23	7 14	4 33	7 15	4 26	7 20	4 25	7 22	4 17	7 36	4 25	7 39	4 36
9	7 07	4 21	7 16	4 31	7 16	4 24	7 21	4 23	7 24	4 15	7 38	4 23	7 40	4 34
10	7 08	4 20	7 18	4 30	7 18	4 23	7 23	4 22	7 26	4 13	7 40	4 21	7 42	4 33
11	7 10	4 18	7 19	4 28	7 20	4 21	7 25	4 20	7 28	4 11	7 42	4 19	7 44	4 31
12	7 11	4 16	7 21	4 26	7 22	4 19	7 27	4 18	7 30	4 09	7 44	4 17	7 46	4 29
13	7 13	4 15	7 23	4 25	7 24	4 18	7 29	4 17	7 32	4 08	7 46	4 15	7 48	4 27
14	7 15	4 13	7 25	4 23	7 26	4 16	7 31	4 15	7 34	4 06	7 49	4 13	7 51	4 25
15	7 16	4 12	7 26	4 22	7 27	4 15	7 33	4 13	7 36	4 04	7 51	4 12	7 53	4 24
16	7 18	4 11	7 28	4 21	7 29	4 14	7 35	4 12	7 38	4 03	7 53	4 10	7 55	4 22
17	7 20	4 09	7 30	4 19	7 31	4 12	7 37	4 10	7 40	4 01	7 55	4 08	7 57	4 20
18	7 22	4 08	7 32	4 18	7 33	4 11	7 39	4 09	7 42	3 59	7 57	4 06	7 59	4 19
19	7 23	4 07	7 33	4 17	7 34	4 10	7 41	4 07	7 44	3 58	7 59	4 05	8 01	4 17
20	7 25	4 05	7 35	4 15	7 36	4 08	7 43	4 06	7 46	3 56	8 01	4 03	8 03	4 16
21	7 27	4 04	7 37	4 14	7 38	4 07	7 44	4 05	7 48	3 55	8 03	4 02	8 04	4 15
22	7 28	4 03	7 38	4 13	7 39	4 06	7 46	4 03	7 50	3 53	8 05	4 00	8 06	4 13
23	7 30	4 02	7 40	4 12	7 41	4 05	7 48	4 02	7 52	3 52	8 07	3 59	8 08	4 12
24	7 32	4 01	7 42	4 11	7 43	4 04	7 50	4 01	7 54	3 51	8 09	3 58	8 10	4 11
25	7 33	4 00	7 43	4 10	7 44	4 03	7 51	4 00	7 55	3 50	8 11	3 56	8 11	4 10
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 09	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 57	3 49	8 12	3 55	8 13	4 09
27	7 36	3 58	7 46	4 08	7 47	4 01	7 54	3 58	7 59	3 48	8 14	3 54	8 15	4 08
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 08	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 01	3 47	8 16	3 53	8 17	4 07
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 07	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 02	3 46	8 18	3 52	8 18	4 06
30	7 41	3 56	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 58	7 59	3 56	8 04	3 45	8 20	3 51	8 20	4 05

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 21	11° 7	19 39	0 05	23 47	20 31	19° 7	17 49	21 18	20 52
11	22 22	11° 6	19 00	23 24	23 10	20 33	19° 6	17 11	20 42	20 16
21	22 24	11° 3	18 23	22 48	22 35	20 35	19° 4	16 35	20 06	19 40
31	22 27	11° 0	17 47	22 15	22 01	20 38	19° 3	15 58	19 31	19 06

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 12".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 26.8	10 32	1 59	1 57	7 46	14 44.5	14 07	12 03	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	10 28.0	10 25	1 21	1 19	7 08	14 45.9	14 14	11 25		
21	10 28.9	10 20	0 43	0 41	6 30	14 47.4	14 20	10 48		
31	10 29.4	10 18	0 05	0 03	5 51	14 48.8	14 26	10 10		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.		PHENOMENA	
Month	Week	Sun's Longitude 270° 13' 22 ^d 08 ^h		December 2 ^d 03 ^h . Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0°.2 S.	
1	S.	Queen Alexandra b. 1844. Treaty of Locarno 1925		4 ^d 03 ^h . Jupiter in con- junction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.	
2	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. Queen Adelaide d. 1849		16 ^d 07 ^h . Mars in con- junction with the Moon. Mars 0°.9 N.	
3	M.	R. L. Stevenson d. 1894. Nigel Balchin b. 1908		19 ^d 00 ^h . Venus at greatest brilliancy.	
4	Tu.	Richelieu d. 1642. John Gay d. 1732		22 ^d 08 ^h . Winter solstice.	
5	W.	Mozart d. 1791. Walt Disney b. 1901		23 ^d 07 ^h . Venus in con- junction with the Moon. Venus 2° S.	
6	Th.	Jefferson Davis d. 1889. Sir Osbert Sitwell b. 1892		28 ^d 11 ^h . Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° S.	
7	F.	Sir John Neale b. 1890. Pearl Harbour 1941		20 ^d 14 ^h . Saturn in con- junction with the Moon. Saturn 0°.2 N.	
8	S.	James Thurber b. 1894		31 ^d 15 ^h . Jupiter in con- junction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.	
9	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. R. A. Butler b. 1902		CONSTELLATIONS	
10	M.	Earl Alexander of Tunis b. 1891		The following constel- lations are near the meri- dian at	
11	Tu.	Robert Henriques b. 1905		d h d h	
12	W.	Rev. P. T. B. Clayton b. 1885. Browning d. 1889		Nov. 1 24 Nov. 15 23	
13	Th.	Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent b. 1906		Dec. 1 22 Dec. 16 21	
14	F.	George VI b. 1895. Sir Stanley Spencer d. 1959		Jan. 1 20 Jan. 16 19	
15	S.	Vermeer d. 1675. H. M. Abrahams b. 1899		Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, An- dromeda, Perseus, Tri- angulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.	
16	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent. Noel Coward b. 1899		MINIMA OF ALGOL	
17	M.	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson d. 1917		d h d h	
18	Tu.	Prince William b. 1941. Christopher Fry b. 1907		1 14 18 19	
19	W.	J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Sir Stanley Unwin b. 1884		4 11 21 16	
20	Th.	Sir Frederick Browning b. 1896		7 08 24 13	
21	F.	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END		10 05 27 10	
22	S.	Sir Ninian Comper d. 1960		13 02 30 06	
23	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. Earl of Halifax d. 1959		15 22	
24	M.	Christmas Eve. M. C. Cowdrey b. 1932		PHASES OF THE MOON	
25	Tu.	Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901		d h m	
26	W.	St. Stephen. Viset. Amory b. 1899		) First Quarter..... 4 16 48	
27	Th.	St. John. Sir Reginald Blomfield d. 1942		○ Full Moon..... 11 9 27	
28	F.	Holy Innocents'		(Last Quarter..... 18 22 42	
29	S.	Eden Philpotts d. 1960		● New Moon..... 26 22 59	
30	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas. Pablo Casals b. 1876		Perigee (226,740 miles)... 8 17	
31	M.	Sir F. R. Benson d. 1939. Dr. C. F. Garbett d. 1955		Apogee (251,450 ")... 20 11	

PHASES OF THE MOON		MONTHLY NOTES	
		December 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.	
) First Quarter..... 4 16 48		15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.	
○ Full Moon..... 11 9 27		21. Common Council Elections, City of London.	
(Last Quarter..... 18 22 42		25. Quarter Day.	
● New Moon..... 26 22 59		—, County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.	
Perigee (226,740 miles)... 8 17		26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W., N. Ireland.	
Apogee (251,450 ")... 20 11		31. Various licences expire.	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 122°.			

Day	THE SUN						s.d. 16' 3			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m	
1	16 26 14	21 42	+ 11 14	7 44	8 05	11 49	15 53	15 32	4 37 29	19 19 21	
2	16 30 33	21 51	+ 10 52	7 46	8 07	11 49	15 52	15 31	4 41 25	19 15 25	
3	16 34 53	22 00	+ 10 29	7 47	8 09	11 50	15 52	15 30	4 45 22	19 11 29	
4	16 39 13	22 09	+ 10 06	7 49	8 10	11 50	15 51	15 29	4 49 18	19 07 33	
5	16 43 34	22 17	+ 9 41	7 50	8 12	11 51	15 50	15 28	4 53 15	19 03 37	
6	16 47 55	22 25	+ 9 17	7 51	8 13	11 51	15 50	15 28	4 57 12	18 59 41	
7	16 52 17	22 32	+ 8 52	7 53	8 15	11 51	15 50	15 27	5 01 08	18 55 45	
8	16 56 39	22 39	+ 8 26	7 54	8 16	11 52	15 49	15 27	5 05 05	18 51 49	
9	17 01 01	22 45	+ 8 00	7 55	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26	5 09 01	18 47 53	
10	17 05 25	22 51	+ 7 33	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26	5 12 58	18 43 58	
11	17 09 48	22 56	+ 7 06	7 57	8 20	11 53	15 49	15 26	5 16 54	18 40 02	
12	17 14 12	23 02	+ 6 39	7 58	8 21	11 54	15 48	15 25	5 20 51	18 36 06	
13	17 18 37	23 06	+ 6 11	7 59	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25	5 24 48	18 32 10	
14	17 23 01	23 10	+ 5 43	8 00	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25	5 28 44	18 28 14	
15	17 27 26	23 14	+ 5 14	8 01	8 25	11 55	15 48	15 25	5 32 41	18 24 18	
16	17 31 52	23 17	+ 4 45	8 02	8 26	11 55	15 49	15 25	5 36 37	18 20 22	
17	17 36 17	23 20	+ 4 16	8 03	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 40 34	18 16 26	
18	17 40 43	23 22	+ 3 47	8 04	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 44 30	18 12 30	
19	17 45 09	23 24	+ 3 18	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 26	5 48 27	18 08 34	
20	17 49 35	23 25	+ 2 48	8 05	8 29	11 57	15 50	15 26	5 52 23	18 04 38	
21	17 54 02	23 26	+ 2 18	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 26	5 56 20	18 00 43	
22	17 58 28	23 27	+ 1 48	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 51	15 27	6 00 17	17 56 47	
23	18 02 55	23 26	+ 1 18	8 07	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27	6 04 13	17 52 51	
24	18 07 21	23 26	+ 0 48	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 52	15 28	6 08 10	17 48 55	
25	18 11 48	23 25	+ 0 18	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 29	6 12 06	17 44 59	
26	18 16 14	23 23	— 0 11	8 08	8 32	12 00	15 53	15 29	6 16 03	17 41 03	
27	18 20 41	23 21	— 0 41	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30	6 19 59	17 37 07	
28	18 25 07	23 19	— 1 11	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 55	15 31	6 23 56	17 33 11	
29	18 29 33	23 16	— 1 41	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32	6 27 52	17 29 15	
30	18 33 59	23 13	— 2 10	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 57	15 33	6 31 49	17 25 19	
31	18 38 25	23 09	— 2 39	8 09	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34	6 35 46	17 21 23	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Dec. 1			Dec. 11			Dec. 21			Dec. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	40	82	123	41	84	125	41	85	126	41	84	125
56	45	93	138	47	96	141	47	97	142	47	96	141

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is not suitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, attaining its greatest brilliancy, magnitude -4.4, on the 18th. At the beginning of the month it is finishing its retrograde loop near α Librae; its direct motion then carries it eastwards passing less than 1° south of γ Librae. On the morning of the 23rd a close conjunction with the Moon, then only 3½ days before new, will provide a pleasing spectacle. Observers with good eyesight can locate Venus in full daylight provided they know exactly where to look.

MARS is a morning star, its magnitude increasing from +0.3 to -0.4 during the month. The direction of its motion takes it towards Regulus but it reaches a stationary point on the 27th whilst

still about 5° short of this star. The Moon passes very close to Mars on the morning of the 16th, an occultation being visible from South America. By the end of the month Mars is visible in the eastern sky by about 21h.

JUPITER is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -1.9, and still a prominent object in the southern skies in the evenings. The Moon passes close to Jupiter on the night of the 3rd-4th and in the early evening of the 31st will have just overtaken it again on its monthly circuit.

SATURN is still an evening star, magnitude +0.9, moving towards the Sun and it is only visible low in the south-western sky in the early evenings.

METEORS. The maximum of the Geminid shower occurs on the 13th but strong moonlight will seriously interfere with observation.

THE MOON

Day	Sun's P.A. of													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Con-long.	Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	19 35	20.9	57.0	15.5	319	260	14	3.7	11 16	11 36	15 31	19 51	19 30	
2	20 31	19.3	57.5	15.7	331	256	22	4.7	11 56	12 13	16 25	21 01	20 44	
3	21 27	16.7	58.0	15.8	344	252	32	5.7	12 29	12 42	17 18	22 16	22 04	
4	22 21	13.2	58.5	15.9	356	249	42	6.7	12 57	13 06	18 10	23 34	23 26	
5	23 15	8.8	59.0	16.1	8	247	53	7.7	13 22	13 27	19 01	..	..
6	0 09	3.9	59.5	16.2	20	245	65	8.7	13 46	13 47	19 53	0 53	0 50	
7	1 02	1.3	59.8	16.3	32	245	75	9.7	14 09	14 06	20 45	2 14	2 15	
8	1 57	6.5	60.0	16.4	44	245	85	10.7	14 35	14 27	21 38	3 35	3 41	
9	2 52	11.3	60.1	16.4	56	245	92	11.7	15 04	14 51	22 34	4 58	5 09	
10	3 50	15.5	59.9	16.3	69	245	97	12.7	15 38	15 21	23 31	6 19	6 34	
11	4 49	18.6	59.5	16.2	81	227	100	13.7	16 19	15 59	..	7 36	7 56	
12	5 49	20.6	58.9	16.1	93	108	99	14.7	17 10	16 48	0 29	8 45	9 07	
13	6 49	21.3	58.2	15.9	105	99	97	15.7	18 09	17 47	1 27	9 44	10 06	
14	7 47	20.7	57.4	15.6	117	101	92	16.7	19 13	18 54	2 23	10 31	10 52	
15	8 42	19.0	56.6	15.4	129	104	85	17.7	20 21	20 05	3 16	11 09	11 26	
16	9 35	16.3	55.9	15.2	141	108	77	18.7	21 29	21 16	4 06	11 39	11 52	
17	10 24	13.0	55.2	15.0	154	110	68	19.7	22 36	22 27	4 53	12 03	12 13	
18	11 11	9.2	54.7	14.9	166	112	59	20.7	23 42	23 37	5 37	12 25	12 30	
19	11 57	5.1	54.4	14.8	178	114	49	21.7	..	..	6 19	12 44	12 46
20	12 41	0.9	54.2	14.8	190	114	40	22.7	0 47	0 46	7 00	13 02	13 01	
21	13 25	3.4	54.2	14.8	202	114	31	23.7	1 51	1 55	7 42	13 21	13 16	
22	14 10	7.6	54.4	14.8	214	113	23	24.7	2 57	3 04	8 24	13 41	13 33	
23	14 56	11.5	54.7	14.9	227	112	15	25.7	4 03	4 14	9 08	14 04	13 52	
24	15 44	15.0	55.1	15.0	239	110	9	26.7	5 10	5 25	9 55	14 31	14 15	
25	16 34	17.9	55.7	15.2	251	108	4	27.7	6 17	6 36	10 44	15 05	14 46	
26	17 27	20.0	56.2	15.3	263	109	1	28.7	7 22	7 43	11 36	15 47	15 25	
27	18 23	21.2	56.8	15.5	275	191	0	0.0	8 21	8 44	12 30	16 38	16 16	
28	19 19	21.2	57.3	15.6	287	258	1	1.0	9 13	9 35	13 25	17 40	17 19	
29	20 17	19.9	57.8	15.8	300	258	5	2.0	9 57	10 16	14 20	18 50	18 32	
30	21 13	17.6	58.2	15.9	312	255	10	3.0	10 33	10 48	15 15	20 05	19 51	
31	22 09	14.2	58.6	16.0	324	252	18	4.0	11 03	11 13	16 07	21 23	21 13	

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m		
1	16 39	23.3	5.100	12.03		Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	18 22	25.5	5.94	12 47		Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	16 59	24.1	5.99	12 11				19	18 42	25.3	5.92	12 56			
7	17 20	24.8	5.98	12 20				22	19 03	24.9	5.89	13 04			
10	17 40	25.2	5.97	12 29				25	19 23	24.3	5.85	13 12			
13	18 01	25.5	5.96	12 38				28	19 42	23.4	6.80	13 19			
16	18 22	25.5	5.94	12 47				31	19 59	22.3	6.73	13 24			

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
					52°	56°	
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
3	14 40	15.2	54	10	6 00	6 18	10 01
6	14 41	14.2	50	15	5 36	5 53	9 43
11	14 46	13.7	46	19	5 18	5 35	9 28
16	14 54	13.7	43	24	5 06	5 23	9 17
21	15 05	13.9	39	28	4 59	5 16	9 08
26	15 18	14.5	36	32	4 55	5 13	9 01
31	15 32	15.2	34	36	4 55	5 14	8 56

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
					52°	56°	
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
3	9 37	16.8	9	90	22 03	21 52	4 59
6	9 42	16.5	10	91	21 49	21 38	4 45
11	9 47	16.4	10	92	21 34	21 23	4 29
16	9 50	16.3	10	92	21 18	21 07	4 13
21	9 52	16.3	11	93	21 00	20 49	3 55
26	9 53	16.5	11	94	20 40	20 30	3 36
31	9 53	16.7	12	95	20 19	20 08	3 16

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 42	3 55	7 52	4 06	7 53	3 58	8 00	3 55	8 05	3 44	8 21	3 50	8 21	4 04
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 05	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 07	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 23	4 03
3	7 45	3 54	7 55	4 05	7 56	3 56	8 03	3 53	8 09	3 42	8 25	3 48	8 25	4 02
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 58	3 56	8 05	3 53	8 10	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 26	4 01
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 03	7 59	3 55	8 06	3 52	8 12	3 40	8 28	3 46	8 28	4 00
6	7 49	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 01	3 55	8 08	3 52	8 13	3 40	8 29	3 46	8 29	4 00
7	7 51	3 52	8 00	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 31	3 45	8 31	3 59
8	7 52	3 52	8 01	4 02	8 03	3 54	8 10	3 51	8 16	3 39	8 32	3 45	8 32	3 59
9	7 53	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 12	3 50	8 18	3 38	8 34	3 44	8 34	3 58
10	7 54	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 35	3 44	8 35	3 58
11	7 55	3 51	8 05	4 02	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 44	8 36	3 58
12	7 56	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 37	3 43	8 37	3 58
13	7 57	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 38	3 58
14	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 39	3 58
15	7 59	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 40	3 58
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 43	3 58
19	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 44	8 43	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 51	8 28	3 39	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 59
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 44	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 23	3 52	8 29	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 45	4 00
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
25	8 06	3 55	8 15	4 05	8 18	3 56	8 25	3 53	8 31	3 41	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 01
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 47	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04
29	8 07	3 58	8 16	4 09	8 19	4 00	8 26	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 48	3 50	8 48	4 04
30	8 07	3 59	8 16	4 10	8 19	4 01	8 26	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 48	3 51	8 48	4 05
31	8 07	4 00	8 16	4 11	8 19	4 02	8 26	3 58	8 32	3 46	8 48	3 52	8 48	4 06

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	22 27	11 0	17 47	22 15	22 01	20 38	19 3	15 58	19 31	19 06
11	22 32	10 5	17 13	21 43	21 30	20 42	19 0	15 23	18 57	18 32
21	22 37	9 9	16 39	21 13	21 00	20 46	18 8	14 47	18 24	17 59
31	22 43	9 3	16 06	20 44	20 32	20 50	18 5	14 12	17 51	17 26

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 11".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 29.4	10 18	6 05	6 03	5 51	14 48.8	14 26	6 44	7 09	10 10
11	10 29.6	10 17	23 21	23 20	5 12	14 50.1	14 32	6 06	6 32	9 32
21	10 29.5	10 18	22 42	22 40	4 32	14 51.4	14 37	5 29	5 54	8 54
31	10 29.0	10 22	22 02	22 00	3 53	14 52.4	14 41	4 51	5 17	8 15

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Astronomical Ephemeris* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0h G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named. No allowance is made for Summer Time, the dates of which, although given by the Summer Time Act, 1925, may be altered by Order in Council.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 14th edition, 1959; 17s. 6d.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.T.'s for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and - indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

The FASTS AND FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4m earlier each night or 2h earlier each month may be used,

in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

Times of MINIMA OF ALGOL are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light (see p. 152).

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.T.'s when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The Sun's semi-diameter, in arc, is given once a month.

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. Apparent Solar Time is equal to the Mean Solar Time plus the Equation of Time. For example on Feb. 12 the Equation of Time is -14m 19s and thus at 12h Mean Time on that day the Apparent Time is 12h - 14m 19s = 11h 45m 41s.

The Sidereal Time at 0h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa.

The G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich may also be taken as the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Traffic Act, 1956, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be 34', and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16', the time given is that when the true zenith distance of the

Sun's centre is $90^\circ + 34' + 16'$ or $90^\circ 50'$, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is $50'$. The upper limb is then $34'$ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ 50'$ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

- (1) *Sunrise or Sunset*, defined as above.
- (2) *Civil twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight may commence or must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 60 minutes after sunset.
- (3) *Nautical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.
- (4) *Astronomical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

To assist observers the durations of civil, nautical and astronomical twilights are given at intervals of ten days. The beginning of a particular twilight is found by subtracting the duration from the time of sunrise, while the end is found by adding the duration to the time of sunset. Thus the beginning of astronomical twilight in latitude 52° , on the Greenwich meridian, on March 11 is found as $06^h 25^m - 113^m = 04^h 34^m$ and similarly the end of civil twilight as $17^h 56^m + 34^m = 18^h 30^m$.

The letters T.A.N. are printed when twilight lasts all night.

Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading ASTRONOMICAL NOTES will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets and also of other phenomena; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always less on account of parallax which may reach 1° .

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disk. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disk, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as 8° , because of libration.

Instead of the longitude of the terminator the Sun's selenographic colongitude is tabulated. It is numerically equal to the selenographic longitude of the morning terminator, measured eastward from the mean centre of the disk. Thus its value is approximately 270° at New Moon, 360° at First Quarter, 90° at Full Moon and 180° at Last Quarter.

The Position Angle of the Bright Limb is the position angle of the midpoint of the illuminated limb, measured eastwards from the north point on the disk. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disk illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-minor axis is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about $9''$, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about $57'$. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is $90^\circ 50'$ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56° . They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be added if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or subtracted if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of $1^\circ = 4^m$ and $15' = 1^m$.

The G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich is given: these times are independent of latitude, but must be corrected for

longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^h (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^h (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda^\circ/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $151^h 05^m$ east, so $\lambda = 13^h 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1962 Aug. 9 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich... Aug. 8	17	56	
λ	13	55	
$0.58 \times (18^h 42^m - 17^h 56^m)$		27	
		<hr/>	
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	9	08	18
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00
		<hr/>	
Local standard time of transit	9	18	48

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^h 55^m$.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disk. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

Since the planets cannot be seen when on the horizon, the actual times of rising and setting are not given; instead, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. at which the planet transits the Greenwich meridian is also given. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.T.'s of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which, under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, are from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $3''$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2''$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and open at their widest extent in the Summer of 1958.

TIME

From the earliest ages, the natural division of time into recurring periods of day and night has provided the practical time scale for the everyday activities of mankind. Indeed, if any alternative means of time measurement is adopted, it must be capable of adjustment so as to remain in general agreement with the natural time scale defined by the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis. Ideally the rotation should be measured against a fixed frame of reference; in practice it must be measured against the background provided by the celestial bodies. If the Sun is chosen as the reference point, we obtain Apparent Solar Time, which is the time indicated by a sundial. It is not a uniform time, but is subject to variations which amount to as much as a quarter of an hour in each direction. Such wide variations cannot be tolerated in a practical time scale, and this has led to the concept of Mean Solar Time in which all the days are of exactly the same length and equal to the average length of the Apparent Solar Day.

The positions of the stars in the sky are specified in relation to a fictitious reference point in the sky known as the First Point of Aries (or the Vernal Equinox). It is therefore convenient to adopt this same reference point when considering the rotation of the Earth against the background of the stars. The time scale so obtained is known as Apparent Sidereal Time.

Greenwich Mean Time

The diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis causes the Sun and the other heavenly bodies to appear to cross the sky from East to West. It is convenient to represent this relative motion as if the Sun really performed a daily circuit around a fixed Earth. Noon in Apparent Solar Time may then be defined as the time at which the Sun transits across the observer's meridian. In Mean Solar Time, noon is similarly defined by the meridian transit of a fictitious Mean Sun moving uniformly in the sky with the same average speed as the true Sun. Mean Solar Time observed on the meridian of the transit circle telescope of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) The mean solar day is divided into 24 hours and, for astronomical

and scientific purposes, these are numbered 0 to 23, commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon): Civil time is also usually advanced by one hour during summer time (see later), whereas G.M.T. remains unchanged.

Universal Time

Before 1925 January 1, G.M.T. was reckoned in 24 hours commencing at noon: since that date it has been reckoned from midnight. In view of the risk of confusion in the use of the designation G.M.T. before and after 1925, the International Astronomical Union recommended in 1928 that astronomers should, for the present, employ the term Universal Time, U.T. (or Weltzeit, W.Z.) to denote G.M.T. measured from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

In precision work it has now become necessary to take account of small variations, hitherto negligible, in Universal Time. These arise from small irregularities in the rotation of the Earth. Observed astronomical time is designated U.T.o. Observed time corrected for the effects of the motion of the poles (giving rise to a "wandering" in longitude) is designated U.T.x. There is also a seasonal fluctuation in the rate of rotation of the Earth arising from meteorological causes, often called the annual fluctuation. U.T.x corrected for this effect is designated U.T.a, and provides a time scale free from short-period fluctuations. It is still subject to small secular and irregular changes.

Apparent Solar Time

As has been mentioned, the time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by an amount known as the Equation of Time, which is the total effect of two causes which make the length of the apparent solar day non-uniform. One cause of variation is that the orbit of the Earth is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the Sun at one focus. As a consequence, the angular speed of the Earth in its orbit is not constant; it is greatest at the beginning of January when the Earth is nearest the Sun. The other cause is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic; the plane of the equator (which is at right-angles to the axis of rotation of the Earth) does not coincide with the ecliptic (the plane defined by the apparent annual motion of the Sun around the celestial sphere) but is inclined to it at an angle of $23^{\circ} 27'$. As a result, the apparent solar day is shorter than average at the equinoxes and longer at the solstices. From the combined effects of the components due to obliquity and eccentricity, the equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14 mins.) and early November ($+16$ mins.). It has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approx. April 15, June 14, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25) that a sundial shows Mean Solar Time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would

be defined by successive transits of a selected star, as there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0.008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1.2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at 0h on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 145.

Example. To find the G.S.T. at 2h 41m 11s G.M.T. on Aug. 8

					h	m	s
G.S.T. at 0h	..	..	..	..	21	04	05
G.M.T.	..	..	..	..	2	41	11
Acceleration for 2h	..	..	..	..			20
" " 41m 11s	..	..	..	..			7

Sum = G.S.T. = 23 45 43

If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer 5h east of Greenwich, or 19h west, would find his L.S.T. as 4h 45m 43s.

Ephemeris Time

In the study of the motions of the Sun, Moon and planets, observations taken over an extended period are used in the preparation of tables giving the apparent position of the body each day. A table of this sort is known as an ephemeris, and may be used in the comparison of current observations with tabulated positions. A detailed examination of the observations made over the past 300 years shows that the Sun, Moon and planets appear to depart from their predicted positions by amounts proportional to their mean motions. The only satisfactory explanation is that the time scale to which the observations were referred was not uniform as had been supposed. Since the time scale was based on the rotation of the Earth, it follows that this rotation is subject to irregularities. The fact that the discrepancies between the observed and ephemeris positions were proportional to the mean motions of the bodies made it possible to secure agreement by substituting a revised time scale and recomputing the ephemeris positions. The time scale which brings the ephemeris into agreement with the observations has been named Ephemeris Time (E.T.).

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun ($1/37556925.9747$ of the Tropical Year for 1900 January 0 at 12 h. E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis ($1/86400$ of the Mean Solar Day). In many

branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been a demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mesures in 1956. The length of the unit has been chosen to provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1962 the estimated difference E.T.—U.T. is 34 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

Atomic Time

The fundamental standards of time and frequency must be defined in terms of a periodic motion adequately uniform, enduring and susceptible of measurement. This has led in the past to the adoption of standards based on the observed motions in the Solar System. Recent progress has made it possible to consider the use of other natural standards, such as atomic or molecular oscillations. The oscillations so far employed are not in fact continuous periodic motions such as the revolution of the electrons in their orbits around the nuclei. The continuous oscillations are generated in an electrical circuit, the frequency of which is then compared or brought into coincidence with the frequency characteristic of the absorption or emission by the atoms or molecules when they change between two selected energy levels. At the National Physical Laboratory regular comparisons have been made since the middle of 1955 between quartz clocks of high stability and a frequency defined by atoms of caesium. The standard has proved of great value in the precise calibration of frequencies and time intervals: it has also been possible to build up a scale of "atomic time" by using continuously-running quartz clocks calibrated in terms of the caesium frequency standard. Because of the high precision attained in the comparisons, cumulative errors in the integrated time scale do not become serious in the course of a few years and the atomic time scale may thus be compared with the astronomical time scale.

Radio Time Signals

The establishment of a uniform time system by the assessment of the performance of standard clocks in terms of astronomical observations is the work of a national observatory, and standard time is then made generally available by means of radio time signals. In the United Kingdom, the Royal Greenwich Observatory is responsible for the legal standard of time, and controls the "6-pips" radio signals emitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Signals by land line from the Observa-

tory correct the Post Office Speaking Clock, TIM.

For survey and scientific purposes in which the highest accuracy is required, special signals are transmitted from the Post Office Radio Station at Rugby. The International Signals, consisting of a five-minute series of pips, one-tenth of a second long, with the pips at the minutes lengthened for identification, are radiated at 02.55–03.00, 08.55–09.00, 09.55–10.00 and 14.55–15.00, 17.55–18.00 and 20.55–21.00 from GBR (16 kc/s) and associated H.F. transmitters. The seconds pulses superposed on the MSF standard frequency transmissions, which consist of five cycles of a 1,000 c.p.s. tone, are derived from the same master control at the transmitting station, and are radiated for ten minutes in each quarter-hour on 2½, 5, and 10 Mc/s for 24-hours per day, and on 60 kc/s from 14.29–15.30. The carrier frequencies of all the MSF transmissions, and of GBR, are closely controlled, and measured regularly at the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the caesium atomic resonance. The time signals, derived from the same master oscillator, and thus rigidly locked to the carrier frequencies, are monitored regularly at the Royal Greenwich Observatory. A uniform rate is maintained throughout the year and, if corrections are required to keep the time signals in agreement with UT₂, a step adjustment of 50 milliseconds is made on all transmissions on the first day of a month. Since April 1960 the Rugby service has been run in close co-operation with the time services of the United States. By mutual agreement, the rates are adjusted to correspond, and the signals are synchronised. Any necessary adjustments are made simultaneously in the U.K. and U.S.A. services. The American transmissions concerned are: WWV (Beltsville) 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 Mc/s; WWVH (Hawaii) 5, 10, 15 Mc/s; NBA (Canal Zone) 18 kc/s. Other National Observatories have agreed to some measure of co-ordination.

SUMMER TIME

In the United Kingdom, Summer Time, one hour ahead of G.M.T., was in force in 1961 between 02^h G.M.T. on March 26 and 02^h G.M.T. on October 29. The Home Secretary proposed (Aug. 3, 1961) to seek approval of Parliament for an Order in Council extending the dates of Summer Time in 1962 to run from March 29 to October 28, 1962.

Variations of the Standard time may be used abroad and the dates of adoption are decided annually. In some countries the variations occur in winter and are called Winter Time†.

British Commonwealth.—	Foreign Countries.—	Korea
British	Albania	Macao
Honduras†	Azores	Madagascar
Canada (except Yukon)	Parts of China	Madeira
Channel Islands	Dominican Republic	Norway
Hong Kong	Egypt	Pescadores Is.
	Formosa	Poland
	Iceland	Portugal
	Irish Republic	Parts of U.S.A.
		Syria
		Uruguay

STANDARD TIME

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In some countries (†) Standard Time is no longer used and the time given in the table below is that in normal use.

The large territories of the United States, Canada and U.S.S.R. are divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of central meridians. The important ones are given below; there are in addition zones from 5 to 13 hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at 60° E. to 180° E.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

12 hrs. F...Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).

11½ " F...Norfolk I., Nauru I.

" F...New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.

10 " F...Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Marianas Is.

9½ " F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area), Dutch New Guinea.

9 " F...Japan Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kurile Is., Manchuria.

8½ " F...Molucca Is., Korea.

8 " F...China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Sarawak, N. Borneo, Formosa, Pescadores Is., Vietnam.

7½ " F...Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Indonesian Borneo and Java.

7 " F...S. Sumatra, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Indo-China, Cambodia, Laos.

6½ " F...Burma, Cocos-Keeling Is., N. Sumatra

6 " F...Pakistan (East).

5½ " F...India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is., Andaman and Nicobar Is.

5 " F...Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).

4 " F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to 52° 30' E.

3½ " F...Persia

3 " F...U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

2 " F...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Finland, Israel, Jordan, U.A.R.

E. European. Cyprus, Rhodesia, South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Republic of Sudan, Congo (East), Cyrenaica†, Crete, Lebanon, Tripolitania.

1 hr. F...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France†, Luxemburg†, Spain†, Gibraltar†, Monaco†, Balearic Is.†, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland,

Mid-European. Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Congo (West), Angola, Spitzbergen, Algeria, Dahomey, Corsica†, Sardinia.

Greenwich.. Great Britain, Ireland, Faroë, Channel Is., Portugal, Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Togoland, Ghana, Principé I., Guinea Republic, Senegal, St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is.†, Ascension I., Tristan Da Cunha, Tangier, São Thomé, Rio de Oro.†

Slow on Greenwich Time.

1 hr. S...Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.

2 hrs. S...Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.

3 " S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina†.

3½ " S...Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana.

3¾ " S...British Guiana.

4 " S...Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile.

4½ hrs. S...Venezuela, Curaçao I.

5 " S...Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south). Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.

6 hrs. S...Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102° W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

7 hrs. S...Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

8 hrs. S...Canada west of 120° W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

9 hrs. S...Alaska N. of Cross Sound to 141° W., Yukon.

10 " S...Alaska from 141° W. to 162° W., Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Christmas I. (Pacific Ocean), Fanning I.

11 " S...Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time 13½ fast and in Chatham Is.† 12½ fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	15° S.	172½° W.	53° N.	170° E.
51° S.	180°	5° S.	180°	65½° N.	160° W.
45° S.	172½° W.	48° N.	180°	75° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs							Latitude and Declination of Same Signs						
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
0	6 05	6 05	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 03	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 05	6 05	
1	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 02	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 09	6 10	
2	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	6 01	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 13	6 15	
3	5 51	5 53	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 20	
4	5 46	5 49	5 51	5 55	5 58	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 13	6 18	6 21	6 24	
5	5 41	5 45	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 03	6 07	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 29	
6	5 36	5 41	5 44	5 50	5 55	5 59	6 03	6 08	6 12	6 18	6 25	6 29	6 34	
7	5 32	5 37	5 41	5 48	5 53	5 58	6 03	6 08	6 14	6 20	6 28	6 33	6 39	
8	5 27	5 32	5 37	5 45	5 52	5 58	6 03	6 09	6 15	6 23	6 32	6 37	6 44	
9	5 22	5 28	5 34	5 43	5 50	5 57	6 03	6 10	6 17	6 25	6 35	6 41	6 49	
10	5 17	5 24	5 30	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 18	6 27	6 38	6 46	6 54	
11	5 12	5 20	5 27	5 38	5 47	5 56	6 03	6 12	6 20	6 30	6 42	6 50	6 59	
12	5 07	5 16	5 23	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 03	6 13	6 21	6 32	6 45	6 54	7 04	
13	5 02	5 12	5 20	5 33	5 44	5 54	6 03	6 13	6 23	6 35	6 49	6 53	7 09	
14	4 56	5 07	5 16	5 31	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 24	6 37	6 53	7 03	7 15	
15	4 51	5 03	5 13	5 28	5 41	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 26	6 40	6 57	7 07	7 20	
16	4 46	4 58	5 09	5 26	5 40	5 52	6 03	6 15	6 28	6 42	7 00	7 12	7 26	
17	4 40	4 54	5 05	5 23	5 38	5 51	6 03	6 16	6 29	6 45	7 04	7 16	7 31	
18	4 35	4 49	5 01	5 21	5 37	5 50	6 04	6 17	6 31	6 47	7 08	7 21	7 37	
19	4 29	4 45	4 58	5 18	5 35	5 50	6 04	6 18	6 33	6 50	7 12	7 26	7 43	
20	4 23	4 40	4 54	5 16	5 33	5 49	6 04	6 18	6 34	6 53	7 16	7 31	7 49	
21	4 17	4 35	4 50	5 13	5 32	5 48	6 04	6 19	6 36	6 55	7 20	7 35	7 55	
22	4 11	4 30	4 46	5 10	5 30	5 47	6 04	6 20	6 38	6 58	7 24	7 41	8 02	
23	4 05	4 25	4 42	5 08	5 28	5 47	6 04	6 21	6 39	7 01	7 29	7 46	8 08	
24	3 58	4 20	4 37	5 05	5 27	5 46	6 04	6 22	6 41	7 04	7 33	7 51	8 15	

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of transit given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12^h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at

Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 173° 39' east. Taking the declination as +20°.7, we find

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec.	h m
20°, opposite signs.....	5 16
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat.....	— 15
Proportional part for 0°.7 of Dec.....	— 3
Hour angle.....	4 58
Sun transits.....	11 57
Longitudinal correction.....	+ 21

N.Z. Mean Time..... 17 16

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax.....	8".80
Precession for the year 1962.....	50".27
" in R.A.....	3".073
" in Declination.....	20".04
Constant of Nutation.....	9".21
Constant of Aberration.....	20".47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1962).....	23° 26' 39"
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax.....	57' 02".70
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec.	186,324 miles
Solar motion per sec.....	19.5 km.=12.1 miles
Equatorial radius of the Earth.....	3963.35 miles
Polar radius of the Earth.....	3950.01 miles

North Galactic Pole) R.A. 12 ^h 49 ^m .	
(I.A.U. Standard)) Dec. 27° 4' N. (1950.0).	
Solar Apex (Boss).....	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Length of Year... Tropical.....	365.24220
(In Mean) Sidereal.....	365.25636
Solar Days) Anomalistic.....	365.25964
(Perihelion to Perihelion)	
Eclipse.....	346.6200
	d. h. m. s.
Length of Month New Moon to New	29 12 44 02.9
(Mean Values) Sidereal.....	27 07 43 11.5
Anomalistic.....	27 13 18 33.2
(Perigee to Perigee)	

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m		h m		h m		h m		h m		h m	
0 00	-48	4 00	-47	8 00	+1	12 00	+48	16 00	+47	20 00	0
0 20	-50	4 20	-44	8 20	+6	12 20	+50	16 20	+45	20 20	-5
0 40	-53	4 40	-41	8 40	+11	12 40	+52	16 40	+42	20 40	-10
1 00	-53	5 00	-38	9 00	+15	13 00	+53	17 00	+38	21 00	-14
1 20	-54	5 20	-34	9 20	+20	13 20	+54	17 20	+35	21 20	-19
1 40	-55	5 40	-30	9 40	+24	13 40	+55	17 40	+31	21 40	-23
2 00	-55	6 00	-26	10 00	+28	14 00	+55	18 00	+27	22 00	-28
2 20	-54	6 20	-22	10 20	+32	14 20	+54	18 20	+23	22 20	-32
2 40	-54	6 40	-18	10 40	+36	14 40	+54	18 40	+19	22 40	-35
3 00	-53	7 00	-13	11 00	+39	15 00	+53	19 00	+14	23 00	-39
3 20	-51	7 20	-8	11 20	+43	15 20	+51	19 20	+9	23 20	-42
3 40	-49	7 40	-4	11 40	+45	15 40	+49	19 40	+5	23 40	-45
4 00	-47	8 00	+1	12 00	+48	16 00	+47	20 00	0	24 00	-48

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1' throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at 23^h 17^m G.M.T. in longitude 2^h 34^m west, the altitude of *Polaris* (corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56'.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 141 to be 15^h 33^m. Hence

Observed altitude..... 41 56
Correction from table..... +50

Latitude..... 42 46

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

MEAN REFRACTION

Acceleration						Retardation						Alt. Ref.	
h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	Alt. Ref.	Alt. Ref.
1	0	10	13	2	08	0 00	0	0 10	13	2	08	0 00	0
2	0	20	14	2	18	3 02	1	2	0 20	14	2	18	3 03
3	0	30	15	2	28	9 07	2	3	0 30	15	2	27	9 09
4	0	39	16	2	38	15 13	3	4	0 39	16	2	37	15 15
5	0	49	17	2	48	21 18	4	5	0 49	17	2	47	21 21
6	0	59	18	2	57	27 23	5	6	0 59	18	2	57	27 28
7	1	09	19	3	07	33 28	6	7	1 09	19	3	07	33 34
8	1	19	20	3	17	39 34	7	8	1 19	20	3	17	39 40
9	1	29	21	3	27	45 39	8	9	1 28	21	3	26	45 46
10	1	39	22	3	37	51 44	9	10	1 38	22	3	36	51 53
11	1	48	23	3	47	57 49	10	11	1 48	23	3	46	57 59
12	1	58	24	3	57	60 00	11	12	1 58	24	3	56	60 00

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is 23^h 56^m 04^s.09. Hence 1^h M.T.=1^h+9^s.86 S.T. and 1^h S.T.=1^h-9^s.83 M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these

two entries is the required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for 11^m 26^s (which lies between the entries 9^m 07^s and 15^m 13^s) is 2^s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for 45^m 46^s is 7^s.

Example.—Convert 14^h 27^m 35^s from S.T. to M.T.

h m s
Given S.T..... 14 27 35
Retardation for 14^h..... 2 18
Retardation for 27^m 35^s..... 5

Corresponding M.T..... 14 25 12

For further explanation, see p. 141.

The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1962

ECLIPSES, 1962

There will be two eclipses in 1962, neither of which will be visible from the British Isles. Two is the minimum number of eclipses that can occur in a year.

1. A total eclipse of the Sun on February 4-5, invisible from Greenwich. The line of totality begins in Borneo and then crosses the Celebes, Ceram, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands before ending in the E. Pacific. The partial phase will be visible from part of S.E. Asia, Australia, the northern part of New Zealand and the west coast of N. America.

2. An annular eclipse of the Sun on July 31, invisible from Greenwich. The annular phase starts in Venezuela and after passing through French West Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Congo, Tanganyika, and the northern tip of Madagascar, ends just off the N.E. coast of Madagascar. The partial phase will be visible from south-east U.S.A., most of Central and South America, the Mediterranean, Africa, Saudi Arabia and Madagascar.

OCCULTATIONS, 1962

The short series of occultations of Regulus finishes in mid-1962, the last one visible from this country being on the night of April 14-15.

The cycle of occultations of Aldebaran continues into 1962, though finishing before the end of the year. After the occultation of Aldebaran on August 23 there will be an interval of at least five years before another first magnitude star is occulted.

The Moon also occults some of the stars in the Hyades, the V-shaped open cluster in Taurus which has Aldebaran at one tip of the V. The most interesting set of occultations of these stars occurs on the evening of February 12 with the Moon near First Quarter.

Two planets are occulted during the year. Mercury, only one day after greatest western elongation, is occulted in the early afternoon of March 4.

For observers in some southern parts of the British Isles the occultation of Saturn on November 4 will be an intensely interesting spectacle. The occultation is a graze, lasting only 19 minutes at Greenwich. The predicted times are for the centre of the planet and as Saturn's apparent diameter is 15" it is clear that both phases of the phenomenon will occur extremely slowly and that for some observers the planet will never completely disappear at all.

Occultation Observations.—Observations of the times of these occultations are made by both amateurs and professionals. Such observations are later analysed to yield accurate positions of the Moon; this is one method of determining the difference between ephemeris time and universal time.

Many of the observations made by amateurs are obtained with the use of a stop-watch which is compared with a time-signal immediately after the observation. Thus an accuracy of about one-fifth of a second is obtainable, though the observer's

personal equation may amount to one-third or one-half of a second.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6.4 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is reduced from 10° to 2° for stars and planets brighter than magnitude 2.0 and such occultations are also predicted in daylight.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29', Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 55', Long. 3° 11' west). The coefficients a and b are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a.\Delta\lambda + b.\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the disappearance of Aldebaran on February 12 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude.....	0.0	3.2
Long. of Liverpool.....	+3.0	+3.0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3.0	-0.2
Latitude.....	51.5	55.9
Lat. of Liverpool.....	53.4	53.4
$\Delta\phi$	+1.9	-2.5
	h m	h m
G.M.T.....	22 50 8	22 43 6
$a.\Delta\lambda$	-2.4	+0.2
$b.\Delta\phi$	-2.3	+2.2
G.M.T. at Liverpool.....	22 46 1	22 46 0

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No occn. = star not occulted.

Low = star's altitude less than 10° (2° for bright stars and planets).

Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients a and b are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

OCCULTATIONS BY THE MOON, 1962

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH			
					G.M.T.	a	b	P	G.M.T.	a	b	P
				d	h m	m	m	.	h m	m	m	.
Jan. 14	+ 10° 401.....	6.2	D	8.4	21 56.8	-1.5	-3.9	132	21 40.5	-1.3	-1.8	109
16	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	10.2	15 33.0	+0.3	+2.5	30	15 45.9	+0.4	+2.8	16
16	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	10.2	16 16.6	-0.8	+0.9	298	16 17.4	-0.9	+0.6	313
17	318 B. Tauri.....	5.7	D	10.6	3 14.3	+0.2	-2.2	121	3 05.3	0.0	-2.0	112
17	120 Tauri.....	5.5	D	11.3	17 31.7	0.0	+2.9	32	17 47.2	—	—	12
23	α Leonis.....	1.3	D	16.6	4 11.5	-1.4	-1.1	87	4 02.9	-1.4	-0.8	81
23	α Leonis.....	1.3	R	16.6	5 18.7	-0.5	-2.4	317	5 06.6	-0.5	-2.4	322
30	γ Librae.....	4.0	D	23.7	4 37.9	-0.7	-0.2	141	4 36.1	-0.6	+0.3	134
30	γ Librae.....	4.0	R	23.7	5 43.7	-1.7	+0.8	263	5 42.6	-1.3	+0.8	268
Feb. 10	μ Ceti.....	4.4	D	5.8	21 08.9	-0.7	+1.3	22	No occn.	..	..	..
12	β1 Tauri.....	4.0	D	7.8	18 37.4	-2.2	-2.1	130	18 26.9	-1.6	-0.3	110
12	75 Tauri.....	5.3	D	7.8	18 41.8	-1.1	+2.4	32	18 53.8	—	—	8
12	β2 Tauri.....	3.6	D	7.8	No occn.	..	..	..	18 44.1	—	—	144
12	264 B. Tauri.....	4.8	D	7.8	19 43.2	-1.7	-0.8	100	19 36.5	-1.4	-0.1	85
12	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	7.9	22 50.8	-0.8	-1.2	82	22 43.6	-0.8	-0.9	70
12	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	7.9	23 56.7	-0.4	-1.3	263	23 48.6	-0.4	-1.7	274
14	119 Tauri.....	4.7	D	9.0	0 39.0	—	—	19	No occn.	..	..	..
14	120 Tauri.....	5.5	D	9.0	1 06.1	-0.7	-0.2	44	1 04.1	-0.9	+0.5	30
14	71 Orionis.....	5.2	D	9.8	17 51.5	-1.0	+1.8	71	17 57.7	-0.7	+2.2	57
17	ξ Cancrī m.....	5.1	D	12.1	1 49.3	-0.7	-2.0	115	1 38.5	-0.8	-1.8	108
17	+18° 188z.....	6.4	D	12.1	2 52.6	-0.6	-1.4	82	2 44.4	-0.7	-1.3	77
Mar. 4	MERCURY.....	0.3	D	27.5	13 13.7	-0.8	-0.4	56	13 10.1	-0.6	-0.2	43
4	MERCURY.....	0.3	R	27.5	14 19.4	-0.7	-1.3	266	14 10.0	-0.9	-1.7	280
10	8 B. Tauri.....	6.2	D	4.5	Low	..	..	..	22 23.9	-0.1	-1.1	73
11	48 Tauri.....	6.4	D	5.4	No occn.	..	..	..	20 51.8	-0.5	-3.4	133
11	γ Tauri.....	3.9	D	5.5	22 51.4	+0.2	-2.4	123	22 41.6	0.0	-2.1	111
14	71 Orionis.....	5.2	D	7.6	Low	..	..	..	1 41.9	-0.1	-0.7	48
18	α Leonis.....	1.3	R	12.3	16 02.2	+0.1	+1.5	270	16 08.6	+0.1	+1.3	283
Apr. 8	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	3.8	13 07.9	-1.6	+0.1	118	13 06.1	-1.1	+0.9	103
8	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	3.8	13 59.2	-0.7	+2.8	209	14 07.0	-0.8	+2.0	225
14	α Leonis.....	1.3	D	10.1	23 18.6	-0.9	-1.9	119	23 07.5	-0.9	-1.7	114
15	α Leonis.....	1.3	R	10.1	0 29.9	-0.6	-1.8	285	0 19.6	-0.6	-1.9	289
22	γ Librae.....	4.0	D	17.2	0 07.6	—	—	51	0 12.5	—	—	40
22	γ Librae.....	4.0	R	17.2	0 46.3	—	—	352	0 36.7	—	—	2
June 7	7 Leonis.....	6.2	D	5.3	22 29.9	+0.2	-1.9	124	22 21.7	+0.1	-1.9	121
July 15	μ Sagittarii.....	4.0	D	13.9	21 35.5	-1.6	+1.0	63	21 35.1	-1.4	+1.0	59
21	ψ1 Aquarii.....	4.5	D	19.1	0 30.4	-0.9	+1.7	48	0 35.5	-0.7	+1.7	42
21	ψ1 Aquarii.....	4.5	R	19.1	1 35.2	-1.4	+0.9	268	1 35.1	-1.2	+0.9	275
21	ψ2 Aquarii.....	4.6	R	19.1	2 22.0	-0.8	+1.7	203	2 25.9	-0.8	+1.3	213
Aug. 9	49 Librae.....	5.5	D	9.4	21 16.0	-1.2	-1.4	110	21 06.2	-1.2	-1.2	106
22	5 Tauri.....	4.3	R	21.5	0 08.9	-0.2	+1.6	262	0 15.5	-0.1	+1.6	269
23	264 B. Tauri.....	4.8	R	22.6	1 51.5	+0.4	+3.1	194	2 04.4	+0.1	+2.5	209
23	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	22.7	No occn.	..	..	..	4 12.7	—	—	145
23	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	22.7	No occn.	..	..	..	4 34.6	—	—	181
Sept. 11	31 Capricorni.....	6.3	D	12.7	19 51.4	-1.2	+1.0	82	19 52.6	-1.0	+1.1	77
Oct. 9	δ Capricorni.....	3.0	R	11.0	18 09.4	-1.1	+1.8	211	18 13.8	-0.9	+1.6	217
14	μ Ceti.....	4.4	D	16.1	22 12.5	-0.1	+2.7	15	22 26.3	—	—	356
14	μ Ceti.....	4.4	R	16.1	22 53.6	-1.6	+0.3	296	22 47.5	—	—	317
Nov. 4	SATURN.....	0.8	D	7.2	19 23.4	—	—	0	No occn.	..	..	..
4	SATURN.....	0.8	R	7.2	19 42.7	—	—	329	No occn.	..	..	..
6	50 Aquarii.....	5.9	D	9.2	17 38.8	-1.2	+1.2	63	17 40.5	-1.0	+1.2	57
6	182 B. Aquarii.....	6.2	D	9.3	21 00.1	-1.0	0.0	54	20 57.7	-0.8	+0.2	43
Dec. 8	μ Ceti.....	4.4	D	11.6	19 13.8	-0.1	+2.8	12	Graze	..	..	..
13	ξ Geminorum.....	3.8	D	16.0	5 51.3	-0.5	-1.5	95	5 42.9	-0.6	-1.4	88
13	ξ Geminorum.....	3.8	R	16.0	6 51.8	-0.2	-1.6	279	6 43.7	-0.2	-1.8	285
14	δ Cancrī.....	4.2	D	17.7	22 45.4	-0.8	+0.2	131	22 46.1	-0.5	+0.9	115
14	δ Cancrī.....	4.2	R	17.7	23 41.4	-0.7	+2.4	242	23 48.5	-0.7	+1.8	258
31	74 Aquarii.....	5.9	D	4.8	18 54.0	-1.3	-1.6	103	18 44.4	-1.1	-1.0	87

FIXED STARS, 1962

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.		Spectrum
		h	m	°	'	
α Andromedæ Alpheratz	2.1	0	06.4	+28	53	Aop
β Cassiopeiæ Caph	2.4	0	07.1	+58	56	F5
γ Pegasi Algenib	2.9	0	11.3	+14	58	B2
α Phœnicis	2.4	0	24.4	-42	31	Ko
α Cassiopeiæ Schedar	2.3	0	38.3	+56	20	Ko
β Ceti Diphda	2.2	0	41.7	-18	12	Ko
γ Cassiopeiæ*	Var.	0	54.4	+60	31	Bop
β Andromedæ Mirach	2.4	1	07.6	+35	25	Mo
δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	1	23.3	+60	02	A5
α Eridani Achernar	0.5	1	36.3	-57	26	B5
β Arietis Sheratan	2.7	1	52.5	+20	37	A5
α Ursæ Minoris Polaris	2.1	1	57.2	+89	05	F8
γ Andromedæ Almah	2.3	2	01.6	+42	09	Ko
α Arietis Hamal	2.2	2	05.0	+23	17	K2
β Persei Algol*	Var.	3	05.7	+40	49	B8
α Persei Mirfak	1.9	3	21.6	+49	44	F5
η Tauri Alcyone	3.0	3	45.2	+23	59	B5p
α Tauri Aldebaran	1.1	4	33.7	+16	26	K5
β Orionis Rigel	0.3	5	12.7	-8	15	B8p
α Aurigæ Capella	0.2	5	13.9	+45	58	G0
γ Orionis Bellatrix	1.7	5	23.1	+6	19	B2
β Tauri Elnath	1.8	5	23.9	+28	35	B8
δ Orionis	2.5	5	30.1	-0	20	Bo
α Leporis	2.7	5	31.1	-17	51	F0
ϵ Orionis	1.7	5	34.3	-1	13	Bo
ζ Orionis	2.0	5	38.8	-1	58	Bo
κ Orionis	2.2	5	46.0	-9	41	Bo
α Orionis Betelgeuse*	Var.	5	53.1	+7	24	Mo
β Aurigæ Menkalinan	2.1	5	56.7	+44	57	Aop
β Canis Majoris Mirzam	2.0	6	21.0	-17	56	B1
α Carinæ Canopus	-0.9	6	23.1	-52	40	F0
γ Geminorum Alhena	1.9	6	35.5	+16	26	A0
α Canis Majoris Sirius	-1.6	6	43.5	-16	40	A0
ϵ Canis Majoris	1.6	6	57.1	-28	55	B1
δ Canis Majoris	2.0	7	06.8	-26	20	F8p
α Geminorum Castor	1.6	7	32.2	+31	58	A0
α Canis Minoris Procyon	0.5	7	37.3	+5	19	F5
β Geminorum Pollux	1.2	7	43.0	+28	07	K0
ζ Puppis	2.3	8	02.2	-39	54	Od
γ Velorum	1.9	8	08.4	-47	13	Oap
ϵ Carinæ	1.7	8	21.7	-59	23	K0
δ Velorum	2.0	8	43.7	-54	34	A0
λ Velorum Suhail	2.2	9	06.6	-43	17	K5
β Carinæ	1.8	9	12.8	-69	34	A0
ϵ Carinæ	2.2	9	16.1	-59	07	F0
α Hydræ Alphard	2.2	9	25.7	-8	30	K2
α Leonis Regulus	1.3	10	06.4	+12	09	B8
γ Leonis Alcega	2.6	10	17.9	+20	02	K0
β Ursæ Majoris Merak	2.4	10	59.6	+56	35	A0
α Ursæ Majoris Dubhe	1.9	11	01.4	+61	57	K0

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3" a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between +20" and -20" according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

* γ Cassiopeiæ, 1961 mag. 2.7. β Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.5. α Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

FIXED STARS, 1962

NAME	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		<i>h m</i>	<i>° '</i>	
δ Leonis	2.6	11 12.1	+20 44	A ₃
β Leonis <i>Denebola</i>	2.2	11 47.1	+14 47	A ₂
γ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phæda</i>	2.5	11 51.8	+53 54	A ₀
γ Corvi.....	2.8	12 13.8	-17 20	B ₃
α Crucis.....	1.0	12 24.5	-62 53	B ₁
γ Crucis.....	1.6	12 29.0	-56 54	M ₃
γ Centauri.....	2.4	12 39.4	-48 45	A ₀
γ Virginis.....	2.9	12 39.7	-1 14	F ₀
β Crucis.....	1.5	12 45.5	-59 29	B ₁
ϵ Ursæ Majoris <i>Alioth</i>	1.7	12 52.4	+56 10	A _{0p}
α Canum Venaticorum.....	2.9	12 54.3	+38 31	A _{0p}
ζ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i>	2.4	13 22.4	+55 07	A _{2p}
α Virginis <i>Spica</i>	1.2	13 32.2	-10 58	B ₂
η Ursæ Majoris <i>Alkaid</i>	1.9	13 46.0	+49 30	B ₃
β Centauri <i>Hadar</i>	0.9	14 01.1	-60 11	B ₁
θ Centauri.....	2.3	14 04.4	-36 11	K ₀
α Bootis <i>Arcturus</i>	0.2	14 13.9	+19 23	K ₀
α Centauri <i>Rigel Kent</i>	0.1	14 37.0	-60 41	G ₀
ϵ Bootis.....	2.7	14 43.3	+27 14	K ₀
β Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i>	2.2	14 50.8	+74 19	K ₅
α Coronæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i> ...	2.3	15 33.1	+26 50	A ₀
δ Scorpii.....	2.5	15 58.1	-22 31	B ₀
β Scorpii.....	2.9	16 03.2	-19 42	B ₁
α Scorpii <i>Antares</i>	1.2	16 27.1	-26 21	M ₀
α Trianguli Australis.....	1.9	16 44.6	-68 58	K ₂
ϵ Scorpii.....	2.4	16 47.7	-34 14	K ₀
δ Herculis*	Var.	17 12.9	+14 26	M ₃
λ Scorpii.....	1.7	17 31.0	-37 05	B ₂
α Ophiuchi <i>Rasalhague</i>	2.1	17 33.2	+12 35	A ₅
θ Scorpii.....	2.0	17 34.6	-42 59	F ₀
κ Scorpii.....	2.5	17 39.9	-39 01	B ₂
γ Draconis.....	2.4	17 55.7	+51 30	K ₅
ϵ Sagittarii <i>Kaus Australis</i>	1.9	18 21.6	-34 24	A ₀
α Lyrae <i>Vega</i>	0.1	18 35.7	+38 45	A ₀
σ Sagittarii.....	2.1	18 52.9	-26 21	B ₃
β Cygni <i>Albireo</i>	3.2	19 29.2	+27 53	K ₀
α Aquilæ <i>Altair</i>	0.9	19 48.9	+8 46	A ₅
β Capricorni.....	3.2	20 18.9	-14 54	G ₀
γ Cygni.....	2.3	20 20.9	+40 08	F _{8p}
α Pavonis.....	2.1	20 22.7	-36 52	B ₃
α Cygni <i>Deneb</i>	1.3	20 40.1	+45 09	A _{2p}
α Cephei <i>Alderamin</i>	2.6	21 17.7	+64 25	A ₅
ϵ Pegasi.....	2.5	21 42.3	+9 42	K ₀
δ Capricorni.....	3.0	21 44.9	-16 18	A ₅
α Gruis.....	2.2	22 05.8	-47 09	B ₅
δ Cephei*	Var.	22 27.8	+58 13	*
β Gruis.....	2.2	22 40.4	-47 05	M ₃
α Pictoris <i>Australis Fomalhaut</i> ...	1.3	22 55.6	-20 49	A ₃
β Pegasi <i>Scheat</i>	2.6	23 01.9	+27 53	M ₀
α Pegasi <i>Markab</i>	2.6	23 02.9	+15 00	A ₀

Thus in London (Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$) the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found thus:

Altitude of equator.....	38	30
Declination south.....	16	02
Difference.....	21	50

The Altitude of *Capella* (Dec. $+45^{\circ} 58'$) at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole.....	51	30
Polar distance of Star...	44	02
Difference.....	7	28

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 138). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets *Venus* and *Jupiter* are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars as faint as the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Astronomical Ephemeris*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

* α Herculis, mag. 3.2 to 3.9.

δ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4, Spectrum F₅ to G₀.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Nebula. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Nebula, and about 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. 1 parsec equals 3.26 light years.

THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. Stars fainter than this are not visible to the naked eye; the 200-inch telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California, can photograph stars of the 23rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is 10 times the other, the more distant star will appear to be 100 times fainter than the nearer star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

The distances of the stars can be determined in a variety of ways. The direct trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit; this is always done photographically. The distances of about 15,000 stars have been measured in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 250 light years. For more distant stars, distances may be estimated from a study of their spectra.

The distances of some double and variable stars can be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star. As mentioned earlier, light takes 3.26 years to travel a distance of one parsec.

When the distance of any star has been determined, and its apparent magnitude measured, the real intrinsic brightness of the star may be determined. As a convenient convention, astronomers adopt as the "absolute magnitude" of a star (or other object) that apparent magnitude which the star would have if it were moved from its real position to a distance of ten parsecs. Conversely, if the absolute magnitude of a star is known by spectroscopic or other methods, and its apparent magnitude is observed, its distance may be calculated.

STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form Orion's belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like *Procyon*, our *Sun*, and *Arcturus*, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Antares*, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types O to M is essentially a temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: O, 30,000°; B, 18,000°; A, 10,000°; F, 7,000°; G, 5,500°; K, 4,500°; M, 3,000°. The sequence O to M is also a sequence of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types. There is the further advantage that colours can be measured for stars too faint for study by spectroscopic techniques.

When the spectral types (or colours) of a large number of stars are correlated with their absolute magnitudes, a surprising result emerges. The sequence O to M is one of decreasing absolute brightness. Approximate values of the absolute magnitudes of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted: O, -4; B, -2; A, +1; F, +3; G, +5; K, +7; M, +11. A graphical illustration of this relation between spectral type and absolute magnitude is known as the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram (or, when colours are used

instead of spectral types, as a colour-magnitude diagram). The relationship represented by this diagram is one of the corner stones of modern astrophysics. The above series of stars of types O to M and absolute magnitude decreasing from -4 to $+12$, or fainter, is known as the "main sequence", and a large proportion of all known stars are members of this sequence. A relatively small proportion of the stars of spectral types O to M do not belong to the main sequence. Closer examination of the spectra of these stars reveals slight differences between their spectra and ordinary stars of nominally the same type on the main sequence. These differences are sufficiently characteristic to enable the two types of stars to be segregated spectroscopically without independent knowledge of their absolute magnitudes. These stars are found to be brighter than the corresponding main sequence stars of the same types. Most of those of types G, K and M have absolute magnitudes about 0; many of those of types O to F and a few of types G to M are still brighter, with absolute magnitudes ranging from -4 to -7 . The exceptional brightness of these stars is believed to be due to their sizes: those with absolute magnitudes about 0 are called giants, those of -4 to -7 are called supergiants.

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by calculation from known surface temperatures and absolute magnitudes. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 864,000 miles in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average M star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 10 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

It is possible to determine the chemical composition of a star from a study of its spectrum. This has been done for main sequence stars and for giants and supergiants. All these stars appear to be of similar chemical composition, about 80 per cent by numbers of atoms being hydrogen, most of the remainder helium, heavier elements being less than one per cent of the total. All the differences between types O to M and main sequence, giant and supergiant stars can be accounted for by variations of surface temperature and of size (affecting the spectrum through the surface gravity).

A few stars cannot be classified according to the standard sequence O to M. Among these those classified as R and N stars show strong bands of carbon compounds instead of the titanium oxide of M stars, and the S stars show zirconium oxide instead of titanium oxide. A number of still less common types of stars show anomalous lines of strontium, barium, manganese, silicon, europium, lanthanum and other elements. The reasons for all these peculiarities are not known; it is probable that many of them are genuine differences from the standard chemical composition of the majority of the stars.

DOUBLE STARS

Many stars which appear single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope. These are frequently found to be in orbital motion round one another in periods varying from about one year to many thousands of years. Some binary stars are so close together that they cannot be seen separately even in large telescopes; their binary nature is revealed by the spectroscope. The varying motions of the stars in their orbits can be detected by the Doppler shifts of lines in their spectra. The periods of these stars, known as spectroscopic binaries, varies from a few hours to a few years. Some spectroscopic binaries are of special interest in that during their orbital motion the two components periodically eclipse each other, and the combined light of the two stars will vary. This happens when the Earth is nearly in the plane of the binary star orbits. Such binaries are called eclipsing variables, of which the best known is *Algol*, or β Persei, a star normally of the second magnitude (see p. I of each month).

VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the eclipsing variables, whose light variation is due to a geometrical cause. Some single stars vary in light. These include Cepheid variables, with periods of from a few hours up to about fifty days, long-period variables with periods of from a hundred to a thousand days, and numerous types of variable stars in which the periods and light fluctuations are entirely irregular. Many of these variations are attributed to pulsation of the stars by alternate expansion and contraction. The Cepheids are of particular interest because of the period-luminosity relation: the longer the period of a Cepheid the brighter is its mean absolute magnitude. An observation of the period of variation of the star immediately tells us its absolute magnitude and thence its distance.

Novæ are stars whose light increases by 10 to 15 magnitudes in a few days, and then fades gradually to normal brightness, reached a year or two later. The cause of the brightening is the sudden expansion of the star, but the reason for this is unknown. Supernovæ are stars whose brightness increases by up to 20 magnitudes; they are believed to be caused by the explosion of the whole star.

STAR CLUSTERS

Stars frequently occur in clusters; two types of clusters are known. The first, called open (or galactic) clusters, are groups of up to two or three hundred stars; the second, globular clusters, contain over one hundred thousand stars. The open clusters are found mainly in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the globular clusters avoid the Milky Way. Several open clusters are visible to the naked eye: the Pleiades, the Hyades and Praesepe are the best known of these. The colour-magnitude diagrams of open clusters are generally similar to those of nearby single stars; the most important difference is that when a cluster contains blue O and B stars it does not also contain red giant stars. The colour-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters are very similar among themselves, but

differ greatly from the diagrams of galactic clusters and nearby stars. The main sequence does not exist in any globular cluster for stars of types O, B and A; red giants are present in all the clusters, and they range up to absolute magnitude -3 . There is an additional sequence of stars with absolute magnitudes about 0 which is quite unlike any sequence in the diagrams for nearby stars.

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

The space between the stars is not empty; it contains a mixture of gas and dust which serves to dim the light of distant objects and tends to make them appear redder than normal. Very distant objects may be obscured completely if they lie in or near the plane of the Milky Way. The density of interstellar gas averages one atom in each cubic centimetre; this may be compared with a density 26 million million million times as great in ordinary air at normal pressure and temperature. As is the case for cosmic material in general, hydrogen predominates in interstellar gas. In addition to this widely distributed matter, there are denser clouds of gas and dust existing locally. These are frequently in evidence as dark clouds in front of a brighter stellar background. Some clouds have hot stars embedded, and the interstellar gas may then shine either by reflection of the starlight or it may be heated until it glows and emits its own characteristic light. Such dense glowing clouds are termed galactic nebulae. Sometimes the cloud is more regular in shape and is excited by one star; such clouds are termed planetary nebulae, and the Ring Nebula in Lyra is an excellent example of these objects. Planetary nebulae are among the denser interstellar formations; their densities range up to 20,000 atoms per cubic centimetre. Hot stars can make ordinary interstellar gas glow even when the density is low; the spherical region of glowing gas surrounding a hot star is termed an ionized-hydrogen region. These regions are of particular interest for the study of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulae because they are relatively bright and can be seen at large distances.

THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system, which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system, called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novae and supernovae, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulae, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy are not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types A to M tend to be

less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30,000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

The Galaxy has a spiral structure similar to that of some extragalactic nebulae. This structure was first shown by studying the positions of O and B stars; these stars trace out spiral arms. Radio astronomers subsequently found that interstellar hydrogen gas emits radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. Studies of this radio radiation has enabled the density and distribution of interstellar hydrogen to be determined. The hydrogen gas is found to be situated along the same spiral arms as the O and B stars. Indeed, there is a remarkably close correlation between O and B stars and interstellar matter.

Observations by both optical and radio methods have proved that the whole Galaxy is rotating about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the galactic plane. The period of rotation varies with distance from the centre, an average value being 200 million years. The total mass of the Galaxy is about 100 thousand million times the mass of the Sun.

STELLAR POPULATIONS

The two different types of colour-magnitude (or Hertzsprung-Russell) diagram mentioned above appear to apply not only to star clusters but to other objects in our Galaxy and in other galaxies. There seems little doubt that there are two fundamentally different types of stellar population: Population I has a colour-magnitude diagram similar to that of nearby stars and open clusters, Population II has a diagram similar to that for globular clusters. Population I includes both open clusters, longer-period Cepheid variables and supergiant stars, and is intimately associated with interstellar matter; it occurs prominently in the spiral structure of our Galaxy, and is generally concentrated towards the galactic plane. Population II includes the globular clusters, short-period Cepheids and other objects, tends to avoid the spiral structure of the Galaxy, has little or no interstellar dust associated with it, but may be associated with interstellar hydrogen gas, and is not concentrated towards the galactic plane. All the available evidence suggests that Population II stars are old objects, with ages averaging 5000 million years, while Population I stars are much younger, with ages in a few cases of only a few million years. Population II stars have lower content of metals relative to hydrogen than Population I stars.

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULÆ

Outside our own Galaxy there are large numbers of objects having a more or less hazy appearance on photographs. These are the extragalactic nebulae, also known as external galaxies. Some show a well-defined spiral structure, some are elliptical in form with no marked structural features, and some are irregular in form. The spiral nebulae consist of a

NEBULAE, CLUSTERS AND GALAXIES

Designation	Name	Type	Mag.	R.A. Dec. (1950.0)			Angular Size
				h	m	s	
N.G.C. 104.....	47 Tucanae.....	GC	4	0	22	-72.4	42 × 42
M. 31.....	Andromeda (Nebula).....	G	4	0	40	+41.0	160 × 40
Nubecula Minor.....	.....	—	—	0	50	-73.9	(20 sq. deg.)
M. 33.....	.....	G	7	1	31	+30.4	60 × 40
H. VI. 33-34.....	Double Cluster.....	OC	4	2	18	+56.9	2(36 × 36)
M. 45.....	Pleiades.....	OC	—	3	45	+23.9	90 × 60
.....	Hyades.....	OC	—	4	26	+15.8	180 × 180
Nubecula Major.....	.....	—	—	5	25	-69.3	(42 sq. deg.)
M. 1.....	"Crab" nebula.....	PN	10	5	32	+22.0	6 × 4
M. 42.....	"Great" nebula.....	N	6	5	33	-5.4	66 × 60
N.G.C. 2070.....	30 Doradus.....	OC+N	—	5	39	-69.1	—
M. 44.....	"Praesepe" or "Beehive".....	OC	4	8	37	+20.2	90 × 90
N.G.C. 3372.....	η Carinae.....	N	—	10	43	-59.4	80 × 80
N.G.C. 4755.....	κ Crucis.....	OC	—	12	51	-60.1	10 × 10
.....	ω Centauri.....	GC	3	13	24	-47.1	45 × 45
M. 3.....	.....	GC	6	13	40	+28.6	19 × 19
M. 13.....	.....	GC	6	16	40	+36.6	23 × 23
M. 7.....	.....	OC	5	17	51	-34.8	50 × 50
M. 20.....	"Trifid" nebula.....	N	8	17	59	-23.0	29 × 27
M. 8.....	"Lagoon" nebula.....	N	5	18	01	-24.4	90 × 40
M. 57.....	"Ring" nebula.....	PN	9	18	52	+33.0	1 × 1
M. 55.....	.....	GC	5	19	37	-31.0	15 × 15
M. 27.....	"Dumb-bell" nebula.....	PN	8	19	57	+22.6	8 × 4

Types: N—Nebula. PN—Planetary Nebula. OC—Open Cluster.
GC—Globular Cluster. G—Galaxy.

central bulge surrounded by spiral arms embedded in a disk-shaped structure. The elliptical nebulae and the central bulges of the spiral nebulae are believed to be composed of stars of Population II. The spiral arms are composed of Population I and some Population II, together with large quantities of gas and dust. The presence of dust is evident because of the dark patches of absorption which are a feature of the photographs of spiral nebulae; the presence of hydrogen gas has been proved by the observation of regions of glowing gas and by the reception of radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxy—with diameters of 100,000 light years and masses 100 thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about 140,000 light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, at a distance of 2,000,000 light years; this spiral nebula is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. Extragalactic nebulae frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of nebulae. Many extragalactic nebulae are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

RADIO SOURCES

In addition to the 21 centimetre hydrogen radiation received from interstellar gas, radio noise is received on other wavelengths. Some of this originates in well-known objects; one important

source of radio noise is the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the supernova of A.D. 1054. Some extragalactic nebulae are also sources of radio noise, but many of the apparently isolated sources, "radio stars", do not seem to coincide with any visible stars or nebulae. A few strong sources have been identified with peculiar extragalactic nebulae, and in other cases the source appears to be two colliding galaxies. There is a growing feeling that many of the radio stars may be very distant objects, perhaps even beyond the range of optical telescopes. The process by which the radio waves are generated has not yet been explained.

COSMOLOGY

The large scale problems of the Universe are concerned with the motions and distribution of the extragalactic nebulae through the observable region of space. It has been found that in spite of the tendency of nebulae to cluster together, on a still larger scale the nebulae are distributed remarkably uniformly. Observations have shown that distant nebulae have spectra showing "red-shifts", which have been interpreted as Doppler shifts due to velocities of recession; all the distant nebulae appear to be moving away from us with velocities proportional to their distance. This suggests that the whole Universe is in expansion. There are two rival theories of the cause of this expansion. One postulates a gigantic initial explosion some 5,000 million years ago. The other postulates a steady state, with continuous creation of matter producing new galaxies which eventually force the existing ones to continually increasing distances. Observations have not yet succeeded in distinguishing between these theories.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about $5,700^{\circ}\text{C}.$, but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches $1,000,000^{\circ}$ and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of $14,000,000^{\circ}$. Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as is shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly "ionized" state the substance of the Sun acts in much the same way as a "perfect gas"

does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into the heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling onto the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps a further ten thousand million years.

As viewed in a low-power telescope provided with heavily absorbing filters, the Sun presents various features. Over most of its surface a fine mottling can be seen under good observing conditions. This "granulation" is visible evidence of a turbulent convective layer near the surface. Much more noticeable surface-markings called sunspots appear sporadically in the equatorial zones of the Sun and up to latitudes of 40° - 50° north and south. These sunspots, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye, provide direct evidence of the rotation of the Sun on an axis which is inclined about 7° to the line joining the poles of the ecliptic. They also indicate that the Sun does not rotate as a solid body but somewhat faster in equatorial regions than at higher latitudes. Its mean sidereal rotation-period is about 25 days but the motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun results in an apparent rotation-period, as viewed from the Earth, of approximately 27 days. Associated with sunspots are bright regions called faculae but these can not be seen when the spot is near the centre of the disk.

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about a million square miles, to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (1947 April) covered 7,000 million square miles at its greatest, or approximately 0.7 per cent. of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from a few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots varies in a definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the 11-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is a gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radius of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						
			y d	Days	° '	Miles		d h m
Sun.....	...	...	...	...	...	864,000	333,434	25 09
Mercury.....	0.39	36	88	116	7 00	3000	0.04	88
Venus.....	0.72	67	225	584	3 24	7600	0.83	Unknown
Earth.....	1.00	93	1 0	...	...	7927 eq.	1.00	23 56
Mars.....	1.52	142	1 322	780	1 51	4200	0.11	24 37
Jupiter.....	5.20	483	11 315	399	1 18	{ 88,700 eq. 82,800 p.	318	{ 9 50 9 56
Saturn.....	9.54	886	29 167	378	2 29	{ 75,100 eq. 67,200 p.	95	{ 10 14 10 38
Uranus.....	19.19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune.....	30.07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	33,000	17	15 40
Pluto.....	39.46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

must be explained by any comprehensive physical theory of sunspots. At present no generally accepted theory exists, though it seems clear that the magnetic field of the spot inhibits convection in the turbulent layers near the Sun's surface and so produces local cooling.

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of 11.1 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1837.2	1907.0	1833.9	1901.7
1848.1	1917.6	1843.5	1913.6
1860.1	1928.4	1856.0	1923.6
1870.6	1937.4	1867.2	1933.8
1883.9	1947.5	1878.9	1944.2
1894.1	1957.9	1889.6	1954.3

The last sunspot maximum was unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots; the previous maxima in 1937-38 and 1947-49 were also notable for great activity.

Other features of the Sun may be detected in light of wavelengths other than those of normal integrated visual light. With the light from the centre of strong spectral absorption lines such as H α , the C-line of hydrogen, or the H and K lines of calcium, bright regions can almost always be seen around sunspots and these regions occasionally become exceptionally bright for periods of an hour, or thereabouts. This is the phenomenon of the "solar flare", and its occurrence may be otherwise detected upon the Earth by immediate changes in propagation-conditions for long-distance radio-communication (changes in the ionosphere caused by a sudden increase in ionizing radiation) or, in the case of large flares, by the subsequent occurrence, a day or two later, of a magnetic storm. A very few large flares have had associated with them increases, occurring a few minutes later, of the high-energy cosmic-ray flux detected at the earth's surface.

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are the prominences, which extend outwards from the

Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at a high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered skylight is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily seen. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards several million miles. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range 10 cm. to 5 m. the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west, as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 18° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked-eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in England at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutin-

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution
<i>The Earth</i>		Miles	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		Miles	d h m
Moon	—	238,840	27 07 43	Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus	12	148,000	1 08 53
Phobos	11	5,800	7 39	Tethys	11	183,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,600	1 06 18	Dione	11	234,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed	13	112,000	11 57	Titan	8½	759,000	15 22 42
I. Io	5½	262,000	1 18 28	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 38
II. Europa	5½	417,000	3 13 14	Iapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 56
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
IV. Callisto	6	1,160,000	16 16 32	<i>Uranus</i>			
VI. Unnamed	15	7,120,000	251	Miranda	17	80,000	1 10 0
X. "	19	7,180,000	254	Ariel	14	119,000	2 12 29
VII. "	18	7,290,000	260	Umbriel	14½	166,000	4 03 28
XII. "	18	13,000,000	620	Titania	14	272,000	8 16 56
XI. "	19	14,000,000	692	Oberon	14	364,000	13 11 07
VIII. "	17	14,600,000	739	<i>Neptune</i>			
IX. "	18½	14,700,000	745	Triton	12½	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19½	3,500,000	359 10 0

ized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only two or three hundred miles less than that of the Earth. Its apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of its orbit, its elongations extend as far as 47°. Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; it can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of its phases, Venus is a disappointing object in the telescope, its extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that its true surface can never be observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent.

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at 3½ 32°M, +8½°, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about 32° to its orbit. Further observations will be required to deduce the speed of rotation of the planet, but it is considered that this cannot exceed a few weeks.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of

carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about 2 years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 35 and 63 million miles. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1956, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 40 million miles and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 6 inches aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 4½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, and the infra-red absorption spectra of the polar caps support this view. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that

there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo change of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The question of the so-called Martian "canals" is very controversial. Most skilled observers would probably deny the very existence of these excessively thin linear markings, attributing them to optical or physiological effects. To speculate on their being the work of intelligent beings is therefore, to say the least, premature.

Mars has an atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscope has been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which can therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos, which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over 1600 on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint—none have ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock revolving round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 420 miles in diameter, Pallas 280, Juno 150 and Vesta 240 miles.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, when carefully planned photo-

graphic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars, enabled measures of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth (the solar parallax) to be deduced.

Similarly, certain other minor planets with suitable orbits can be used for special purposes, as in the precise measurement of the equinox and equator, or in finding the masses of Mercury or Venus.

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 1000 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9h 50½m, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 9h 55m and 9h 56m, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878-80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the

surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order -120°C. , which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 50 miles or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by telescope by Galileo. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by Barnard in 1892; this satellite has the most rapid motion of any in the solar system. Seven other satellites have been discovered photographically but all are minute objects; the four outermost of these have retrograde motion and are so greatly disturbed by the solar attractions that their orbits are not even approximately elliptical.

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13.5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Similar evidence has been obtained from other quarters, and an investigation is now being made to discover possible correlations between these radio outbursts and the times at which visible markings on the belts of Jupiter transit across the centre of the disk.

SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at 27° to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise a width of more than a very few miles.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$, in higher latitudes $10^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^{\text{h}} 37^{\text{m}}$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters

that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disk is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on a material at very low temperatures. The absorption curve is quite characteristic, and seems to be governed by the size of the frost crystals. Similar curves are given by the polar caps of Mars, but not by snow or ice. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring is composed will suffer little or no loss.

Saturn has nine satellites, of which the largest Titan, is easily seen with a small telescope. Titan is the largest satellite in the solar system, and the only one which shows definite evidence of possessing an atmosphere. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same manner as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phœbe, has a retrograde motion.

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be $10^{\text{h}} 49^{\text{m}}$; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting a disk of well over $2''$ in diameter. A rotation period of $15^{\text{h}} 54^{\text{m}}$ hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, was discovered by Lassell soon after

the discovery of the planet. Triton revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite, found by Kuiper in 1949, revolves in the normal direction in a period of about a year. Its orbit is remarkably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from 800,000 to over 6 million miles.

PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the true facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th-15th magnitude.

THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18.6 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves (27d 7h 43m) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of 29½ days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an *occultation* causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars, the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its

apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon, although in this Almanack the name is always given to the Full Moon of September. The next Full Moon is called the Hunters' Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 60 miles; upwards, it may extend to 300 miles or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about 67°); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25 and 1949 January 24-26) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from 60° to 120° from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when it may appear brighter than the Galaxy in its brightest area.

Occasionally, under very good conditions, an extension of the Cone may be traced right round the ecliptic. This is known as the Zodiacal Band. The Gegenschein or "Counter-glow" may also be detected as a widening of the band at the anti-solar point.

Recent work shows that the zodiacal cloud is a continuation of the Sun's corona, and that much of this fine dust must fall on the earth every day. The particles are much too small, however, to become visible (by incandescence) as they fall through the atmosphere, and there is evidence to show that they settle in the form of micrometeorites. These probably act as centres of condensation in the formation of rain.

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors, shooting-stars or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant

as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids, Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	337	- 1	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10-13.....	47	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+55	Giacobinids*
October 18-23....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 16-17..	152	+22	Leonids*
December 10-13..	113	+32	Geminids
December 22.....	205	+75	Bečvář's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers

may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. Most comets are found accidentally and few observers search for these objects. One of the few is G. E. D. Alcock of Peterborough, Northants, who, after searching unsuccessfully for six years, found two new comets in 1959 August within the space of 5 days. There have been unusually few bright ones for nearly half a century, and the two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend-Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) therefore aroused considerable interest.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few miles in diameter. According to a recent theory, the earthy material is held together by various "ices"—masses of frozen gases such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and methane—which, on approaching the Sun, begin to evaporate. The pressure of the Sun's radiation is great enough to repel these gases, together with fine dust, and thus form a tail. As the comet approaches the Sun, it grows brighter and as it recedes it grows fainter again, the tail now preceding it in its journey away from the Sun.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, move in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, and whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach for photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (1), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its orbit is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

THE EARTH

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7927 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^h 56^m$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (*see p. 140*). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 60 feet in diameter.

THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the $24^h 50^m$ interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward.

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do

springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 40 feet in the Severn Estuary and 50 feet in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is diminishing by about a thousandth of a second per day every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

High Water in the Thames, 1962

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge
is 23 feet or more

February.....6-9	August.....17-19
March.....6-10	September.....15-18
April.....4-8	October.....14-17
May.....4-6	November.....12-14

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a light bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, was subject to a directing force impelling it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle on a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. The direction, though roughly north to south, was by no means accurately so. It was found by Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic that whereas the needle pointed east of north at the outset, it pointed north-north-west at the end.

William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I, gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. Magnetized needles behave as if in proximity to a large magnetized sphere, which he conceived to be the Earth itself.

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634, found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about 2 p.m., after which there is a gradual return

eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as 15' in the summer.

The compass needle points along a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic poles." At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would be directed into the vertical. Recent investigations by Canadian surveying parties indicate a position for the North magnetic pole of approximately 75° N. 101° W., but the lines of force do not converge radially upon this point tending rather, on the north side, to concentrate into a channel. From observations by members of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 the inferred position of the South magnetic pole was approximately 71° S. 151° E. Results obtained during a French Antarctic Expedition in 1951-2 suggest a position for the South magnetic pole of 67° S. 142° E. The two magnetic poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 700 miles. The distances of the magnetic poles from the north and south geographical poles appear now to be about 1,000 and 1,600 miles respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 5° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

London		Greenwich	
1580	11° 15' E.	1820	24° 21' W.
1622	6 00 E.	1840	23 20 W.
1657	0 00	1860	21 14 W.
1692	6 00 W.	1880	18 33 W.
1723	14 17 W.	1900	16 29 W.
1773	21 09 W.	1920	14 09 W.
1805	24 08 W.	1925	13 10 W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1962 is 7° 28' west and allowing an increase of 13' for each degree of latitude northwards and one of 30' for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about 7° 28'

+39° +150', i.e. 10° 37' west. The average annual change at the present time is about 6' decrease.

The number of magnetic observatories now approaches 200—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, while a fourth is maintained by Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The new Hartland Observatory (a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory) came into operation in 1957 to take the place of the magnetic observatory at Abinger, Surrey, which ceased to operate later in the year. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associated with the position of the Sun and with the state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows local time, and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force†	Vertical Force‡
	° '	° '		
1935	11 30	66 41	0.1853	0.4298
1940	10 43	66 44	0.1853	0.4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0.1857	0.4321
1950	9 20	66 43	0.1863	0.4329
1955	8 44	66 37	0.1874	0.4335
1960†	8 12	66 33	0.1885	0.4345

† Deduced from Hartland values. ‡ In gauss.

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance, indicated by continuous irregular movements of the recording magnets and accompanied in many instances by a widespread display of auroræ. In severe magnetic storms, induced earth-currents also develop which seriously interfere with telegraphic communication. The disturbances are generally ascribed to the passage of the Earth through vast streams of ions or electrified particles that have been expelled from the Sun during an explosive outburst at the solar surface. Such eruptions can be seen and photographed. Often a conspicuous spot has been apparent near the centre of the Sun's disk a day or two before; but the appearance of a spot is by no means always followed by the occurrence of a magnetic storm. There is a tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of 27 or 28 days, corresponding closely to the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis; this would be explained if the source of the disturbance were located on a particular area of the Sun's surface.

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES AND SPACE PROBES

The progress of rocket research during the last war led to the development by the Germans in 1944 of the V.2 rocket which, if fired vertically, attained a height of 110 miles. Before the end of the decade the U.S. rocket engineers had increased this maximum height to 250 miles by using a two-stage rocket, the first stage being a V.2 and the second a WAC Corporal. Plans for using multi-stage rockets to put artificial satellites into orbit around the earth during the International Geophysical Year (July 1957–December 1958) were announced by both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Such projects also called for an immense effort in establishing optical, radio, and radar tracking facilities around the world.

The historic event which heralded the Space Age occurred on October 4, 1957, when the U.S.S.R. successfully injected a "sputnik" into an orbit inclined at 65° to the earth's equator. One month later "Sputnik 2" was also put into orbit, carrying a dog that survived the ascent trajectory and lived for several days orbiting the earth. The rate of satellite launching has increased since 1957 and by the end of 1960 the number of artificial satellites in orbit around the Earth exceeded the number of natural satellites known to be in the Solar System. All the satellites launched up to the end of 1960 have been sent up in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth, i.e., eastwards. Thus they are able to start with the benefit of the Earth's rotational velocity at the particular launching site. This is why these satellites always appear to move in an easterly direction. However, the first satellite launching of 1961 (*Samos 2*) achieved a retrograde orbit.

Satellite Orbits

To consider the orbit of an artificial satellite it is best to imagine that one is looking at the Earth from a distant point in space. The Earth would then be seen to be rotating about its axis inside the orbit described by the rapidly revolving satellite. The inclination of a satellite orbit to the Earth's equator (which generally remains almost constant throughout the satellite's lifetime) gives at once the maximum range of latitudes over which the satellite passes. Thus a satellite whose orbit has an inclination of 53° will pass overhead all latitudes between 53° S. and 53° N., but would never be seen in the zenith of any place nearer the poles than these latitudes. If we consider a particular place on the earth, whose latitude is less than the inclination of the satellite's orbit then the Earth's rotation carries this place under first the northbound part of the orbit and then, later on, under the southbound portion of the orbit, these two occurrences being always less than 12 hours apart for satellites moving in direct orbits (i.e. to the east). For satellites in retrograde orbits the words "northbound" and "southbound" should be interchanged in the preceding statement. As the value of the latitude of the observer increases and approaches the value of the inclination of the orbit, so this interval gets shorter until (when the latitude

is equal to the inclination) only one overhead passage occurs each day.

Orbital Variations

The relatively simple picture described above is unfortunately complicated by the considerable variations in the shape, orientation and size of the orbit during a satellite's lifetime. The major variations are due to the Earth's oblateness and to air-drag. A third cause, radiation pressure from the Sun, is noticeable only on large satellites of extremely low density.

The oblate shape of the Earth—the equatorial diameter is 27 miles longer than the polar diameter—has two marked effects on a satellite orbit. It causes a regression of the nodes, amounting to several degrees a day for close satellites. Thus from a point in space, the whole orbit is seen to twist around the Earth, making a complete turn of 360° within a few months. This regression, which may also be described as the rotation of the orbital plane around the Earth's axis, is in the opposite direction to the satellite's motion, i.e. the orbit of a satellite with a direct motion regresses to the west. The actual amount of the regression depends, first, on the inclination of the orbit to the equator, being greatest at low inclinations and zero for a true polar orbit (inclination 90°). It is also dependent on the distance of the satellite from the Earth, being greatest for small orbits. At the distance of the Moon the regression is only 19° a year.

The orbit of *Samos 2* is extremely interesting from this point of view as its regression is to the east at almost an identical rate with the movement of the Sun. Thus there is hardly any change in the area of visibility over a long period of time.

The other effect the Earth's oblateness has on a satellite orbit is to cause a rotation of the line of apsides (i.e. the line joining the perigee and apogee points of the orbit). The rate of the rotation is dependent on the inclination of the orbit, and also on the distance of the satellite, again being greater for close satellites than for more distant ones. The value of this rotation has its greatest positive value (i.e. it moves forward along the orbit in the same direction as the satellite) at the equator and becomes zero at an inclination of $63^\circ 4'$. As the inclination moves from $63^\circ 4'$ to 90° the value increases again numerically, but with the opposite sign, the motion of the line of apsides being backwards along the orbit.

Even at heights of several hundred miles there is still sufficient atmosphere to cause a retarding effect on satellites. Although air-drag will have most effect around the perigee point the actual result is to reduce the height of the apogee point with hardly any change in perigee height and thus to decrease the eccentricity of the orbit until, in the final stage of a satellite's life-time, the orbit is almost circular. Unfortunately the air density at perigee height is not constant. It alters as the perigee moves from daylight into darkness and from darkness into daylight, and also as the latitude of perigee changes

Period		Height, miles	Velocity, miles per hour	Period		Height, miles	Velocity, miles per hour
h	m			h	m		
1	28	113	17,446	3	40	3,542	12,854
1	32	236	17,189	3	50	3,768	12,665
1	36	357	16,947	4	00	3,994	12,487
1	40	476	16,718	5	00	5,265	11,592
1	44	593	16,501	6	00	6,458	10,908
1	48	709	16,295	7	00	7,585	10,362
1	52	824	16,098	8	00	8,660	9,911
1	56	937	15,911	9	00	9,691	9,529
2	00	1,049	15,732	10	00	10,684	9,200
2	04	1,160	15,561	11	00	11,644	8,913
2	08	1,269	15,397	12	00	12,576	8,658
2	12	1,377	15,240	13	00	13,483	8,430
2	16	1,485	15,089	14	00	14,366	8,224
2	20	1,591	14,944	15	00	15,229	8,037
2	24	1,696	14,805	16	00	16,072	7,866
2	28	1,800	14,670	17	00	16,898	7,709
2	32	1,904	14,540	18	00	17,708	7,563
2	36	2,006	14,415	19	00	18,504	7,428
2	40	2,108	14,294	20	00	19,285	7,302
2	50	2,358	14,008	21	00	20,053	7,184
3	00	2,603	13,743	22	00	20,810	7,074
3	10	2,844	13,498	23	00	21,555	6,970
3	20	3,081	13,269	24	00	22,289	6,872
3	30	3,313	13,055				

due to the rotation of the line of apsides. There is already some evidence that the atmospheric density varies with the sunspot cycle. In addition unpredictable short-period variations in the output of solar radiation may also occur and these have the effect of increasing the air density at any given height. Thus the air-drag on a satellite is by no means a constant factor and this is the reason why it is not possible to forecast accurately the position of a satellite for any considerable period of time. There is also some retardation due to electrified particles but this effect may be included with the air-drag.

Radiation pressure from the Sun only has any appreciable effect on large satellites of extremely low density such as the 100-ft. diameter balloon, *Echo 1*. For such satellites, however, this effect can be severe, and for heights greater than a few hundred miles, it can equal or even surpass that due to air drag. The effect on the orbit is very much more complicated than that due to air-drag, and even the signs of the variations can change periodically with time. Thus it is possible for the eccentricity to increase rather than decrease, with an increase in apogee height and a decrease in perigee height.

For close artificial satellites the gravitational attractions of the Sun and Moon are many thousand times weaker than that of the Earth's equatorial bulge and need only be considered in an extremely precise analysis of observational material.

Height and Speed

The mean height of a satellite above the Earth's surface, which is determined by its orbital velocity, is related to its period of revolution around the Earth as is shown by the table above. This table is only strictly valid for circular orbits.

F +

As the orbit shrinks due to air drag, both the mean height and the period decrease so that the retarding effect of air drag actually causes the satellite to move faster, though in a smaller orbit.

Satellite Launchings, 1957-61

Many different types of orbit have been achieved though to date all except four have had a direct motion. All but one of the Russian satellite orbits have had inclinations of 65° and orbits entirely below 1200 miles height. The exception was Lunik 3 whose original inclination was 75° and initial apogee height 293,000 miles. This satellite orbited the Moon on its first revolution, returning with the first photographs of the other side of the Moon, which were transmitted back to the Earth when near perigee. Sputnik 5 carried two dogs which were successfully returned to the Earth after spending a day in orbit.

The American satellites have been injected into orbits of various inclinations. The early Explorers and Vanguard are in orbits of inclination about 28-35° while near-polar orbits were achieved with the Discoverers. Other series of launchings such as the Transits, Tiros and Echo put satellites in orbits of intermediate inclinations. In contrast to the heavy, but short-lived, Russian satellites, a number of those launched by the U.S. have been very small and have been put in larger orbits which have given them considerably longer life-times.

Apart from their names, e.g. Sputnik 4 Cabin or Tiros 1, the satellites are also classified according to their date of launch. Thus 1959 α refers to the launching of Vanguard 2. The next satellite launching was 1959 β and so on. A number following the greek letter is intended to indicate the relative brightness of the satellites put in orbit. However, the rule does not appear to have been

[continued on p. 167]

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED, Oct. 1957-July 1961

Designation	Name	Launch Date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee Height, miles	Apogee Height, miles
			o	m			
1957 α 1	Sputnik 1 Rocket.....	1957 Oct. 4	65° 1	96° 2	0° 052	132	584
1957 α 2	Sputnik 1.....						
1957 β	Sputnik 2.....	1957 Nov. 2	65° 3	103° 7	0° 099	132	1,031
1958 α	Explorer 1.....	1958 Feb. 1	33° 2	114° 8	0° 140	221	1,583
1958 β 1	Vanguard 1 Rocket.....	1958 Mar. 17	34° 3	138° 5	0° 208	403	2,696
1958 β 2	Vanguard 1.....		34° 3	134° 2	0° 191	404	2,464
1958 γ	Explorer 3.....	1958 Mar. 26	33° 3	115° 7	0° 166	116	1,738
1958 δ 1	Sputnik 3 Rocket.....	1958 May 15	65° 2	105° 8	0° 111	132	1,155
1958 δ 2	Sputnik 3.....		65° 2	106° 0	0° 111	132	1,160
1958 ε	Explorer 4.....	1958 July 26	50° 3	110° 2	0° 128	164	1,375
1958 ζ	Atlas.....	1958 Dec. 18	32° 3	101° 5	0° 090	115	922
1958 η	Pioneer 1.....	1958 Oct. 11			(no orbit)		
1958 θ	Pioneer 3.....	1958 Dec. 6			(no orbit)		
1959 α 1	Vanguard 2.....	1959 Feb. 7	32° 9	125° 7	0° 166	347	2,063
1959 α 2	Vanguard 2 Rocket.....		32° 9	130° 0	0° 184	347	2,298
1959 β	Discoverer 1.....	1959 Feb. 28			(no orbit)		
1959 γ	Discoverer 2.....	1959 Apr. 13	90	90° 4	0° 008	150	214
1959 δ 1	Explorer 6.....	1959 Aug. 7	47° 0	765	0° 761	157	26,100
1959 δ 2	Explorer 6 Rocket.....		?	?	?	?	?
1959 ε 1	Discoverer 5.....	1959 Aug. 13	80	94° 2	0° 038	135	460
1959 ε 2	Discoverer 5 Capsule.....		79	104° 3	0° 103	126	1,066
1959 ζ	Discoverer 6.....	1959 Aug. 19	84	95° 3	0° 046	130	529
1959 η	Vanguard 3.....	1959 Sept. 18	33° 3	130° 0	0° 190	318	2,327
1959 θ 1	Lunik 3 Rocket.....	1959 Oct. 4	?	?	?	?	?
1959 θ 2	Lunik 3.....		75	22,300	0° 82	25,000	293,000
1959 ι 1	Explorer 7.....	1959 Oct. 13	50° 3	101° 3	0° 037	346	675
1959 ι 2	Explorer 7 Rocket.....						
1959 κ	Discoverer 7.....	1959 Nov. 7	82	94° 7	0° 050	100	524
1959 λ	Discoverer 8.....	1959 Nov. 20	81	103° 7	0° 102	115	1,044
1959 μ	Lunik 1.....	1959 Jan. 2			(artificial planet)		
1959 ν	Pioneer 4.....	1959 Mar. 3			(artificial planet)		
1959 ξ 1	Lunik 2.....	1959 Sept. 12			(hit moon)		
1959 ξ 2	Lunik 2 Rocket.....						
1960 α	Pioneer 5.....	1960 Mar. 11			(artificial planet)		
1960 β 1	Tiros 1 Rocket.....	1960 Apr. 1	48° 4	99° 2	0° 004	429	468
1960 β 2	Tiros 1.....		48° 4	99° 2	0° 004	429	468
1960 β 3	Tiros 1 Fragment.....	1960 Apr. 13	48° 5	97° 9	0° 008	376	446
1960 γ 1	Transit 1B Rocket.....		51° 3	95° 2	0° 031	198	464
1960 γ 2	Transit 1B.....	1960 Apr. 13	51° 3	95° 8	0° 027	232	467
1960 γ 3	Transit 1B Fragment.....		51° 3	94° 8	0° 033	176	460
1960 γ 4	Transit 1B Fragment.....	1960 Apr. 13	51° 2	96° 8	0° 020	253	406
1960 δ	Discoverer 11.....		80	92° 2	0° 031	104	370
1960 ε 1	Sputnik 4.....	1960 May 19	64° 9	94° 3	0° 028	180	419
1960 ε 2	Sputnik 4 Rocket.....		64° 9	91° 3	0° 005	189	228
1960 ε 3	Sputnik 4 Cabin.....	1960 May 19	64° 9	94° 3	0° 030	172	430
1960 ε 4	Sputnik 4 Casing.....		64° 9	94° 3	0° 028	174	427
1960 ε 5	Sputnik 4 Casing.....	1960 May 19	64° 9	94° 3	0° 028	181	423
1960 ε 6	Sputnik 4 Casing.....		64° 9	94° 4	0° 030	177	429
1960 ε 7	Sputnik 4 Casing.....	1960 May 19	64° 9	94° 4	0° 029	180	429
1960 ε 8	Sputnik 4 Casing.....		64° 9	94° 4	0° 029	180	429
1960 ε 9	Sputnik 4 Casing.....	1960 May 24	64° 7	94° 4	0° 031	174	434
1960 ζ 1	Midas 2.....		33° 0	94° 4	0° 002	300	318
1960 ζ 2	Midas 2 Nose-cap.....	1960 May 24	33° 0	94° 4	0° 002	300	318
1960 η 1	Transit 2A.....		66° 8	101° 7	0° 029	389	652
1960 η 2	Greb.....	1960 June 22	66° 8	101° 7	0° 029	389	652
1960 η 3	Transit 2A Rocket.....		66° 8	101° 4	0° 029	384	639
1960 θ	Discoverer 13.....	1960 Aug. 10	83	94° 1	0° 032	156	432
1960 ι 1	Echo 1.....		47° 2	118° 2	0° 010	946	1,047
1960 ι 2	Echo 1 Rocket.....	1960 Aug. 12	47° 2	118° 0	0° 008	949	1,032
1960 ι 3	Echo 1 Fragment.....		47° 2	118° 2	0° 011	941	1,049
1960 ι 4	Echo 1 Fragment.....	1960 Aug. 12	47° 4	118° 2	0° 012	950	1,045
1960 ι 5	Echo 1 Fragment.....		47° 2	118° 3	0° 012	940	1,060
1960 κ	Discoverer 14.....	1960 Aug. 19	80	94° 6	0° 045	115	500
1960 λ 1	Sputnik 5.....		64° 9	90° 7	0° 002	182	203
1960 λ 2	Sputnik 5 Rocket.....	1960 Sept. 13	64° 9	90° 7	0° 002	182	203
1960 μ	Discoverer 15.....		81	94° 2	0° 041	126	471
1960 ν 1	Courier 1B.....	1960 Oct. 4	28° 3	106° 9	0° 020	584	766
1960 ν 2	Courier 1B Rocket.....		28° 3	106° 4	0° 016	590	735
1960 ξ 1	Explorer 8.....	1960 Nov. 3	50° 0	112° 7	0° 121	259	1,423
1960 ξ 2	Explorer 8 Rocket.....						

Designation	Name	Launch Date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee Height, miles	Apogee Height, miles
			°	m			
1960 ξ 3	Explorer 8 Fragment.....	1960 Nov. 3	49°4	111·6	0·117	249	1,371
1960 ξ 4	Explorer 8 Fragment.....						
1960 0	Discoverer 17.....	1960 Nov. 12	82	96·5	0·058	115	615
1960 π 1	Tiros 2.....	1960 Nov. 23	48·5	98·2	0·007	387	452
1960 π 2	Tiros 2 Rocket.....		48·6	98·1	0·009	379	458
1960 π 3	Tiros 2 Fragment.....		48·5	98·1	0·009	380	456
1960 π 4	Tiros 2 Fragment.....		48·6	98·3	0·009	384	462
1960 ρ 1	Sputnik 6.....	1960 Dec. 1	65·0	88·5	0·005	104	144
1960 ρ 2	Sputnik 6 Rocket.....						
1960 σ	Discoverer 18.....	1960 Dec. 7	81·5	93·7	0·033	143	419
1960 τ	Discoverer 19.....	1960 Dec. 20	83·4	93·0	0·031	128	393
1961 α 1	Samos 2.....	1961 Jan. 31	97·4	95·0	0·006	295	343
1961 α 2	Samos 2 Nose-cap.....						
1961 β 1	Sputnik 7.....	1961 Feb. 4	64·9	89·8	0·008	131	198
1961 β 2	Sputnik 7 Rocket.....		64·9	89·8	0·008	131	198
1961 β 3	Sputnik 7 Casing.....		64·9	90·2	0·008	144	211
1961 γ 1	Venus probe.....			(artificial planet)			
1961 γ 2	Sputnik 8 Rocket.....	1961 Feb. 12	65·0	89·2	0·006	122	170
1961 γ 3	Sputnik 8.....		65·0	89·6	0·004	138	174
1961 γ 4	Sputnik 8 Casing.....		65·0	89·2	0·006	122	170
1961 δ 1	Explorer 9.....	1961 Feb. 16	38·9	118·3	0·122	396	1,604
1961 δ 2	Explorer 9 Rocket.....		38·6	118·4	0·122	396	1,608
1961 δ 3	Explorer 9 Fragment.....		38·9	118·1	0·120	399	1,590
1961 δ 4	Explorer 9 Fragment.....		38·9	118·1	0·120	399	1,590
1961 ε 1	Discoverer 20.....	1961 Feb. 17	80·9	95·4	0·036	179	487
1961 ε 2	Discoverer 20 Fragment.....		80·9	93·2	0·021	173	348
1961 ε 3	Discoverer 20 Fragment.....		80·9	94·0	0·027	176	407
1961 ε 4	Discoverer 20 Fragment.....		80·9	96·4	0·027	245	483
1961 ζ	Discoverer 21.....	1961 Feb. 18	80·7	97·9	0·059	149	654
1961 η	Transit 3B.....	1961 Feb. 22	28·4	96·2	0·060	105	623
1961 θ 1	Sputnik 9.....	1961 Mar. 9	64·9	88·6	0·005	109	150
1961 θ 2	Sputnik 9 Rocket.....		64·9	88·2	0·002	107	123
1961 θ 3	Sputnik 9 Casing.....		64·9	88·0	0·002	107	123
1961 ι 1	Sputnik 10.....		64·9	88·4	0·005	103	144
1961 ι 2	Sputnik 10 Rocket.....	1961 Mar. 25	65·0	87·8	0·004	83	119
1961 ι 3	Sputnik 10 Casing.....		65·0	88·5	0·005	104	147
1961 κ	Explorer 10.....	1961 Mar. 25	33·0	5012·0	0·932	103	113,000
1961 λ 1	Discoverer 23.....	1961 April 8	82·3	94·1	0·026	183	403
1961 λ 2	Discoverer 23 Capsule.....	1961 Apr. 12	81·9	101·5	0·086	126	901
1961 λ 3	Discoverer 23 Fragment.....		81·9	101·1	0·085	123	882
1961 μ 1	Vostock.....	1961 Apr. 12	65·0	89·3	0·011	105	195
1961 μ 2	Vostock Rocket.....		65·1	89·3	0·012	98	198
1961 ν	Explorer 11.....	1961 Apr. 27	28·8	107·8	0·085	309	1,101
1961 ξ	Discoverer 25.....	1961 June 17	82·1	90·9	0·014	140	228
1961 ο 1	Transit 4A.....	1961 Jan. 29	67·0	103·7	0·010	539	623
1961 ο 2	Injun + S.R.3.....		66·8	103·8	0·008	548	620
1961 ο 3	Transit 4A Rocket.....		66·8	103·4	0·008	533	603
1961 ο 4-42	Transit 4A Rocket Fragments.....						
1961 π	Discoverer 26.....	1961 July 7	82·9	95·0	0·066	142	500
1961 ρ	Tiros 3.....	1961 July 12	47·9	100·3	0·005	461	506
1961 σ 1	Midas 3.....	1961 July 12	91·1	161·5	0·009	2080	2,200
1961 σ 2	Midas 3 Nose-cone.....		90·8	160·2	0·070?	135?	2,500?

followed invariably as will be seen from the table on pp. 166-7. In this table are given the designation and name of the satellite, the launch date and some initial orbital data. This data consists of the inclination to the equator (*i*), the nodal period of revolution (*P*), the perigee and apogee heights, and the eccentricity (*e*). The names of those satellites which have already disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere are printed in italics.

Observation of Satellites

The regression of the orbit around the Earth causes alternate periods of visibility and invisibility, though this is of little concern to the radio or radar observer. To the visual observer the following cycle of events normally occurs (though the cycle

may start in any position): invisibility, morning observations before dawn, invisibility, evening observations after dusk, invisibility, morning observations before dawn, and so on. With reasonably high satellites and for observers in high latitudes around the summer solstice the evening observations follow the morning observations without interruption as sunlight passing over the polar regions can still illuminate satellites which are passing over temperate latitudes at local midnight. At the moment all satellites rely on sunlight to make them visible though a satellite with a flashing light has been suggested for a future launching. The observer must be in darkness or twilight in order to make any useful observations and the durations of twilight and the sunrise, sunset times

given on page II of each month will be a useful guide.

Some of the satellites are visible to the naked-eye and much interest has been aroused by the spectacle of a bright satellite disappearing into the Earth's shadow. The event is even more fascinating telescopically as the disappearance occurs gradually as the satellite traverses the Earth's penumbral shadow, and during the last few seconds before the eclipse is complete the satellite may change colour (under suitable atmospheric conditions) from yellow to red. This is because the last rays of sunlight are refracted through the denser layers of our atmosphere before striking the satellite.

Some satellites rotate about one or more axes so that a periodic variation in brightness is observed. This was particularly noticeable in several of the U.S.S.R. satellites. In some cases the brightness range was 4 or 5 magnitudes and at minimum brightness the satellite was invisible to the naked-eye.

Although it is still possible to make useful observations with the naked-eye many observers now use some form of optical aid to enhance the positional accuracy of their observations. A popular instrument is the "elbow" telescope with a wide field of view. However, for locating very faint satellites the more conventional astronomical telescope may be employed, though this involves the potential observer in some detailed calculations beforehand in order to set his telescope correctly.

As this subject is so new hardly any literature in book form about satellites has been published in this country. The only notable exceptions are

(1) the *Artificial Satellite Memoir* produced by the British Astronomical Association and (2) *Satellites and Scientific Research* by D. King-Hele. Regular observers send their observations to the Satellites Section of the D.S.I.R. Radio Research Station at Slough, from which they receive predictions.

Satellite research has already provided some interesting results. Among them may be mentioned a revised value of the Earth's oblateness, $1/298.2$, and the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts. Apart from space travel itself great possibilities will be opened up in other fields in the years to come, e.g. communications, navigation and meteorology.

Space Probes

Several lunar probes have been launched. The only direct hits were scored by Lunik 2 and Lunik 2 Rocket in September, 1959. The United States announced that an attempt will shortly be made to put a probe into orbit around the Moon.

Of the seven artificial planets now in orbit four (Lunik 1, Lunik 1 Rocket, Pioneer 4 and Pioneer 4 Rocket) resulted from lunar probes. The period of revolution of the first two is 450 days, of the second two, 407 days. Pioneer 5 and Pioneer 5 Rocket, period of revolution 311 days, resulted from a Venus probe launched in March, 1960. A second Venus probe was launched from a sputnik in February, 1961, and although this was scheduled to pass very close to Venus radio contact was lost when the probe was only a few million miles from the Earth.

THE ZODIAC

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about $50''$ a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

In 1926 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time Act*, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Baghdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187–1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month.

THE SUMMER TIME ACTS

the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War, the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in some years Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration since 1951 are:

1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21	1957 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26	1958 Apr. 20—Oct. 5
1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1959 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3	1960 Apr. 10—Oct. 2
1955 Apr. 17—Oct. 2	1961 Mch. 26—Oct. 29
1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	(Extended by Order in Council)

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 171, 172, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be G.M.T. for British, Irish, French and Belgian ports, and for Netherlands Ports G.M.T. + 1 hour. The columns headed "Springs" and "Neaps" show the height of the tide above datum for Mean High Water Springs and Mean High Water Neaps respectively. During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 171-182, before the system is applied.

Tidal data is no longer available for a number of places which formerly appeared in the list below. These places (with the name of the substitute now recorded) are: *Air Point* (Mostyn Quay); *Ardishaig* (East Loch Tarbert); *Arisaig* (Loch Moidart); *Ayr Pt.* (Lo.M. (Peel)); *Beachy Head* (Eastbourne); *Beaumaris* (Menai Bridge); *Brille* (Scheveningen); *Broughty Ferry* (Newburgh); *Burryport* (Whiteford Lighthouse); *Caen* (Cayeux); *Caernarvon* (Llanddwyn Isld.); *Chesilton* (Worthing); *Dumbarton* (Bowling); *Dumfries* (Port Carlisle); *Fareham* (Itchenor); *Fifeness* (Anstruther Easter); *Glasson Dock* (Tarn Pt.); *Gravesend* (Tilbury Dock); *Greenwich* (R. Albert Dock); *Hythe* (Totland Bay); *Lancaster* (Dudden Bar); *Lynnmouth* (Porlock Bay); *Nash Pt.* (Chepstow); *Needles Pt.* (Freshwater Bay); *Neath* (Porthcawl); *Nore Lt.* (Chatham); *Port Harrington* (Hestan Islet); *Portsmouth* (Avonmouth); *St. Agnes* (Coverack); *St. Mary's* (Sennen Cove); *Start Pt.* (Lulworth Cove); *Stockton* (Seaham); *Sutton Bridge* (Blacktoft); *Torbay* (Torquay); *Woolwich* (Hammersmith Br.); *Worms Head* (Ferry-side); *Honfleur* (Bour (Duclair).

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps
		h. m.	ft.			h. m.	ft.
Aberdeen.....Leith	-1 16	12.1	9.4	Coverack.....Btol	-2 0	18.2	14.8
Aberdovey.....L'pool	-3 16	14.9	11.2	*Cowes (West).....Lon	-2 30	11.8	9.3
Aberystwyth.....L'pool	-3 34	14.6	11.0	Cromarty.....Leith	-2 51	13.7	11.1
Aldeburgh.....Lon	-3 6	9.1	8.5	Cromer.....Hull	+0 36	15.9	12.2
Alderney.....Lon	+5 15	21.0	16.4	Dartmouth.....Lon	+4 28	15.4	11.6
Alloa.....Leith	+0 46	18.1	13.8	Deal.....Lon	-2 32	17.8	14.2
Amlwch.....L'pool	-0 40	21.4	16.1	Devonport Dock.....Lon	+4 0	16.1	12.5
Anstruther Easter.....Leith	-0 22	17.8	14.1	Dieppe.....Lon	-3 8	30.0	24.0
Antwerp.....Lon	+1 20	17.8	14.7	Dingle Harbour.....L'pool	-6 55	11.5	8.4
Appledore.....Btol	-1 24	24.8	16.6	Donegal Harbour.....L'pool	+6 55	11.8	9.2
Arbroath.....Leith	-0 30	14.6	11.6	Douglas.....L'pool	-0 4	22.5	17.8
Ardsossan.....Grnk	-0 20	9.2	7.6	Dover.....Lon	-2 42	19.1	15.1
*Arundel.....Lon	-1 8	10.3	7.1	Duclair.....Lon	-0 53	25.6	21.3
Avonmouth.....Btol	0	42.2	31.4	Dudden Bar.....L'pool	+0 3	26.5	20.5
Ayr.....Grnk	-0 20	9.5	8.2	Dunbar.....Leith	-0 7	16.2	13.2
Ballycotton.....Btol	-1 41	12.5	9.8	Dundalk (Pile Lt.).....L'pool	-0 13	15.7	14.0
Banff.....Leith	-2 41	10.4	8.2	Dundee.....Leith	+0 14	15.3	12.0
Bantry Harbour.....L'pool	+5 56	11.6	8.9	Dungeness.....Lon	-2 56	23.6	18.6
Bardsey Island.....L'pool	-3 23	14.5	11.2	Dunkirk.....Lon	-1 57	19.0	15.7
Barmouth.....L'pool	-3 9	15.7	12.0	Eastbourne.....Lon	-2 44	21.8	16.7
Barnstaple Bridge.....Btol	-1 7	13.4	4.6	East Loch Tarbert.....Grnk	-0 5	14.6	10.7
Barrow.....L'pool	-0 9	28.4	22.9	Exmouth.....Lon	+4 50	12.4	8.7
Barry Island.....Btol	-0 25	35.8	26.7	Eymouth.....Leith	-0 20	15.0	11.9
Berwick.....Leith	-0 1	15.1	12.3	Falmouth.....Lon	+3 36	17.2	13.8
Bideford.....Btol	-1 24	19.5	11.9	Ferry-side.....Btol	-1 0	25.7	19.3
Blacktoft.....Hull	+0 38	18.1	11.5	Filley Bay.....Leith	+1 51	15.6	12.4
Blakeney.....Hull	+0 30	10.0	6.7	Fishguard.....L'pool	-4 9	13.7	9.0
Blyth.....Leith	+0 51	14.5	10.9	Flushing.....Lon	+0 23	15.6	12.9
Bolt Head.....Lon	+4 5	15.9	12.4	Folkestone.....Lon	-2 54	20.6	16.4
Boscastle.....Btol	-1 39	22.8	17.5	Formby Pt.....L'pool	-0 21	27.8	22.3
Boulogne.....Lon	-2 48	29.2	24.0	Fowey.....Lon	+3 47	16.7	13.3
Bowling.....Grnk	+0 24	12.3	10.2	Fraserburgh.....Leith	-2 16	11.6	9.1
Brest.....Lon	-2 25	24.5	19.3	Freshwater Bay.....Lon	-3 23	6.9	5.9
Bridgwater Bar.....Btol	0	16.0	6.0	Galway Bay.....L'pool	+6 15	15.3	11.7
Bridlington.....Leith	+2 4	17.6	13.2	Glasgow.....Grnk	+0 41	13.4	10.7
Bridport.....Lon	+4 50	12.6	8.4	Goole.....Hull	-1 12	17.8	11.7
Brighton.....Lon	-2 50	19.2	14.6	Granton Pier.....Leith	+0 1	17.8	14.4
Buckie.....Leith	-2 54	11.5	9.6	Granville.....Lon	+4 32	43.0	33.0
Bude Haven.....Btol	-1 34	22.8	17.5	Grimby.....Hull	-0 27	20.4	15.8
Burnisland.....Leith	0	17.8	14.4	Hammersmith Edge.....Lon	0 35	18.0	14.3
Calais.....Lon	-2 25	22.6	18.6	Hartlepool.....Leith	+0 59	15.9	12.3
Campbeltown.....Grnk	-0 32	8.9	7.5	Harwich.....Lon	-2 18	12.6	10.5
Cape Cornwall.....Btol	-2 04	17.4	14.0	Hastings.....Lon	-2 47	22.8	18.0
Cardiff.....Btol	-0 7	37.4	27.8	Haverfordwest.....L'pool	-4 36	6.9	1.5
Cardigan.....L'pool	-4 7	14.2	10.7	Havre.....Lon	-4 0	25.6	20.9
Carmarthen Bar.....Btol	-0 39	8.9	3.0	Hestan Islet.....L'pool	+0 25	26.7	20.5
Cayeux.....Lon	-2 59	33.1	26.2	Hilbre Is.....L'pool	-0 25	28.2	21.5
Chatham (N. Lock).....Lon	-1 4	18.6	15.2	Holyhead.....L'pool	-0 54	16.8	12.7
Chepstow.....Btol	+0 20	38.4	28.7	Hook of Holland.....Lon	+1 18	6.7	5.6
Cherbourg.....Lon	-6 4	20.7	16.1	Hurst Camber.....Lon	-3 0	7.5	6.3
Chester.....L'pool	+1 5	13.4	5.5	Ilfracombe.....Btol	-1 9	28.3	21.4
Chichester Harbour.....Lon	-2 30	14.2	11.0	Inverary.....Grnk	+0 11	11.0	10.1
*Christchurch Harb.....Lon	3 08	4.9	4.1	Invergordon.....Leith	-2 41	13.9	10.8

* Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in the area.

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>
Ipswich..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 43	13.3	10.6	Ramsey (I.O.M.)... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 4	22.5	18.0
Ithenor..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 21	14.6	11.1	Ramsgate Harbour... <i>Lon</i>	-2 22	16.2	13.0
Kinsale Harbour... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 14	12.5	9.7	Ribble Lt. House... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 4	26.7	19.7
Kirkcudbright... <i>L'pool</i>	no data	22.8	18.0	Rosslare Harbour... <i>L'pool</i>	-5 29	5.8	4.3
Kirkwall..... <i>Leith</i>	-4 11	8.3	6.1	Rosyth..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 6	17.5	13.9
Lamlash..... <i>Grnk</i>	-0 26	9.1	7.6	R.A. Dock..... <i>Lon</i>	-0 31	21.9	18.3
Lerwick Harbour... <i>Leith</i>	3 46	5.7	4.2	Ryde..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 30	12.4	9.7
Limerick..... <i>L'pool</i>	-4 50	18.2	14.4	St. Helier..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 47	35.4	25.6
Littlehampton Bar... <i>Lon</i>	-2 38	16.6	12.9	St. Ives..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 9	22.8	17.8
Lizard..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 4	17.4	14.0	St. Malo..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 26	39.7	30.6
Llanddwy Island... <i>L'pool</i>	-1 47	14.2	10.9	St. Peter Port..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 53	26.5	19.0
Llanelli Bar..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 52	25.5	19.2	Salcombe..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 5	15.9	12.4
Loch Long..... <i>Grnk</i>	0	12.6	10.5	Saltash..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 9	16.2	12.6
Loch Moidart..... <i>Grnk</i>	15 48	14.2	10.1	Scarborough..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 49	16.7	12.9
Loce (East)..... <i>Lon</i>	+3 58	17.0	13.6	Scheveningen..... <i>Lon</i>	+1 28	6.8	5.6
Lossiemouth..... <i>Leith</i>	-2 58	11.8	9.5	Seaham..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 54	15.0	11.5
Lowestoft..... <i>Lon</i>	-4 26	6.9	5.7	Selsea Bill..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 33	15.8	12.4
Lulworth Cove..... <i>Lon</i>	+5 7	6.5	4.2	Sennen Cove..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 26	20.0	15.7
Lundy Island..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 19	22.8	17.3	Sharpness..... <i>Btol</i>	+0 46	30.2	18.2
Lyme Regis..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 50	12.3	8.6	Sheerness..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 19	17.9	14.8
Lyngington..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 53	8.5	6.9	Shoreham Harbour... <i>Lon</i>	-2 43	18.1	13.9
Lynn Road..... <i>Hull</i>	+0 6	21.9	16.7	Silloth..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 37	27.4	21.5
Margate Pier..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 1	14.1	11.7	Southampton..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 55	13.5	10.8
Maryport..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 24	26.7	20.7	Southend..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 29	28.4	15.2
Menai Bridge..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 25	24.0	19.1	Southwold..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 51	7.9	6.8
Mevagissey..... <i>Lon</i>	+3 36	18.3	14.9	Spurn Head..... <i>Hull</i>	+0 35	18.9	14.3
Middlesbrough..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 10	17.3	13.4	Stirling..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 12	8.4	4.6
Milford Haven..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 13	23.0	17.2	Stonehaven..... <i>Leith</i>	-1 6	13.5	10.7
Minhead Pier..... <i>Btol</i>	no data	34.8	25.8	Stornoway..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 57	14.1	10.5
Montrose..... <i>Leith</i>	0 26	14.1	11.2	Stranraer..... <i>Grnk</i>	-0 20	9.2	7.5
Morecambe..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 1	28.2	22.3	Stromness..... <i>Leith</i>	-5 32	10.4	7.4
Mostyn Quay..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 10	28.4	22.7	Sunderland..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 52	15.6	12.0
Mull of Galloway... <i>Grnk</i>	-1 1	15.5	12.6	Swanage..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 23	5.4	4.3
Naze..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 15	12.9	10.3	Swansea Bay..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 51	28.7	21.7
Newburgh..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 51	13.4	9.7	Tarn Point..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 5	26.2	20.3
Newcastle on Tyne... <i>Leith</i>	+0 55	15.4	11.9	Tay River Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	-0 18	15.1	11.8
Newhaven..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 55	20.7	15.9	Tees River Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 9	16.8	12.8
Newport (Mon.)..... <i>Btol</i>	0 10	39.2	29.3	Teignmouth..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 32	13.1	9.5
Newquay (Town)..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 59	22.4	17.3	Tenby..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 3	25.4	19.0
New Quay (Card.)... <i>L'pool</i>	3 41	14.3	10.8	Thurso..... <i>Leith</i>	-5 56	14.1	10.5
North Shields..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 52	14.5	11.2	Tilbury Docks..... <i>Lon</i>	-0 59	20.6	17.1
North Sunderland... <i>Leith</i>	+0 5	14.9	11.5	Tobermory..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 1	13.5	9.4
Oban..... <i>Grnk</i>	+5 45	11.5	7.9	Torquay..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 35	13.6	9.8
Orfordness..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 51	9.1	8.6	Totland Bay..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 20	6.9	6.1
Ostend..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 35	16.3	13.7	Troon..... <i>Grnk</i>	-0 20	9.1	7.3
Padstow..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 49	22.3	16.8	Truro..... <i>Lon</i>	+3 41	18.2	14.2
Peel (I.O.M.)..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 4	17.7	14.2	Tynemouth Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 57	14.7	11.1
Pembroke Dock... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 13	23.0	17.2	Ushant..... <i>Lon</i>	+2 28	24.9	19.5
Penzance..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 16	17.7	13.9	Valentia Harbour... <i>L'pool</i>	+5 28	11.7	8.6
Peterhead..... <i>Leith</i>	-1 56	11.5	9.2	Waterford Hbr..... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 39	13.9	11.2
Plymouth B'water... <i>Lon</i>	+3 54	16.0	12.4	Weston S. Mare..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 25	38.9	29.1
Poole..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 18	5.6	4.3	Wexford..... <i>L'pool</i>	-5 6	5.8	4.5
Porlock Bay..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 52	31.6	23.9	Whitby..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 23	16.1	12.1
Port Carlisle..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 52	20.9	17.0	Whiteford Lt. House... <i>Btol</i>	-0 55	27.1	20.3
Port Madoc..... <i>L'pool</i>	-3 8	15.4	11.7	Whitehaven..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 2	25.9	20.0
Port Patrick..... <i>L'pool</i>	0	12.5	10.0	Wick..... <i>Leith</i>	-3 26	10.2	7.5
Port Talbot..... <i>Btol</i>	0 54	29.1	21.0	Wisbech..... <i>Hull</i>	+0 9	22.4	16.2
Porthcawl..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 49	29.9	21.8	Workington..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 9	26.5	20.4
Portland Bill..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 50	9.3	6.8	Worthing..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 38	18.2	14.2
Portland B'water... <i>Lon</i>	+5 5	7.0	4.5	Yarmouth Roads..... <i>Lon</i>	-5 1	6.9	5.6
Portsmouth..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 28	13.4	10.5	Yarmouth (I.O.W.)... <i>Lon</i>	-3 11	8.4	6.6
Preston..... <i>L'pool</i>	0	27.0	21.0	Ymuiden..... <i>Lon</i>	+2 13	6.9	5.5
Pwllheli..... <i>L'pool</i>	-3 18	15.5	11.4	Youghal..... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 32	13.0	10.3
Queenstown..... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 26	12.1	9.1				

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on April 6, 1962:—

(a) *Morning Tide.*

Appropriate time of high

water at *Greenock*..... 0112 hrs. (April 6)

Tidal difference..... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at Stranraer... 0092 hrs.

(b) *Afternoon Tide.*

Appropriate time of high

water at *Greenock*..... 1337 hrs. (April 6)

Tidal difference..... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at Stranraer... 1317 hrs.

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH †			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire												
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.								
1	M	833	17.8	2125	18.2	627	22.3	1849	22.8	146	30.7	1416	31.5	053	17.5	1355	17.3	750	9.1	1945	9.8	714	10.0	1932	10.5							
2	T	949	17.9	2230	18.6	724	23.3	1955	23.7	3	132.0	1530	33.1	2	4.7	1456	18.1	859	9.4	2050	10.1	8	8.10.6	2027	10.9							
3	W	1058	18.7	2330	19.6	830	24.8	2052	25.1	4	9.34.5	1635	35.8	3	11.8.5	1551	19.3	949	9.9	2144.9	10.5	11	214.9	2117	11.4							
4	Th	1158	19.8	—	—	921	26.4	2142	26.5	5	9.37.3	1734	38.2	4	8.19.7	1639	20.7	1033	10.4	2240	10.8	12	939	11.8	22.2	11.8						
5	F	024	20.7	1252	20.9	10	8.27.9	2230	27.8	6	3.39.8	1825	40.5	5	0.21.0	1726	21.9	1116	10.9	2331	10.8	13	1020	12.3	2247	12.1						
6	S	113	21.5	1341	21.8	1053	29.2	2316	28.8	652	41.8	1914	42.2	552	22.9	1811	22.9	—	12	11.1.3	—	14	112.8	2330	12.3							
7	S	159	22.3	1428	22.5	1139	30.1	—	—	740	43.2	20.3	43.2	640	22.9	1856	23.7	021	10.9	1247	11.7	15	114.3	130	—							
8	T	348	22.6	1514	22.7	0	3.29.4	—	—	828	44.0	2050	43.6	728	23.3	1939	24.2	113	11.0	1334	12.0	16	105.12.4	1227	13.3							
9	W	413	22.5	1649	22.4	059	29.5	1310	30.7	914	44.0	2136	43.2	813	23.2	2021	24.0	2	6.11.0	1421	12.3	17	112.4	1314	13.3							
10	Th	458	22.2	1737	21.9	128	28.2	1445	29.2	10	0.43.3	2223	42.0	858	22.8	21	4.23.7	255	11.0	15	8.12.3	151	12.2	14	5	13.3						
11	F	546	21.7	1829	21.3	316	26.9	1537	27.7	104	61.8	23	7.40.1	943	21.9	2149	29.9	342	11.0	1554	12.1	18	151	12.2	14	5	13.3					
12	F	635	21.0	1923	20.6	411	25.6	1633	26.2	1128	39.6	2353	37.8	1031	20.8	2237	21.6	477	10.9	1641	11.6	19	245	11.9	1459	13.0						
13	S	730	20.1	2026	19.9	513	24.5	1740	25.1	046	35.4	1347	35.2	—	—	2337	20.3	514	10.4	1734	10.9	20	343	11.9	1558	12.5						
14	S	841	19.5	2137	19.5	626	24.0	1855	24.6	150	33.9	1430	34.2	050	19.2	1355	18.2	715	9.6	20	5.9	18	713	10.8	1933	11.3						
15	M	959	19.2	2246	19.7	740	24.2	20	7.24.9	3	53.40	1546	34.9	213	18.9	15	7.18.7	836	9.6	20	5.9	18	713	10.8	1933	11.3						
16	T	1111	19.7	2347	20.1	844	25.1	21	9.25.6	417	35.2	1653	36.6	326	19.2	16	5.19.6	942	9.9	2223	10.1	19	818	11.0	2038	11.4						
17	W	—	—	—	—	939	26.1	22	1.26.4	417	35.2	1653	36.6	326	19.2	16	5.19.6	942	9.9	2223	10.1	19	818	11.0	2038	11.4						
18	Th	—	—	—	—	1024	27.0	2245	26.9	520	37.2	1731	38.3	427	19.9	1656	20.3	1033	10.4	2317	10.4	20	914	11.4	2136	11.5						
19	F	042	20.5	13	5.20.8	1024	27.0	2245	26.9	615	39.0	1841	39.6	519	20.4	1740	20.9	1119	10.9	—	—	21	10	211.8	2226	11.6						
20	S	130	21.1	1353	21.2	11	4.27.6	23.5	27.2	7	0.40.1	1944	40.2	6	4.20.8	1819	21.3	0	6.10.4	12	2.11.3	22	129	16.7	1356	16.9	10	124.12.3	2345	11.5		
21	S	211	21.4	1432	21.5	1141	28.0	—	—	739	40.7	20	3.40.4	646	21.0	1855	21.6	032	10.4	1243	11.5	23	258	17.0	1516	17.1	11	115.9	12.3	—		
22	T	347	21.6	15	8.21.8	0	2.27.3	1216	28.2	815	40.8	2035	40.0	723	21.2	1929	21.9	134	10.3	1321	11.6	24	334	17.0	1550	17.1	12	101.9	12.3	12.3		
23	M	470	21.7	1642	21.6	037	27.3	1249	28.1	847	40.5	21	6.39.3	759	21.2	20	12.1.9	232	10.2	1356	11.6	25	4	6.16.9	1622	16.8	13	8	12.2	—		
24	W	349	21.4	1615	21.3	110	26.9	1320	27.6	915	39.6	2136	38.4	832	21.0	2033	21.8	248	10.0	1431	11.5	26	438	16.4	1656	16.5	14	127	11.0	1343	11.9	
25	Th	421	21.1	1618	20.9	143	26.4	1350	27.0	943	38.7	22	3.37.2	9	5.20.5	21	51.3.1	318	9.9	15	31.3	27	512	15.8	1731	16.0	15	2	2.10.7	1419	11.6	
26	F	433	20.8	1721	20.6	215	25.7	1422	26.1	1010	37.5	2230	35.9	937	19.9	2137	20.5	349	9	1337	11.0	28	642	15.4	18	9.15.5	16	2	2.10.7	1419	11.6	
27	S	525	20.4	1756	20.0	350	24.7	1458	25.1	1041	30.1	23	3.34.4	1011	19.0	2225	19.6	419	9.6	1613	10.7	29	729	14.5	1849	15.9	16	319	10.1	1535	10.9	
28	S	559	19.7	1833	19.3	330	23.8	1541	24.0	1118	34.0	2344	34.2	1051	18.1	2256	18.6	452	9.5	1656	10.7	30	712	14.5	1935	14.7	17	4	8.9	1626	10.5	
29	M	640	18.9	1919	18.5	421	22.9	1638	23.1	—	12	3.32.6	—	1338	17.2	2349	17.6	535	9.4	1749	10.2	31	8	6.14.2	2028	14.3	18	5	9.7	1747	10.2	
30	T	733	18.3	2016	18.0	524	22.4	1748	22.5	038	31.3	13	9.31.5	—	—	—	—	629	9.3	1849	10.0	32	613	14.1	2132	14.1	19	613	9.7	1841	10.1	
31	W	846	17.8	2133	18.1	637	22.6	19	5.22.9	154	31.2	1432	31.9	1	4	17.2	14	0.16.9	740	9.3	1958	10.0	33	723	10.1	1952	10.4	20	723	10.1	1952	10.4

Tidal predictions for London Bridge, Liverpool, Bristol, Leith and Greenock are supplied by the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Hull and Kingstown are based upon data supplied by the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, copyright reserved.

† See note, p. 172.

FEBRUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
1	Th	1012 18.3	2251 18.9		748 23.8	2019 24.1		329 32.9	1556 34.0		228 17.5	1511 18.1		9 2	9.6	2112 10.2		1122 14.8	2354 15.1		823 10.7	2051 10.9		
2	F	1129 19.4	2359 20.0		853 25.5	2120 25.8		438 35.7	17 8.37		341 18.9	1610 19.8		10 6	10.2	2218 10.4		—	—		913 11.4	2142 11.4		
3	S				947 27.5	2214 27.5		542 38.9	18 9.39		442 20.4	17 3.15		1059 10.8	2218 10.8		—	1227 15.6		959 12.0	2232 11.9			
4	S	055 21.1	1327 21.8		1036 29.3	23 32.0		637 41.5	19 24.2		537 21.9	1753 22.9		1148 11.3			139 17.0	14 9.17		1046 12.6	2317 12.3			
5	M	145 22.1	1416 22.7		1123 30.6	2350 29.9		727 43.5	1949 44.8		628 23.3	1840 24.2		013 10.8	1237 11.8		236 17.9	1453 18.4		1128 13.1				
6	T	230 22.7	15 23.2		—	12 9.31.4		814 45.0	2037 44.8		716 23.9	1926 25.0		1 6	10.9	1325 12.1	320 18.5	1536 19.0		0 012.6	1212 13.4			
7	W	314 23.1	1548 23.4		037 30.3	1256 31.7		9 14.5	2124 44.9		8 024.3	20 7.25.2		157 11.0	1412 12.4		4 3	18.7	1620 19.0	045 12.6	1259 13.7			
8	Th	358 23.2	1635 23.2		123 30.1	1340 31.3		947 45.4	22 8.44.2		843 23.9	2050 24.7		243 11.1	1457 12.6		449 18.5	17 9.18.7		133 12.5	1347 13.6			
9	F	443 23.0	1721 22.6		2 8.29.2	1425 30.1		1020 43.9	2247 42.1		925 22.8	2131 23.6		326 11.2	1539 12.3		540 17.8	18 018.1		224 12.2	1438 13.3			
10	S	527 22.4	18 52.8		253 27.8	1511 28.4		11 8.41.4	2328 39.2		10 8.21.5	2218 22.2		4 5	11.2	1623 11.9	633 17.0	1853 17.2		319 11.8	1535 12.6			
11	M	611 21.6	1851 20.8		341 26.1	16 3.26.5		1149 38.1	—		1055 19.9	23 9.20.3		446 10.8	1711 11.0		728 16.0	1948 16.3		418 11.2	1640 11.9			
12	M	7 020.4	1947 19.6		438 24.5	17 5.24.6		0 9.35.9	1235 34.8		1153 18.2	—		530 10.3	18 8.10.1		728 15.3	2050 15.5		526 10.6	1751 11.1			
13	T	8 4 19.3	2057 18.8		546 23.2	1821 23.4		1 3.33.2	1343 32.5		016 18.6	13 8.17.3		625 9.7	1923 9.4		936 14.8	22 2.15.1		640 10.3	1751 11.1			
14	W	027 18.6	2215 18.6		7 6.22.9	1044 23.4		217 31.0	15 5.32.2		143 17.5	1430 17.3		743 9.3	2059 9.2		1051 14.9	23 18.15.2		755 10.9	2055 10.7			
15	Th	1048 18.8	2320 19.0		823 23.8	2054 24.2		342 32.6	1628 33.8		3 6 17.6	1540 17.8		915 9.4	2214 9.5		1159 15.2	—		857 10.9	2155 10.9			
16	F	1156 19.4	—		923 25.0	2148 25.2		458 34.9	1734 36.1		411 18.4	1634 18.9		1019 10.0	2311 9.8		1257 15.6	—		949 11.3	2216 11.1			
17	S	026 19.6	1253 20.3		1010 26.2	2232 26.1		558 37.3	1837 38.1		5 4 19.3	1718 19.9		11 8 10.5	2358 10.0		118 15.9	1344 16.1		1033 11.7	2256 11.2			
18	M	116 20.4	1339 21.0		1049 27.1	23 8.26.8		646 39.1	1910 39.4		549 20.2	1759 20.8		1150 10.8	—		2 4 16.3	1424 16.6		11 9 11.9	2358 11.3			
19	M	156 21.1	1417 21.5		1124 27.8	2343 27.4		724 40.2	1945 40.1		628 20.8	1834 21.3		039 10.1	1220 11.1		243 16.0	1458 16.8		1144 12.1	2358 11.3			
20	T	230 21.5	1449 21.8		1156 28.2	—		8 040.7	2019 40.4		7 4 21.2	19 8.21.8		117 10.0	13 6.11.2		314 16.8	1528 17.0		—	1215 12.2			
21	W	250 21.7	1520 22.0		014 27.6	1226 28.3		829 40.8	2049 40.3		737 21.6	1940 22.9		153 9.9	1338 11.3		343 16.8	1557 17.0		027 11.2	1245 12.1			
22	Th	328 21.7	1521 21.7		045 27.5	1254 28.1		855 40.6	2113 39.8		8 8 21.6	2010 22.0		223 9.7	14 8.11.2		411 16.6	1626 16.8		057 11.2	1314 12.0			
23	F	358 21.5	1622 21.4		114 27.2	1322 27.8		920 39.9	2137 38.9		838 21.2	2039 21.7		251 9.7	1437 11.1		442 16.3	17 016.5		128 11.0	1346 11.8			
24	S	427 21.3	1651 21.0		143 26.7	1349 27.0		944 38.9	22 2.37.8		9 6 20.7	21 9.21.0		315 9.8	15 7.10.9		515 15.9	1736 16.0		2 2 10.9	1432 11.4			
25	S	455 20.8	1718 20.5		212 25.8	1421 26.0		1010 37.5	2228 36.2		934 19.9	2140 20.2		341 9.8	1541 10.8		551 15.4	1813 15.6		240 10.6	1459 11.0			
26	M	524 20.3	1750 19.8		249 24.8	15 1.24.8		1041 35.7	23 21.34.2		10 8 18.8	2237 19.1		413 9.9	1623 10.7		632 14.9	1854 15.0		322 10.3	1545 10.6			
27	T	559 19.5	1830 19.0		334 23.7	1554 23.6		1121 33.6	2350 32.2		1045 17.7	23 6 17.8		453 10.0	1714 10.6		721 14.4	1945 14.4		418 10.0	1646 10.2			
28	W	050 18.0	1926 18.3		430 22.9	17 3.27.7		—	1220 31.9		1142 16.6	—		540 9.8	18 9.10.3		821 14.0	2053 14.0		522 9.8	18 0 9.9			

† To obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12.60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.

MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghair					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.				
1	Th	8 3	18.1	20.45	17.9	549	22.6	18.26	22.5	1 23	3.3	13.45	3.5	0.6	16.9	13.4	16.4	933	13.8	22.13	14.0	637	9.9	19.19	10.1
2	F	9 39	18.2	22.17	18.5	713	23.4	19.53	23.6	240	32.1	15.25	33.2	1.55	16.9	14.31	17.4	1052	14.4	23.33	14.7	747	10.4	20.26	10.6
3	S	11 8	19.2	23.35	19.7	828	25.0	21.3	25.5	412	34.9	16.48	30.5	3.59	18.9	16.31	19.2	912	14.4	24.04	15.0	848	11.0	21.20	11.2
4	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	M	0 36	21.0	13.12	22.0	908	27.3	21.58	27.2	525	38.5	17.53	39.9	4.24	20.3	16.39	21.3	039	15.8	13.51	17.6	942	11.0	22.16	11.9
6	T	1 12	22.2	14.03	23.0	1018	29.3	22.46	29.2	621	41.6	18.45	42.6	5.93	22.2	17.33	23.4	039	15.8	13.51	17.6	1056	12.6	23.2	12.3
7	W	2 14	23.0	14.43	23.6	1151	31.9	23.32	30.4	710	43.8	19.32	44.6	6.43	23.7	18.22	24.7	132	16.9	14.34	18.6	1110	13.2	23.42	12.7
8	Th	2 58	23.5	15.30	23.8	1308	30.9	23.73	32.1	756	45.5	20.18	45.6	6.59	24.6	19.8	25.7	311	18.6	15.16	19.2	1155	13.6	—	—
9	F	3 42	23.6	16.15	23.5	1459	30.8	23.73	32.1	841	46.3	21.2	45.8	7.42	24.8	19.52	25.7	343	18.8	16.0	19.3	1241	13.8	—	—
10	S	4 25	23.3	16.57	22.9	1659	28.8	23.73	32.1	925	46.2	21.45	44.9	8.22	24.4	20.32	25.0	429	18.6	16.47	19.0	1311	12.8	13.27	13.7
11	S	5 7	22.7	17.37	21.8	1828	28.3	23.73	32.1	942	21.7	21.56	21.9	9.3	23.2	21.13	23.8	518	18.0	17.37	18.3	1418	13.2	—	—
12	M	5 47	21.7	18.19	20.5	2028	28.3	23.73	32.1	1021	20.0	21.56	21.9	10.21	20.0	21.56	21.9	715	15.9	19.20	16.2	1512	12.5	—	—
13	T	6 33	20.5	19.7	19.3	2182	28.3	23.73	32.1	1111	18.1	23.43	17.8	11.11	18.1	23.43	17.8	757	15.0	20.23	15.2	1614	11.6	—	—
14	W	7 19	20.3	20.3	18.3	2342	28.3	23.73	32.1	1217	38.2	23.34	36.3	12.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	811	17.0	18.28	17.3	1715	12.5	—	—
15	Th	8 3	19.2	20.3	18.3	2502	28.3	23.73	32.1	1317	38.2	23.34	36.3	13.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	911	17.0	18.28	17.3	1815	12.5	—	—
16	F	9 12	18.4	23.1	18.2	2657	27.9	23.73	32.1	1412	38.2	23.34	36.3	14.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1011	17.0	18.28	17.3	1915	12.5	—	—
17	S	10 1	18.1	23.1	18.2	2812	27.9	23.73	32.1	1512	38.2	23.34	36.3	15.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1111	17.0	18.28	17.3	2015	12.5	—	—
18	S	0 6	19.0	12.32	20.0	2967	27.9	23.73	32.1	1607	38.2	23.34	36.3	16.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1211	17.0	18.28	17.3	2115	12.5	—	—
19	M	0 55	20.0	13.18	20.8	3122	27.9	23.73	32.1	1702	38.2	23.34	36.3	17.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1311	17.0	18.28	17.3	2215	12.5	—	—
20	T	1 35	20.7	13.53	21.5	3277	27.9	23.73	32.1	1802	38.2	23.34	36.3	18.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1411	17.0	18.28	17.3	2315	12.5	—	—
21	W	2 7	21.4	14.25	21.9	3432	27.9	23.73	32.1	1902	38.2	23.34	36.3	19.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1511	17.0	18.28	17.3	2415	12.5	—	—
22	Th	3 5	21.8	14.54	22.1	3587	27.9	23.73	32.1	2002	38.2	23.34	36.3	20.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1611	17.0	18.28	17.3	2515	12.5	—	—
23	F	4 21	19.8	15.23	21.8	3742	27.9	23.73	32.1	2102	38.2	23.34	36.3	21.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1711	17.0	18.28	17.3	2615	12.5	—	—
24	S	5 33	21.8	15.52	21.8	3897	27.9	23.73	32.1	2202	38.2	23.34	36.3	22.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1811	17.0	18.28	17.3	2715	12.5	—	—
25	S	6 44	21.6	16.20	21.7	4052	27.9	23.73	32.1	2302	38.2	23.34	36.3	23.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	1911	17.0	18.28	17.3	2815	12.5	—	—
26	M	7 55	21.0	16.48	20.7	4207	27.9	23.73	32.1	2402	38.2	23.34	36.3	24.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	2011	17.0	18.28	17.3	2915	12.5	—	—
27	T	8 6	20.5	17.20	20.2	4362	27.9	23.73	32.1	2502	38.2	23.34	36.3	25.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	2111	17.0	18.28	17.3	3015	12.5	—	—
28	W	9 18	19.8	18.59	18.7	4517	27.9	23.73	32.1	2602	38.2	23.34	36.3	26.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	2211	17.0	18.28	17.3	3115	12.5	—	—
29	Th	10 29	19.1	19.32	18.3	4672	27.9	23.73	32.1	2702	38.2	23.34	36.3	27.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	2311	17.0	18.28	17.3	3215	12.5	—	—
30	F	11 40	18.5	20.15	18.3	4827	27.9	23.73	32.1	2802	38.2	23.34	36.3	28.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	2411	17.0	18.28	17.3	3315	12.5	—	—
31	S	12 51	18.6	21.50	18.6	4982	27.9	23.73	32.1	2902	38.2	23.34	36.3	29.17	38.2	23.34	36.3	2511	17.0	18.28	17.3	3415	12.5	—	—

† See note, p. 172.

APRIL

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	S	1050	19.5	2314	19.6	8	7.25	2046	25.5	353	34.9	1631	36.5	259	18.2	1516	19.2	920	9.6	2154	9.6	1140	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† See note, p. 172.

MAY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire				
		May 1962			May 1962			May 1962			May 1962			May 1962			May 1962			May 1962				
Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
1	T	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.
2	W	11 36 21.0	23 54 20.9	8 45 27.4	21 18 27.5	4 38 36.6	17 6 39.8	344 20.4	15 54 21.3	9 58 10.0	22 26 9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	F	0 46 21.9	13 20 22.9	10 24 30.2	22 51 30.0	6 23 42.8	18 45 43.1	530 23.6	17 42 24.4	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0	23 59 10.5	11 38 10.0
5	S	1 33 22.6	14 4 23.3	11 9 30.7	23 35 30.2	7 8 43.8	19 29 43.9	7 0 24.0	18 30 24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	S	2 19 23.0	14 48 23.4	11 54 30.6	—	7 53 44.2	20 14 43.9	7 0 24.0	18 30 24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	M	3 32 23.2	15 30 23.0	01 30 30.1	12 38 30.0	8 35 43.8	20 52 43.2	7 39 23.5	19 57 23.3	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3	13 56 11.4	12 3 11.3
8	T	3 45 22.8	16 9 22.3	05 29 24.4	13 20 28.8	9 14 42.5	21 29 43.1	8 15 22.7	20 38 22.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6	14 37 11.2	2 2 11.6
9	W	4 57 22.1	17 25 20.3	22 26 26.6	14 52 25.3	10 32 37.2	22 41 36.5	9 27 20.3	22 2 19.1	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6	16 3 10.2	3 16 11.6
10	Th	5 23 21.1	18 6 18.3	31 3 24.9	15 46 23.7	11 5 34.2	23 19 33.9	10 8 19.0	22 54 17.7	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1
11	F	5 53 20.0	18 55 18.0	4 6 53.5	16 47 22.3	11 54 31.6	—	10 8 19.0	22 54 17.7	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1	16 51 9.5	3 57 11.1
12	S	6 43 19.1	18 55 17.8	5 12 22.4	17 58 21.7	01 2 31.7	13 30 31.1	1 9 16.3	13 20 16.5	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6	19 10 8.1	5 35 9.6
13	S	7 45 18.3	19 59 17.5	6 28 22.1	19 13 22.1	1 26 30.7	14 23 30.1	1 9 16.3	13 20 16.5	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8	20 54 8.2	6 41 8.8
14	M	8 19 18.3	20 43 17.8	7 41 22.8	20 12 23.2	2 51 31.3	15 42 31.7	2 19 16.9	14 29 17.0	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6	21 50 8.6	8 17 8.6
15	T	9 11 18.0	21 24 18.8	8 34 23.9	21 2 24.5	4 43 30.0	16 41 34.1	3 19 18.0	15 29 18.1	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0	9 23 5 9 3	9 25 9 23.0
16	W	10 12 6 20.1	22 40 19.8	9 19 24.9	21 11 25.7	4 58 35.8	17 26 36.4	4 10 19.1	16 18 19.1	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5	9 32 5 9 3	10 12 9 32.5
17	Th	12 04 19.7	24 25 20.8	9 54 25.9	22 15 26.8	5 40 37.2	18 6 38.2	4 51 20.2	17 0 20.0	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37	9 5 9 5	10 52 9 7 23.37
18	F	1 1 20 19.1	25 45 21.5	10 27 26.7	23 48 27.5	6 21 38.6	18 43 39.6	5 31 21.0	17 40 20.7	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0	—	11 29 10.0
19	S	2 13 21.1	26 45 22.1	11 17 37.3	24 32 28.0	7 2 39.8	19 19 40.7	6 7 21.4	18 20 21.2	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	12 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	12 5 10 1	
20	S	3 21 19.1	27 45 22.8	12 12 27.8	25 38 28.3	8 12 40.9	20 30 41.3	7 17 21.7	18 59 21.2	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	13 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	13 5 10 1	
21	M	4 20 21.8	28 45 23.5	13 12 27.8	26 38 29.0	9 26 39.5	21 46 39.1	8 24 21.2	20 53 20.9	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	14 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	14 5 10 1	
22	T	5 30 21.6	29 45 24.2	14 22 28.8	27 38 29.7	10 36 40.0	22 46 39.8	9 2 20.8	21 37 19.8	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	15 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	15 5 10 1	
23	W	6 4 21.3	30 45 25.0	15 32 29.3	28 38 30.2	11 46 40.5	23 46 40.0	9 2 20.8	21 37 19.8	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	16 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	16 5 10 1	
24	Th	7 44 20.8	31 45 25.7	16 42 30.0	29 38 30.9	12 56 41.0	24 46 40.9	10 54 20.9	23 28 18.1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	17 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	17 5 10 1	
25	F	8 53 20.5	32 45 26.4	17 52 30.7	30 38 31.6	13 66 41.5	25 46 41.8	11 64 21.1	24 18 18.1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	18 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	18 5 10 1	
26	S	9 62 20.8	33 45 27.1	18 62 31.2	31 38 32.1	14 76 42.0	26 46 42.1	12 74 21.6	25 18 18.1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	19 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	19 5 10 1	
27	S	10 73 20.8	34 45 27.8	19 72 31.9	32 38 32.8	15 86 42.5	27 46 42.8	13 84 22.1	26 18 18.1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	20 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	20 5 10 1	
28	T	11 86 19.8	35 45 28.5	20 82 32.6	33 38 33.5	16 96 43.0	28 46 43.9	14 94 22.6	27 18 18.1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	21 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	21 5 10 1	
29	W	12 10 20.0	36 45 29.2	21 92 33.3	34 38 34.2	17 106 43.5	29 46 44.6	15 104 23.6	29 18 18.1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	22 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	22 5 10 1	
30	Th	1 11 21.0	37 45 29.9	22 102 34.0	35 38 34.9	18 206 44.0	30 46 45.1	16 114 23.6	29 18 18.1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	23 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	23 5 10 1	
31	Th	2 12 21.0	38 45 30.6	23 112 34.7	36 38 35.6	19 216 44.7	31 46 45.8	17 124 24.1	30 18 18.1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	24 10 9 6 12 5 10 1	24 5 10 1	

† See note, p. 172.

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month		Day of Week		LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		PRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTON Dun Lochair													
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.												
1	F	023	21.4	1258	22.3	10	3 29.0	2230	29.0	557	41.4	1820	41.6	1113	10.5	2331	10.5	1 6 17.3	1325	17.8	107	12.4	2246	12.4					
2	S	115	22.0	1346	22.5	1051	29.3	2314	29.2	646	42.1	19	54.21	—	12	3 10.6	156	17.7	1414	16.1	11	3 12.4	2326	12.5					
3	S	2 32.4	1430	22.7	1136	29.1	2357	29.2	730	42.3	1049	42.5	68	23.0	014	—	—	240	17.9	15 1 18.2	—	—	—	—					
4	T	248	22.5	1512	22.7	—	1220	28.6	812	41.9	2030	41.8	718	22.7	056	11.2	1336	10.6	344	17.7	1548	17.9	0	7 12.5	1233	12.1			
5	M	332	22.2	1551	21.9	039	28.6	13 3 27.7	854	40.9	21 8 40.5	754	22.2	2023	21.1	036	11.5	1420	10.4	4 8 17.3	1634	17.4	051	12.4	1320	11.6			
6	W	413	21.6	1628	21.1	120	27.7	1346	26.6	933	39.1	2144	38.8	831	21.5	21 3 20.3	215	11.7	15 3 10.1	452	16.7	1718	16.6	137	12.1	14 8 11.1			
7	Th	454	20.9	1742	20.5	2 126.7	1430	25.3	1014	37.0	2223	36.9	9 6 20.7	2144	19.2	253	11.5	1549	9.7	537	16.0	18 4 15.7	235	11.7	1458	10.5			
8	F	536	20.2	1742	19.8	246	25.5	1517	23.9	1051	34.8	2257	35.0	944	20.0	2227	18.4	334	11.2	1631	9.3	623	15.1	1851	14.9	316	11.2	1551	10.0
9	S	620	19.5	1826	19.1	332	24.2	16 8 22.9	1159	32.8	2342	33.1	1026	19.0	2319	17.6	416	10.6	1721	8.8	711	14.5	1942	14.2	4 8 10.7	1651	9.5		
10	S	711	18.9	1917	18.7	425	22.5	17 7 22.1	—	1220	31.3	1118	18.1	5 2 9.8	1825	8.3	5 2 9.8	1825	8.3	8 3 14.0	2037	13.8	5 7 10.3	1756	9.3				
11	M	8 9 18.5	2017	18.1	525	22.5	18 9 22.0	037	31.9	1321	30.7	1017	17.0	1220	17.4	557	9.1	1933	8.1	9 1 13.8	2135	13.8	612	10.0	1859	9.5			
12	M	9 15 18.3	2159	18.0	631	22.4	1913	22.6	145	31.4	1431	31.2	123	17.0	1330	17.2	7 5 8.6	2049	8.3	10 1 13.9	2233	14.2	712	10.0	1953	9.8			
13	W	1020	18.7	2240	18.2	735	23.0	20 8 23.6	256	32.1	1537	32.7	136	17.5	1347	17.6	817	8.7	2141	8.6	11 11.4	2326	14.8	8 4 10.3	2036	10.3			
14	Th	1115	19.3	2336	19.0	830	23.9	2056	24.8	4 0 33.6	1634	34.9	323	18.3	1532	18.3	919	9.0	2221	9.0	1153	14.8	—	851	10.6	2115	10.9		
15	F	—	12 4 20.1	914	25.1	2137	26.0	454	35.7	1722	37.0	412	19.3	1621	19.2	10 4 9.4	2256	9.4	015	15.3	1230	15.4	932	10.9	2152	11.4			
16	S	024	19.8	1247	20.8	055	26.1	2217	27.2	542	37.4	18 7 38.8	454	20.2	17 9 20.1	1049	9.7	2331	9.7	059	15.9	1325	16.0	1032	11.3	2327	11.8		
17	S	1 9 20.7	1359	21.4	1035	26.9	2257	28.0	626	39.1	1850	40.4	535	21.0	1755	20.7	1133	9.9	—	—	—	—	141	16.5	14 8 16.6	1032	11.3	2343	12.3
18	M	152	21.3	14 9 21.9	1117	27.5	2338	28.6	710	40.3	1934	41.3	636	21.4	1839	21.1	0 6 9.9	1216	9.9	222	17.0	1450	17.1	1133	11.6	2343	12.3		
19	M	232	21.7	1448	22.0	1158	28.0	—	752	41.1	2017	41.7	636	21.4	1839	21.1	0 6 9.9	1216	9.9	33	17.3	1533	17.4	—	1214	11.6			
20	W	313	21.7	1529	21.8	019	29.0	1241	27.9	839	41.1	21 11.4	734	22.2	20.3	21.4	123	10.6	1347	10.0	344	17.6	1615	17.5	054	12.4	1258	11.6	
21	Th	359	21.6	1610	21.7	1 3 28.9	1327	27.6	923	40.6	2145	40.7	813	22.2	2048	21.2	2 6 11.0	1347	10.0	429	17.4	17 2 17.2	516	17.0	1752	16.7	1 9 12.4	1345	11.5
22	F	444	21.3	1653	21.5	148	28.5	1416	27.0	10 8 30.8	2230	39.7	853	22.0	2131	20.7	251	11.1	1536	10.1	516	17.0	1752	16.7	238	12.3	1334	11.3	
23	S	535	21.1	1739	21.2	237	27.8	15 9 26.2	1054	38.5	2317	38.3	937	21.7	2221	20.1	334	11.1	1815	9.9	6 8 16.6	1845	16.3	282	12.3	1334	11.1		
24	S	621	20.9	1820	20.9	330	27.1	16 5 25.3	1144	37.1	—	1020	21.1	2318	19.2	421	10.9	17 4 9.7	515	10.3	7 3 16.1	1944	15.8	344	12.0	1037	10.8		
25	M	721	20.6	1927	20.4	429	26.4	17 9 24.8	—	0 36.8	1241	35.8	1125	20.3	—	—	515	10.3	1756	9.3	8 2 15.9	2047	15.6	448	11.7	1747	10.6		
26	M	825	20.2	2034	19.9	534	25.9	1817	24.8	112	35.8	1349	35.3	626	18.8	1234	19.8	622	9.7	19 6 9.0	5 15.8	2153	15.7	559	11.5	1859	10.8		
27	W	937	20.3	2152	19.9	643	25.9	1927	25.0	223	35.8	1595	35.9	141	18 9	1352	19.8	742	9.7	20.95	9 10.1	15.9	2256	16.0	711	11.3	20 11.1		
28	Th	1045	20.5	23 3 20.1	752	26.2	2030	26.2	333	36.8	16 4 37.3	233	19.5	15 7 20.2	9 1 9.4	2130	9.3	1116	16.2	2355	16.4	816	11.5	2057	11.5				
29	F	1145	20.9	—	853	26.6	2144	27.2	337	38.1	17 4 38.7	333	20.5	1611	20.9	959	9.6	2222	9.7	—	1210	16.7	944	11.7	2146	11.8			
30	S	0 5 20.6	1240	21.4	947	27.6	2213	27.8	535	39.4	1756	39.9	443	21.2	17 7 21.3	1057	9.8	2310	10.3	049	15.8	1210	17.2	10 5 11.8	2232	12.1			

† See note, p. 172.

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Loughatire</i>				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	
1	S	1 2 21.3	1331	21.8	1037	27.9	2259	28.2	627	40.3	1848	40.6	535	21.7	1759	21.3	1149	10.0	3355	10.6	140	17.1	14 3 17.5	
2	M	1 35.2	1416	21.9	1122	27.8	2341	28.4	717	40.5	1934	40.8	620	21.8	1845	21.3	1238	10.0	3355	10.6	1054	11.9	2313	
3	T	2 38.2	1456	21.9	1122	27.8	2341	28.4	717	40.5	1934	40.8	620	21.8	1845	21.3	1238	10.0	3355	10.6	1138	11.8	2354	
4	W	3 29.2	1526	21.9	1122	27.8	2341	28.4	717	40.5	1934	40.8	620	21.8	1845	21.3	1238	10.0	3355	10.6	—	—	1219	
5	Th	3 59.2	1584	21.9	1122	27.8	2341	28.4	717	40.5	1934	40.8	620	21.8	1845	21.3	1238	10.0	3355	10.6	—	—	1219	
6	F	3 59.2	1584	21.9	1122	27.8	2341	28.4	717	40.5	1934	40.8	620	21.8	1845	21.3	1238	10.0	3355	10.6	—	—	1219	
7	S	4 5.2	1632	20.8	1392	27.1	14 5 25.6	1392	27.1	14 5 25.6	1392	27.1	14 5 25.6	1392	27.1	14 5 25.6	1392	27.1	14 5 25.6	1392	27.1	14 5 25.6	1392	
8	S	5 13.2	1720	20.4	217	26.2	1444	24.6	1024	36.0	2232	36.4	921	20.9	22 0 10.3	—	312	11.0	16 8 01	—	551	15.6	1871	
9	M	5 53.2	1757	20.0	250	25.3	1527	23.7	1058	34.5	23 8 34.7	1040	19.2	2337	18.0	—	351	10.6	1647	8.9	633	15.0	1859	
10	T	6 34.2	1822	18.8	338	24.2	1612	22.9	1135	32.9	2350	33.2	1040	19.2	2337	18.0	—	351	10.6	1647	8.9	633		
11	W	7 17.0	1922	18.8	426	23.2	17 5 22.5	—	1335	32.9	2350	33.2	1040	19.2	2337	18.0	—	351	10.6	1647	8.9	633		
12	Th	8 8 18.5	2019	18.1	523	22.5	18 5 22.4	—	1463	31.5	1430	31.2	125	17.3	1226	17.5	—	515	9.5	1815	8.4	8 5 14.1		
13	F	9 18.3	2124	17.9	626	22.5	19 9 22.9	—	1463	31.5	1430	31.2	125	17.3	1226	17.5	—	515	9.5	1815	8.4	8 5 14.1		
14	S	10 14.8	2223	18.2	733	23.0	20 9 23.9	—	256	32.4	1538	33.4	228	17.5	1445	17.6	—	711	8.9	2039	8.4	9 57 14.1		
15	S	11 17.9	2345	19.1	833	24.1	21 2 25.3	—	4 4 34.2	1640	35.7	327	18.2	1546	18.5	—	918	9.4	2216	9.3	—	—	12 3 14.9	
16	M	12 12.0	2451	20.6	925	25.4	21 2 25.3	—	5 4 36.4	1737	36.0	417	19.3	1640	19.5	—	1013	9.5	23 1 9.8	—	—	—	12 3 14.9	
17	T	13 21.1	2549	21.7	1012	26.8	2236	28.0	559	38.5	1828	40.1	5 5 20.7	1733	20.3	—	117	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
18	W	14 21.8	2643	22.2	1144	28.8	—	—	651	40.3	1915	41.7	6 5 21.6	1822	21.6	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
19	Th	15 22.2	2743	22.4	1244	28.8	—	—	738	41.7	20 3 42.7	635	22.6	19 9 22.2	—	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
20	F	16 22.2	2843	22.4	1344	28.8	—	—	827	42.3	2051	43.0	7 18.3	24 10.3	—	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
21	S	17 22.2	2943	22.4	1444	28.8	—	—	916	42.3	2139	43.0	8 0 23.8	2059	22.5	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
22	M	18 22.2	3043	22.4	1544	28.8	—	—	10 1 42.0	2223	42.2	842	23.8	2121	22.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
23	T	19 22.2	3143	22.4	1644	28.8	—	—	1044	40.9	23 7 40.6	924	23.4	22 7 21.3	—	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
24	W	20 22.2	3243	22.4	1744	28.8	—	—	1129	39.0	2352	38.5	1010	22.4	2257	20.3	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242
25	Th	21 22.2	3343	22.4	1844	28.8	—	—	1216	36.9	—	—	11 6 21.1	2356	19.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
26	F	22 22.2	3443	22.4	1944	28.8	—	—	1216	36.9	—	—	11 6 21.1	2356	19.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
27	S	23 22.2	3543	22.4	2044	28.8	—	—	1303	36.3	1313	36.9	—	12 8 20.0	—	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242	
28	M	24 22.2	3643	22.4	2144	28.8	—	—	1403	34.8	1422	34.2	—	1 0 18.6	1327	19.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242
29	T	25 22.2	3743	22.4	2244	28.8	—	—	1483	34.8	1422	34.2	—	1 0 18.6	1327	19.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242
30	W	26 22.2	3843	22.4	2344	28.8	—	—	1563	34.8	1422	34.2	—	1 0 18.6	1327	19.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242
31	Th	27 22.2	3943	22.4	2444	28.8	—	—	1643	34.8	1422	34.2	—	1 0 18.6	1327	19.2	—	127	16.2	2350	16.3	1059	11.5	2242

† See note, p. 172.

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
1	W	226 21.4	1442 21.6		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
2	Th	3 42 15	1517 21.5		0 5 28.0	1227 27.1	824 30.8	2035 40.3	746 40.1	20 14 0.6	639 21.6	1912 21.0	027 10.7	1315 9.5	027 10.7	1315 9.5	258 17.0	1524 17.0	018 12.4	1241 11.3	018 12.4	1241 11.3
3	F	340 21.5	1548 21.5		0 1 27.9	13 20.9	857 39.3	21 0 30.7	824 30.8	2035 40.3	716 21.8	1048 21.0	1 8 10.9	1355 9.4	1 8 10.9	1355 9.4	334 17.0	1559 16.9	018 12.4	1241 11.3	018 12.4	1241 11.3
4	S	415 21.2	1619 21.2		113 27.5	1336 26.5	928 38.5	2136 30.7	857 39.3	21 0 30.7	750 22.0	2022 21.8	144 11.0	1433 9.3	144 11.0	1433 9.3	4 9 16.9	1633 16.9	055 12.3	1317 11.1	055 12.3	1317 11.1
5	S	447 20.9	1651 20.9		145 26.9	14 9 25.7	957 37.4	22 4 37.6	928 38.5	2136 30.7	822 21.9	2054 20.8	218 11.0	15 8	218 11.0	15 8	443 16.6	17 16.1	132 12.1	1353 10.9	132 12.1	1353 10.9
6	M	518 20.6	1722 20.6		217 26.1	1443 24.8	1024 36.1	2232 36.2	957 37.4	22 4 37.6	854 21.6	2128 20.8	250 11.0	1539 9.1	250 11.0	1539 9.1	510 16.1	1742 15.6	2 8 11.8	1429 10.7	2 8 11.8	1429 10.7
7	T	551 20.1	1756 20.1		251 25.2	1521 23.8	1053 34.4	23 33 44.1	1024 36.1	2232 36.2	10 3 20.1	2238 18.5	323 10.6	16 9	323 10.6	16 9	556 15.6	1821 14.9	245 11.4	15 6 10.4	245 11.4	15 6 10.4
8	W	628 19.5	1833 19.3		332 24.1	16 7 23.0	1129 33.0	2345 32.8	1053 34.4	23 33 44.1	1043 19.1	2237 17.6	358 10.2	16 9	358 10.2	16 9	635 15.1	19 1 14.6	360 11.0	1552 10.1	360 11.0	1552 10.1
9	Th	7 9 18.8	1921 18.4		422 22.9	17 4 22.5	1218 31.5	2318 31.5	1129 33.0	2345 32.8	1133 17.9	—	524 9.5	18 7	524 9.5	18 7	8 8 13.9	2040 14.1	5 7 10.2	1748 9.9	5 7 10.2	1748 9.9
10	F	8 3 18.1	2027 17.9		528 22.2	18 13 22.3	1316 31.0	2346 31.0	1218 31.5	2318 31.5	133 16.8	14 3 17.2	724 9.2	2027	724 9.2	2027	1022 14.0	2254 14.4	719 14.6	1947 14.3	719 14.6	1947 14.3
11	S	913 18.0	2151 17.9		643 22.3	1924 23.3	159 31.3	1448 32.1	1316 31.0	2346 31.0	133 16.8	14 3 17.2	836 9.2	2141	836 9.2	2141	0 0 15.0	1239 15.3	411 10.5	1645 9.9	411 10.5	1645 9.9
12	S	1032 18.5	2311 18.7		758 23.4	2031 24.7	322 32.9	16 6 34.6	159 31.3	1448 32.1	133 16.8	14 3 17.2	836 9.2	2141	836 9.2	2141	0 0 15.0	1239 15.3	411 10.5	1645 9.9	411 10.5	1645 9.9
13	M	1141 19.5	—		9 1 25.1	2127 26.5	436 35.6	17 12 37.6	322 32.9	16 6 34.6	242 17.5	15 15 18.0	946 9.6	2238 10.2	946 9.6	2238 10.2	057 17.0	1334 16.3	1055 12.2	23 13.1	1055 12.2	23 13.1
14	T	017 20.0	1230 20.7		054 26.8	2215 28.4	540 38.4	18 9 40.2	436 35.6	17 12 37.6	345 18.9	16 17 19.5	1049 9.6	2326 10.2	1049 9.6	2326 10.2	145 17.0	1422 17.3	1138 12.5	2348 13.5	1138 12.5	2348 13.5
15	W	112 21.2	1330 21.7		1042 28.2	23 2 29.8	655 40.9	1859 42.4	540 38.4	18 9 40.2	439 20.5	17 13 21.0	1144 9.7	—	1144 9.7	—	259 17.8	15 5 18.1	859 10.6	2050 11.3	859 10.6	2050 11.3
16	Th	2 1 22.2	1414 22.4		1129 29.2	2347 30.7	724 42.6	1949 43.7	655 40.9	1859 42.4	520 22.2	18 1 23.4	1214 9.7	—	1214 9.7	—	310 18.5	1547 18.4	923 11.2	2138 12.0	923 11.2	2138 12.0
17	F	245 22.7	1457 23.0		—	—	813 43.7	2036 44.8	724 42.6	1949 43.7	7 2 24.6	1938 23.9	1 2 11.1	1329 9.9	1 2 11.1	1329 9.9	344 18.8	1631 18.1	1051 12.2	23 13.1	1051 12.2	23 13.1
18	S	330 23.1	1541 23.3		033 31.1	13 0 30.0	859 44.4	2120 45.0	813 43.7	2036 44.8	745 25.2	2020 23.9	148 11.6	1417 10.2	148 11.6	1417 10.2	233 18.5	15 10.4	119 13.8	1356 12.6	119 13.8	1356 12.6
19	S	415 23.1	1625 23.1		118 31.1	1345 29.5	943 44.1	21 2 64.1	859 44.4	2120 45.0	826 25.1	21 2 23.4	233 18.5	15 10.4	233 18.5	15 10.4	315 18.3	1810 17.3	211 13.6	1446 12.3	211 13.6	1446 12.3
20	M	5 132.7	17 8 22.9		2 2 30.4	1430 28.5	1026 42.7	2246 42.2	943 44.1	21 2 64.1	9 9 24.5	2144 22.3	315 18.3	1810 17.3	315 18.3	1810 17.3	531 18.3	19 5 16.5	3 4 13.1	1543 11.8	3 4 13.1	1543 11.8
21	T	545 22.2	1751 22.2		248 29.1	15 17 27.1	11 6 40.3	2327 39.2	1026 42.7	2246 42.2	953 23.3	2228 20.9	357 11.5	1623 10.5	357 11.5	1623 10.5	718 16.8	20 1 15.7	512 11.7	18 0 11.0	512 11.7	18 0 11.0
22	W	630 21.2	1838 21.2		338 27.2	16 11 25.4	1147 37.2	—	11 6 40.3	2327 39.2	1042 31.6	2322 19.3	424 10.9	17 4 10.0	424 10.9	17 4 10.0	818 16.0	21 4 15.2	631 11.2	1945 11.0	631 11.2	1945 11.0
23	Th	721 20.0	1936 20.0		438 25.4	17 14 24.0	0 11 36.0	1238 34.3	1147 37.2	—	1143 19.8	—	534 10.7	1755 9.4	534 10.7	1755 9.4	927 15.4	2216 14.9	749 11.0	2021 11.2	749 11.0	2021 11.2
24	F	827 19.1	2054 19.1		549 24.0	1832 23.5	112 33.4	1347 33.8	0 11 36.0	1238 34.3	031 18.1	13 4 18.3	840 9.1	1859 8.8	840 9.1	1859 8.8	1040 15.3	2328 15.2	857 11.2	2118 11.6	857 11.2	2118 11.6
25	S	946 18.8	2220 19.1		712 23.7	1952 24.1	232 32.4	15 9 32.9	112 33.4	1347 33.8	031 18.1	13 4 18.3	840 9.1	1859 8.8	840 9.1	1859 8.8	1040 15.3	2328 15.2	857 11.2	2118 11.6	857 11.2	2118 11.6
26	S	11 319.1	2334 19.6		829 24.3	2059 25.1	357 33.6	1628 34.8	232 32.4	15 9 32.9	311 18.2	1544 18.7	1045 9.1	2 52.2	941 8.7	2 52.2	132 15.7	1349 16.5	1036 11.6	2250 12.1	1036 11.6	2250 12.1
27	M	—	12 8 19.7		928 25.3	2153 26.1	5 8 35.9	1734 37.3	357 33.6	1628 34.8	410 19.2	1642 19.5	1134 9.3	2334 10.1	1134 9.3	2334 10.1	130 15.7	1349 16.5	113 11.7	2395 12.5	113 11.7	2395 12.5
28	T	037 20.1	13 1 20.3		1055 26.3	2234 27.1	6 5 38.1	1825 39.0	5 8 35.9	1734 37.3	458 20.2	1730 20.4	—	1210 9.4	—	1210 9.4	132 15.7	1349 16.5	1146 11.7	2357 12.6	1146 11.7	2357 12.6
29	W	127 20.0	1345 20.0		1054 27.0	2310 27.9	650 39.4	19 7 40.3	6 5 38.1	1825 39.0	518 21.0	1848 21.6	013 10.3	1258 9.4	013 10.3	1258 9.4	132 15.7	1349 16.5	1146 11.7	2357 12.6	1146 11.7	2357 12.6
30	Th	2 7 21.4	1421 21.5		1130 27.4	2345 28.0	728 40.1	1942 40.9	1054 27.0	2310 27.9	518 21.0	1848 21.6	013 10.3	1258 9.4	013 10.3	1258 9.4	132 15.7	1349 16.5	1146 11.7	2357 12.6	1146 11.7	2357 12.6
31	F	240 21.6	1452 21.7		—	—	8 1 40.2	2014 40.7	728 40.1	1942 40.9	518 21.0	1848 21.6	013 10.3	1258 9.4	013 10.3	1258 9.4	132 15.7	1349 16.5	1146 11.7	2357 12.6	1146 11.7	2357 12.6

† See note, p. 172.

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire										
		September 1962			September 1962			September 1962			September 1962			September 1962			September 1962			September 1962										
Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.							
1	S	3 11	21.6	15 21	21.8	0 15	28.1	1 23	25.7	8 32	40.1	20 42	40.3	7 26	22.3	19 53	21.7	1 27	10.7	14.0	9.2	34.3	17.0	16 5	16.7	0 30	12.5	12 45	11.5	
2	M	3 43	21.7	15 50	21.8	0 45	28.0	1 3	27.3	9 0	39.5	21 8	39.7	7 57	22.7	20 55	21.6	1 58	10.7	14.39	9.2	44.3	16.9	16 35	16.5	1 12	12.3	13 17	11.4	
3	M	4 13	21.4	16 10	21.5	1 13	27.5	1 33	26.7	9 27	38.7	21 33	38.6	8 27	22.2	20 54	21.5	2 26	10.6	15	9.2	44.6	16.6	17 9	16.1	1 34	12.0	13 49	11.3	
4	T	4 41	21.0	16 47	21.0	1 39	26.8	1 4	25.9	9 50	37.6	21 59	37.2	8 57	21.5	21 24	20.3	2 55	10.5	15.32	9.3	53.0	16.1	17 43	15.5	2 8	11.7	14 26	11.0	
5	T	5 10	20.4	17 17	20.4	2 11	25.8	1 43	24.8	10 3	35.8	22 33	35.3	9 29	20.5	21 55	19.2	3 27	10.3	16	9.4	53.8	15.5	18 22	15.1	2 45	11.3	15 7	10.8	
6	Th	5 43	19.8	17 55	19.8	2 47	24.7	1 50	23.8	10 40	34.0	22 33	35.3	10 5	19.3	22 30	18.1	4 5	10.1	16.38	9.3	53.7	15.0	19 5	14.6	3 29	10.9	15 57	10.5	
7	F	6 20	19.0	18 37	19.7	3 23	23.4	2 16	22.9	11 30	32.3	—	—	10 50	18.1	23 22	17.2	5 44	9.5	18.17	9.0	54.4	14.4	19 58	14.2	4 24	10.4	16 58	10.3	
8	F	7 10	18.2	19 42	18.0	4 02	22.3	2 16	22.9	11 30	32.3	—	—	10 50	18.1	23 22	17.2	5 44	9.5	18.17	9.0	54.4	14.4	19 58	14.2	4 24	10.4	16 58	10.3	
9	S	8 21	17.8	21 10	17.9	6 22	22.0	2 45	22.9	12 40	30.8	14 6	31.3	11 4	17.3	24 50	17.9	6 47	9.3	19.30	8.9	54.8	13.9	20 22	14.2	5 35	10.2	18 50	10.3	
10	M	9 50	18.1	22 40	18.6	7 59	22.9	2 45	22.9	12 40	30.8	14 6	31.3	11 4	17.3	24 50	17.9	6 47	9.3	19.30	8.9	54.8	13.9	20 22	14.2	5 35	10.2	18 50	10.3	
11	T	11 10	19.1	23 55	20.0	9 39	24.9	2 4	26.7	14 38	35.3	15 54	37.5	13 1	17.3	25 19	17.9	8 4	9.1	21.0	9.2	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	6 5	10.8	19 21	10.8	
12	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Th	0 50	21.5	13 5	21.9	10 25	28.9	2 41	30.5	14 38	35.3	15 54	37.5	13 1	17.3	25 19	17.9	8 4	9.1	21.0	9.2	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	7 4	11.4	21 15	12.2	
14	F	1 38	22.6	13 50	22.9	11 11	30.2	2 37	31.6	15 41	37.5	16 41	38.7	14 38	35.3	15 54	37.5	9 32	9.3	22.18	9.8	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	8 12	12.1	22 2	12.9	
15	F	2 21	23.6	14 33	23.5	11 55	30.9	—	—	16 41	38.7	17 51	40.7	15 41	37.5	16 41	38.7	10 37	9.6	23.57	10.4	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	9 12	12.1	23 2	13.0	
16	S	3 53	23.6	15 17	23.9	12 39	30.9	—	—	17 41	38.7	18 41	40.7	16 41	38.7	17 51	40.7	11 30	10.7	24.57	11.2	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	10 12	12.1	24 2	13.9	
17	M	5 03	23.7	16 1	24.3	13 37	31.7	—	—	18 41	38.7	19 41	40.7	17 41	38.7	18 41	40.7	12 21	11.8	25.57	12.0	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	11 12	12.1	25 2	14.8	
18	T	6 13	23.7	16 44	24.3	14 37	31.7	—	—	19 41	38.7	20 41	40.7	18 41	38.7	19 41	40.7	13 11	11.8	26.57	12.8	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	12 12	12.1	26 2	15.7	
19	T	7 23	23.7	17 17	24.3	15 37	31.7	—	—	20 41	38.7	21 41	40.7	19 41	38.7	20 41	40.7	14 11	12.0	27.57	13.6	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	13 12	12.1	27 2	16.6	
20	Th	8 33	23.7	17 50	24.3	16 37	31.7	—	—	21 41	38.7	22 41	40.7	20 41	38.7	21 41	40.7	15 11	12.1	28.57	14.4	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	14 12	12.1	28 2	17.5	
21	F	9 43	23.7	18 23	24.3	17 37	31.7	—	—	22 41	38.7	23 41	40.7	21 41	38.7	22 41	40.7	16 11	12.2	29.57	15.2	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	15 12	12.1	29 2	18.4	
22	F	10 53	23.7	18 56	24.3	18 37	31.7	—	—	23 41	38.7	24 41	40.7	22 41	38.7	23 41	40.7	17 11	12.3	30.57	16.0	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	16 12	12.1	30 2	19.3	
23	S	12 03	23.7	19 29	24.3	19 37	31.7	—	—	24 41	38.7	25 41	40.7	23 41	38.7	24 41	40.7	18 11	12.4	31.57	16.8	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	17 12	12.1	31 2	20.2	
24	S	1 13	23.7	20 02	24.3	20 37	31.7	—	—	25 41	38.7	26 41	40.7	24 41	38.7	25 41	40.7	19 11	12.5	32.57	17.6	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	18 12	12.1	32 2	21.1	
25	T	2 23	23.7	20 35	24.3	21 37	31.7	—	—	26 41	38.7	27 41	40.7	25 41	38.7	26 41	40.7	20 11	12.6	33.57	18.4	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	19 12	12.1	33 2	22.0	
26	T	3 33	23.7	21 08	24.3	22 37	31.7	—	—	27 41	38.7	28 41	40.7	26 41	38.7	27 41	40.7	21 11	12.7	34.57	19.2	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	20 12	12.1	34 2	22.9	
27	Th	4 43	23.7	21 41	24.3	23 37	31.7	—	—	28 41	38.7	29 41	40.7	27 41	38.7	28 41	40.7	22 11	12.8	35.57	20.0	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	21 12	12.1	35 2	23.8	
28	Th	5 53	23.7	22 14	24.3	24 37	31.7	—	—	29 41	38.7	30 41	40.7	28 41	38.7	29 41	40.7	23 11	12.9	36.57	20.8	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	22 12	12.1	36 2	24.7	
29	F	7 03	23.7	22 47	24.3	30 37	31.7	—	—	30 41	38.7	31 41	40.7	29 41	38.7	30 41	40.7	24 11	13.0	37.57	21.6	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	23 12	12.1	37 2	25.6	
30	S	8 13	23.7	23 20	24.3	31 37	31.7	—	—	31 41	38.7	32 41	40.7	30 41	38.7	31 41	40.7	25 11	13.1	38.57	22.4	55.1	14.4	21 36	14.9	24 12	12.1	38 2	26.5	

† See note, p. 172.

OCTOBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places---

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire			
		October 1962			October 1962			October 1962			October 1962			October 1962			October 1962			October 1962			
		Mn.	Ht.	ft.	Mn.	Ht.	ft.	Mn.	Ht.	ft.	Mn.	Ht.	ft.	Mn.	Ht.	ft.	Mn.	Ht.	ft.	Mn.	Ht.	ft.	
1	M	331.22.0	1520.22.0	014.28.1	1233.28.0	832.40.6	204.40.5	733.22.5	1057.22.0	130.10.6	14.5	9.4	346.17.1	16.6	16.9	030.12.4	1242.12.1						
2	T	339.21.8	1549.21.7	041.27.8	1233.27.6	857.39.9	21.4.39.5	8.3.22.2	2026.21.5	158.10.5	14.9	9.6	347.16.9	16.3	16.6	1.112.2.13.5	11.9						
3	W	4.7.21.3	1619.21.2	1.9.27.2	1331.26.9	921.38.7	21.30.37.9	834.21.6	2053.20.7	226.10.5	14.5	9.7	451.16.5	17.1	16.1	1.35.11.8	1350.11.6						
4	T	43.20.9	1647.20.5	13.8.26.2	14.12.5	947.37.0	21.59.36.2	9.4.20.7	2122.19.7	259.10.5	15.7	9.9	528.15.9	17.5	15.6	2.5.11.5	1432.11.4						
5	F	5.6.20.1	1722.19.8	21.4.25.0	1444.24.7	1018.35.0	22.35.34.1	938.19.5	2158.18.7	338.10.3	16.4	9.9	6.9.15.3	18.3	14.3	3.0.11.0	1521.11.0						
6	S	543.19.3	18.9.19.0	3.6.23.8	1540.23.5	1059.33.1	23.25.32.0	1022.18.3	2244.17.7	426.10.1	16.5	9.8	7.14.6	19.2	14.3	3.55.10.6	1621.10.8						
7	S	632.18.5	1915.18.3	4.11.22.5	1656.22.7	1044.30.8	1335.31.3	1127.17.3	2356.17.0	519.9.8	17.4	9.6	8.8.14.1	20.3	14.0	5.610.3	1732.10.7						
8	M	742.18.0	2040.18.1	5.35.22.1	1816.23.1	227.31.9	15.18.33.8	127.17.5	1431.18.1	738.9.3	20.35	9.5	9.27.14.0	21.5	14.0	6.510.3	1849.10.9						
9	T	910.18.1	2213.18.9	7.4.23.1	1939.24.7	359.35.3	16.34.37.6	240.19.2	1538.20.1	916.9.4	21.54.10.0	10.7	10.1	10.5	18.4	9.6	7.44.10.8	1954.11.6					
10	M	1038.19.0	2327.20.2	8.21.25.1	2042.26.9	5.3.39.1	17.31.41.0	350.21.5	1634.22.3	1018.9.8	22.47.10.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	15.1	10.7	8.84.5.11.6	2052.12.4					
11	T	1146.20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
12	F	023.21.6	1237.21.8	10.1.29.3	2218.30.7	557.42.0	18.21.43.5	534.25.2	1813.25.2	1154.10.4	—	—	1.2.21.7	13.3	17.8	1.07.13.0	2225.13.8						
13	S	111.22.7	1324.22.7	10.6.30.0	23.4.31.8	644.43.9	19.05.1	621.25.9	1857.25.5	112.11.9	13.9	11.1	2.25.19.2	15.2	18.9	1.130.13.6	2352.14.3						
14	S	155.23.4	14.9.23.5	11.31.3	2349.32.1	727.45.0	19.51.45.7	7.8.20.3	1938.25.2	112.11.9	13.9	11.1	3.9.19.5	15.4	18.9	1.037.13.4	2430.13.6						
15	T	239.23.8	1453.23.7	—	—	811.45.3	20.33.45.8	752.25.2	2018.24.2	127.12.0	14.0	11.5	3.9.19.5	15.4	18.9	1.037.13.4	2430.13.6						
16	T	322.23.7	1536.23.7	034.31.6	1257.30.5	854.45.0	21.16.44.6	833.24.4	2056.22.9	239.11.9	14.4	11.7	5.36.17.8	18.1	14.0	2.22.13.0	2449.12.5						
17	W	4.4.23.1	1620.23.1	118.30.4	1340.29.4	932.43.2	21.55.42.2	917.22.7	2135.21.2	320.11.5	15.2	11.1	6.31.16.7	19.8	15.6	3.19.12.1	2470.11.3						
18	W	447.22.0	17.4.22.0	2.3.28.7	1426.27.6	1010.40.7	22.32.38.7	10.5.20.7	2220.19.5	4.4.10.8	16.0	11.1	8.21.14.7	21.2	14.7	5.55.10.6	2480.11.0						
19	F	530.20.8	1749.20.6	253.26.5	15.15.25	1048.37.1	23.15.35.0	11.3.18.7	2318.18.1	454.9.9	16.5	10.5	10.14.7	22.2	14.7	5.55.10.6	2480.11.0						
20	S	614.19.5	1844.19.5	352.24.2	1616.23.8	1133.33.8	—	—	—	554.8.4	17.4	9.0	12.11.5	15.4	10.5	8.21.10.8	2530.11.2						
21	S	711.18.4	1957.18.5	5.1.22.5	1730.22.5	0.9.31.7	17.35.31.2	038.17.0	1341.16.9	725.8.4	19.2	9.0	1.12.11.5	15.4	10.5	9.51.11.2	2531.11.8						
22	T	827.17.6	2123.18.1	6.25.21.9	19.1.22.6	127.29.8	14.33.0.5	2.2.17.2	1456.17.7	915.9.1	21.5	9.8	034.15.4	15.7	15.9	9.51.11.2	2531.11.8						
23	T	10.11.7.6	2243.18.6	746.22.7	2013.23.7	3.4.30.5	15.36.32.2	310.18.2	1551.19.0	1011.9.1	21.5	9.8	1.12.11.5	15.4	10.5	9.51.11.2	2531.11.8						
24	W	111.3.18.4	2342.19.4	847.24.1	21.6.25.0	421.33.1	16.46.35.0	4.1.19.5	1636.20.3	1053.9.5	22.41	9.8	1.12.11.5	15.4	10.5	9.51.11.2	2531.11.8						
25	W	—	12.6.19.4	930.25.6	2145.26.2	517.36.0	17.35.37.5	445.20.7	1715.21.3	1126.9.8	23.56.10.4	9.9	218.16.8	14.3	17.1	1.116.12.2	2532.12.4						
26	F	029.20.3	1246.20.3	10.5.26.8	2220.27.2	559.37.6	18.24.39.3	524.21.6	1752.22.3	12.0.9.8	23.56.10.4	9.9	218.16.8	14.3	17.1	1.116.12.2	2532.12.4						
27	S	1.6.21.1	1320.21.1	1038.27.6	2251.27.7	634.39.1	18.48.40.9	634.22.1	1859.22.5	028.10.5	13.1	9.9	247.17.2	15.1	17.2	1.114.12.3	2533.12.3						
28	S	137.21.6	1351.21.6	11.9.28.1	2320.28.0	7.6.40.6	19.19.40.9	634.22.1	1859.22.5	058.10.5	13.1	9.9	316.17.2	15.3	17.2	1.114.12.3	2533.12.3						
29	T	2.9.22.1	1422.22.0	11.9.28.1	2320.28.0	736.41.1	19.47.41.1	7.8.22.3	1929.22.2	129.10.5	13.5	10.0	349.17.1	16.0	17.0	0.34.12.1	2534.12.3						
30	T	238.22.1	1452.22.0	—	—	8.4.41.1	20.14.40.8	740.21.9	1957.21.6	129.10.5	13.5	10.0	349.17.1	16.0	17.0	0.34.12.1	2534.12.3						
31	W	3.8.22.0	1522.21.8	017.27.8	1235.28.2	833.40.7	20.24.40.0	740.21.9	1957.21.6	129.10.5	13.5	10.0	349.17.1	16.0	17.0	0.34.12.1	2534.12.3						

† See note, p. 172.

NOVEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.				
1	Th	338	21.6	1554	21.3	046	27.4	13	7.27.6	9	0.39.6	2110	38.7	811	21.3	2027	21.0	425	16.9	1646	16.6	1	9.11.8	13.3	12.0
2	F	4	9.20.2	1628	20.6	119	26.6	1343	26.7	929	37.9	2143	35.9	844	20.5	2058	20.3	5	4.16.4	1725	16.1	151	11.6	14	7.11.8
3	F	442	20.2	17	8.20.0	159	29.5	1425	25.7	10	2.36.0	2222	33.8	922	19.6	2334	19.5	549	15.6	1812	15.4	239	11.2	1456	11.6
4	S	510	19.7	1756	19.3	249	24.3	1522	24.6	1047	34.1	2315	32.4	10	8.18.6	2221	18.7	644	14.9	19	6.14.8	334	10.8	1552	11.3
5	S	6	18.0	1859	18.8	352	23.1	1629	23.8	1148	32.4	—	—	1113	17.6	2326	18.2	750	14.5	2014	14.5	443	10.4	17	11.2
6	M	714	18.6	2019	18.7	514	22.6	1749	23.9	029	31.7	1315	32.2	—	—	1239	17.5	9	5.12.5	2128	14.7	6	2.10.4	18	11.2
7	W	837	18.6	2146	19.3	639	23.4	19	5.25.1	2	8.32.5	1452	34.1	052	18.4	14	5.18.4	719	9.4	20	5.10.0	1019	14.5	19	10.9
8	Th	10	4.19.2	2256	20.4	753	25.2	2012	26.9	333	35.4	1610	37.6	236	19.7	1574	20.4	854	9.5	2127	10.4	821	11.6	20	11.8
9	F	11	3.20.4	2355	21.7	849	27.1	21	7.28.8	438	38.9	17	7.40.7	323	21.6	1612	22.3	955	10.6	2222	11.0	—	—	1221	12.3
10	F	—	—	1210	21.6	040	26.0	2156	30.2	531	41.5	1757	42.7	421	23.5	17	23.9	1041	10.4	2311	11.5	—	—	1221	12.3
11	S	044	22.5	13	0.22.5	1025	30.3	2244	31.0	619	43.0	1843	44.2	514	24.8	1750	24.8	1127	10.8	—	—	—	—	1221	12.3
12	M	131	23.1	1346	23.2	11	9.30.8	2329	31.3	7	44.4	1929	44.9	6	3.25.4	1835	25.0	0	2.11.7	1213	11.2	—	—	1221	12.3
13	M	216	23.5	1432	23.5	1153	30.8	—	—	748	44.4	2012	44.6	656	25.2	1017	24.6	050	11.8	1258	11.6	—	—	1221	12.3
14	W	3	1.23.3	1518	23.3	014	30.5	1237	30.3	830	44.0	2054	43.5	736	24.5	1056	23.8	135	11.8	1340	11.9	—	—	1221	12.3
15	Th	343	22.7	16	1.22.9	058	29.4	1320	29.1	970	42.7	2134	41.4	879	23.4	2035	22.6	220	11.1	1419	12.1	—	—	1221	12.3
16	F	423	21.8	1645	21.8	143	28.0	14	3.27.6	948	40.7	2213	38.6	9	3.21.8	2112	21.2	3	3.11.1	1458	12.0	—	—	1221	12.3
17	F	5	3.20.8	1733	20.6	232	25.9	1451	25.8	148	40.7	2213	38.6	948	20.2	2155	20.0	348	10.6	1542	11.6	—	—	1221	12.3
18	S	548	19.7	1823	19.5	326	24.1	1545	24.1	1028	37.6	2254	35.3	948	20.2	2155	20.0	348	10.6	1542	11.6	—	—	1221	12.3
19	M	637	18.6	1922	18.6	429	22.5	1652	22.8	11	8.34.8	2342	32.4	1039	18.7	2244	18.7	435	10.0	1627	11.0	—	—	1221	12.3
20	M	736	17.9	2034	18.0	540	21.1	18	7.22.3	—	—	12	0.32.3	1143	17.5	—	—	533	9.3	1721	10.2	—	—	1221	12.3
21	Th	818	17.5	2153	18.1	657	22.0	1924	22.8	047	30.4	1311	30.7	—	—	1255	16.9	646	8.7	1823	9.4	—	—	1221	12.3
22	Th	1018	17.0	2255	18.0	821	23.1	2024	23.9	2	8.29.9	1439	31.1	1	4.17.4	14	8.17.4	827	8.7	1949	9.1	—	—	1221	12.3
23	F	1117	18.6	2345	19.7	850	24.5	21	8.25.0	326	31.4	1552	32.8	316	17.7	15	9.18.4	931	9.1	21	5.9.3	—	—	1221	12.3
24	S	—	—	1244	20.5	928	25.8	2144	26.0	429	33.8	1647	35.3	316	18.7	1557	19.6	1014	9.6	21	5.9.3	—	—	1221	12.3
25	S	026	20.6	1244	20.5	10	4.26.8	2220	26.9	516	36.3	1734	37.2	4	5.19.9	1639	20.7	1053	9.8	2239	10.1	—	—	1221	12.3
26	M	1	2.21.2	1321	21.1	1038	27.1	2253	27.3	556	38.1	1812	38.8	448	20.7	1718	21.4	1125	10.1	2318	10.5	—	—	1221	12.3
27	M	137	21.7	1355	21.5	11	9.28.2	2324	27.6	632	39.8	1848	39.9	559	21.3	1755	21.9	1156	10.2	2354	10.6	—	—	1221	12.3
28	Th	211	21.0	1429	21.7	1142	28.4	2357	27.7	7	40.7	1920	40.7	6	7.21.6	1830	21.9	—	—	1266	10.6	—	—	1221	12.3
29	Th	244	21.9	15	4.21.6	1142	28.4	2357	27.7	740	41.3	1954	40.8	645	21.6	19	4.22.0	029	10.6	1257	10.4	—	—	1221	12.3
30	F	316	21.6	1541	21.3	032	27.5	1252	28.2	847	40.5	21	2.39.5	758	21.3	20	7.21.6	141	10.5	1359	10.8	—	—	1221	12.3

† See note, p. 172.

DECEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH †			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
1	S	351	21	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20	1620	20
2	S	428	20	17	210	20	17	210	20	17	210	20	17	210	20	17	210	20	17	210	20	17	210
3	M	511	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20	1750	20
4	T	601	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19	1848	19
5	W	658	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19	1858	19
6	Th	719	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19	1821	19
7	F	727	19	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20	1824	20
8	S	740	20	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21	1827	21
9	S	744	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21	1831	21
10	M	744	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21	1835	21
11	T	744	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21	1839	21
12	T	744	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21	1843	21
13	W	744	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21	1847	21
14	Th	744	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21	1851	21
15	F	744	21	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22	1855	22
16	S	744	21	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22	1859	22
17	M	744	21	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22	1903	22
18	T	744	21	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22	1907	22
19	W	744	21	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22	1911	22
20	Th	744	21	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22	1915	22
21	F	744	21	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22	1919	22
22	S	744	21	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22	1923	22
23	S	744	21	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22	1927	22
24	M	744	21	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22	1931	22
25	T	744	21	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22	1935	22
26	W	744	21	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22	1939	22
27	Th	744	21	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22	1943	22
28	F	744	21	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22	1947	22
29	S	744	21	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22	1951	22
30	S	744	21	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22	1955	22
31	M	744	21	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22	1959	22

† See note, p. 172a.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 200-400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500-2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

PALEOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

Cambrian, *Ordovician* and *Silurian* rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterized by N.E.-S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

Carboniferous, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 100 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Hercynian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.-W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.-S.

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R., *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone, *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene*. A minority of existing forms. *Miocene*. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene*. A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene*. A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene*. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period ice-sheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100-200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(a) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(b) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Misazian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of

Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(d) A long interglacial phase with high sea level but less high than during (b). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(e) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(g) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Würm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(h) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. The late Dr. Broom inferred that *Australopithecus prometheus* made use of fire, i.e., was, at any rate, near-human.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937-41) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Würm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia, are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

Controversy over the Piltdown skull and jaw is ended. The skull is dated by Oakley's method as late Pleistocene, or later, so the old name *Eoanthropus* is inappropriate. The ape-like jaw is found to be modern and to have nothing to do with the skull.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neandertal group, and probably the Pithecanthropus group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of man of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cro-Magnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about 8 or 7 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillian and Acheulian) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Olorgesailie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated as cores and shaped very skillfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialized in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped as Palaeolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development

the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, northwest Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 139). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until midnight. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (see p. 139) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw=God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig=wife of Odin), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnus).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The Month in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The Year.—The Equinoctial or Tropical Year is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365.2422 mean solar days. The Calendar Year consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 1658, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini 1962—Anno Lucis 5962*. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 10 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1961. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI and 1 Elizabeth II.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556,

Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365½ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22. By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The Lord Mayor was previously elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of

Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor is now presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

Dog Days.—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$).

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

THE FOUR SEASONS

SPRING. the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the *Northern Hemisphere*.

SUMMER. the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the

months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN. the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e., about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the *Northern Hemisphere*.

WINTER. the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e., about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the *Northern Hemisphere*.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1962 is MMDCCLXV (2715), A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the month; and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 187. The year containing 365 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissexstus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty- eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. } Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. } Ante	VIII. } Ante	VIII. } Ante
7	Nonis.	VII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.
8	VIII. } Ante	VI. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.	VI. } Ante
9	VII. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Ante	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Ante
11	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Ante
12	IV. } Ante	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. } Idus.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. } Ante	XVIII. } Ante	XVII. } Ante
15	Idibus.	XVIII. } Idus.	XVII. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.
16	XVII. } Ante	XVII. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.	XV. } Ante
17	XVI. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.	XV. } Idus.	XIV. } Ante
18	XV. } Ante	XV. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.	XIII. } Ante
19	XIV. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.	XIII. } Idus.	XII. } Ante
20	XIII. } Ante	XIII. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.	XI. } Ante
21	XII. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.	XI. } Idus.	X. } Ante
22	XI. } Ante	XI. } Idus.	X. } Idus.	IX. } Ante
23	X. } Idus.	X. } Idus.	IX. } Idus.	VIII. } Ante
24	IX. } Ante	IX. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.	VII. } Ante
25	VIII. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.	VI. } Ante
26	VII. } Ante	VII. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.	V. } Ante
27	VI. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	IV. } Ante
28	V. } Ante	V. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	III. } Ante
29	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	Pridie Kalendas
30	III. } Ante	III. } Idus.	Pridie Kalendas	Martias.
31	Pridie Kalendas	Pridie Kalendas	Pridie Kalendas	

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annis Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 826. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 185). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the

German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Days) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second for March 1–Dec. 31.

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of

Continued on page 190

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1523	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1768	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1766-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-55-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1621-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-53-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1830-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(NR)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1533-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1804-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-50	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1505-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1958—1967

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1958	Feb. 19	April 6	May 13	May 23	xxv	Nov. 30
1959	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1960	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxvii	Nov. 27
1961	Feb. 15	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxviii	Dec. 3
1962	March 7	April 23	May 31	June 10	xxix	Dec. 2
1963	Feb. 27	April 14	May 22	June 2	xxx	Dec. 1
1964	Feb. 12	March 27	May 7	May 17	xxxi	Nov. 29
1965	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxxii	Nov. 28
1966	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxxiii	Nov. 27
1967	Feb. 8	March 26	May 4	May 14	xxxiv	Dec. 3

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first Day in Lent) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.

Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

Rogation Sunday is the Sunday next before Holy Thursday (Ascension Day).

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after Whit Sunday.

Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after Trinity Sunday.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii Sundays after Trinity.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

OR TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE A.D.

(Copyright by A. F. L. Wilkinson)

TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the day of the Week.

(1)

Century					Index No.
001-099	700- 799	1400-1499	1752†-1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800- 899	1500-1599	...	...	4
200-299	900- 999	1600-1699	1800 -1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†	...	...	2
400-499	1100-1199	...	1900 -1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	...	2000 -2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive.

† From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No. §	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, etc.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc.

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February ...	3	August ...	2
March	3	September ...	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November ...	3
June	4	December ...	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, August 4th	Index No. 1	1215, June 19th	Index No. 0
Table 1 1900-1999.....	1	Table 1 1200 1299.....	0
Table 2 14 (B)	3	Table 2 15 (B)	4
Table 3 August	2	Table 3 June	4
4th.....	4	19th.....	19
Sum 10			
Table 4 ... 10=Tuesday		Table 4 ... 27=Friday	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (See p. 187.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g. 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

exceptional importance from the time of the Nicene Council (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. *Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (where palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

Maudy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the

Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, e.g. the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammas (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 221) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptised. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sunday because the Holy Ghost brought Wyte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit."

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1120; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (Scotland) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and *Abib* was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, *Ethanim* the seventh and *Bul* the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (Cir. 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5722 (1961-62 A.D.) is the 3rd year of the 302nd *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar)

Cycle of 19 years and the 10th year of the 202th *Solar* (or Major) *Cycle* of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called *Embolismic*. Of the 19 years that form a *Metonic* cycle, 7 are *embolismic*; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which

JEWISH CALENDARS 5722-5724

Jewish Month		A.M. 5722		A.M. 5723		A.M. 5724	
Tishri	1 ..	1961	September 11 ..	1962	September 29 ..	1963	September 19
Marcheshvan	1 ..		October 11 ..		October 29 ..		October 19
Kislev	1 ..		November 9 ..		November 28 ..		November 17
Tebet	1 ..		December 8 ..		December 28 ..		December 17
Shebat	1 ..	1962	January 6 ..	1963	January 26 ..	1964	January 15
Adar	1 ..		February 5 ..		February 25 ..		February 14
Ve-Adar	1 ..		March 7 ..				
Nisan	1 ..		April 5 ..		March 26 ..		March 14
Iyar	1 ..		May 5 ..		April 25 ..		April 13
Sivan	1 ..		June 3 ..		May 24 ..		May 12
Tammuz	1 ..		July 3 ..		June 23 ..		June 11
Ab	1 ..		August 1 ..		July 22 ..		July 10
Elul	1 ..		August 31 ..		August 21 ..		August 9

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

Tishri	1	Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	Sivan 6 and 7	Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
"	2	" (2nd day).		
"	3	*Fast of Gedaliah.	Tammuz 17	*Fast of Tammuz.
"	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	Ab 9	*Fast of Ab.
"	15-22	Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).		
"	21	Hoshana Rabba.		
"	22	Solemn Assembly		
"	23	Rejoicing of the Law.		
Kislev	25	Dedication of the Temple.		
Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet.		
Adar	13	*Fast of Esther.		
"	14	Purim.		
"	15	Shushan Purim.		
Nisan 15-21		Passover		

A.M. 5722 (known as 722 in the short system) is an *Embolismic* Deficient year of 13 months, 54 Sabbaths and 383 days.

A.M. 5723 (723) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days.

A.M. 5724 (724) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in *Embolismic* years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marchesvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and night-fall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *alt. 21m.* in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. *Hejira* years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the *Hejira*. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the *Hejira* year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a *Hejira* year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle, 11 the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1381 gives a quotient of 46 with a remainder of 1 and is a common year. A.H. 1382, with remainder 2, is *kabishah* and A.H. 1383 is a common year.

Hejira Years 1381 and 1382

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1381	A.H. 1382
Muharram (30)...	1961 June 15	1962 June 4
Saphar (29)....	July 15	July 4
Rabia I (30)....	Aug. 13	Aug. 2
Rabia II (29)....	Sept. 12	Sept. 1
Jomada I (30)...	Oct. 11	Sept. 30
Jomada II (29)...	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Rajab (30).....	Dec. 9	Nov. 28
Shaaban (29)....	1962 Jan. 8	Dec. 28
Ramadan (30)...	Feb. 6	1963 Jan. 26
Shawwal (29)...	Mar. 8	Feb. 25
Dulkassa (30)...	April 6	Mar. 26
Dulhejja (29 or 30).....	May 6	April 25

NOTE.—A.H. 1383 (common year of 354 days) begins on 1963, May 25.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in Olympiad cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Coroebus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Narayana Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1962 is, therefore, the year 2019 of the *Vikrama Era*.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1962 is 1884 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the

moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of

which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31
 Taishō „ 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25
 Shōwa „ 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 37 begins 1962 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiryōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

EARTHQUAKES SINCE 1531

(Approximate numbers of persons killed appear in brackets.)

1531 Jan. 26	Portugal, Lisbon (30,000).	1928 Dec.	Chile, Talca.
1556 Jan. 24	China, Shensi (830,000).	1930 July 23	Italy, Naples (2,142; injured 4,551).
1693 Jan. 11	Catania (60,000).	1931 Mar. 31	Nicaragua, Managua (Managua) destroyed.
1703 Dec. 30	Japan (200,000).	Feb. 3	New Zealand.
1731 Oct.-Nov.	China.	1932 June 3	Mexico.
1737 Oct. 11	India, Calcutta (300,000).	1933 Sept. 19	China.
1746	Peru.	1935 May 31	Baluchistan, Quetta (Town destroyed) (60,000).
1754 Sept. 2	Egypt, Cairo.	1936	West Indies, Montserrat.
1755 Nov. 1	Portugal, Lisbon (60,000). Fire and tidal wave.	1937 June 2.	New Britain, Rabaul.
1783 Feb. 5-	Calabria (60,000). Followed until 1786 by further series of shocks (38 severe).	1938 April 19-20	Turkey, Anatolia.
Mar. 28		1939 Jan. 26	Chile (20,000). Dec.-Feb. 1940. Turkey, Anatolia (30,000).
1811	Madrid.	1950 May 21	Peru, Cuzco (100).
1819	Kutch.	July 8-9	Colombia (270).
1822	Syria, Aleppo (20,000). Chile.	Aug. 15	India, Assam (1,500).
1835	Chile.	1951 May 6	Salvador (1,000).
1857 Dec. 16	Naples, Salerno (12,000).	1953 Mar. 18	Turkey (266).
1859 Mar. 22	Ecuador, Quito.	Aug. 10	Greece, Ionian Islands (476).
1868 Aug. 13-15	Peru (25,000).	Sept. 10	Cyprus, Paphos (40).
1883 July-Aug.	Italy, Ischia.	1954 April 30 and	} Greece, Thessaly (21).
1886 Aug. 31	U.S.A., Charleston.	May 12	
1891 Oct. 28	Japan, Mino Awari.	Sept. 9	
1895	Ljubljana (Laibach).	1956 June 10-17	Afghanistan (2,000).
1895-1905	Japan. 257 earthquakes.	Nov. 4	Persia, Luristan (350).
1896	Japan, Sanikro. Krakatoa, with volcanic disturbance.	1957 April 24	Turkey, Fethiye (10).
1897 June 12	India, Assam.	May 26	Anatolia (26).
1899	Alaska, Yakutat Bay.	July 2-11	Persia, Sangchal (180).
1902	West Indies, Mont Pelée (20,000).	July 28	Mexico (56).
1905	India, Kangra (20,000).	Dec. 4	Mongolia (30).
1906 April 18	U.S.A., California. Large part of San Francisco destroyed.	Dec. 13	Persia, Kermanshah, Hamadan and Sanandaj (1,306). 29 villages destroyed, including Farsinaj (950).
Aug. 17	Chile, Valparaiso (2,500).	1958 Aug. 16-21	Persia (191).
1907 Jan. 17	Jamaica, Kingston.	1960 Feb. 29	Morocco, Agadir. 12,000 killed in the total destruction of the town. Accompanied by a tidal wave.
1908 Dec. 28	Italy, Messina (77,000).	April 25	Persia, Lar and Herash (3,000).
1909	Persia, Luristan.	1960 May 21-25	Chile (5,000). Heavy destruction in Concepcion, Puerto Montt and on Chiloe Island. Accompanied by tidal waves and the eruption of 3 new volcanoes.
1911	Mexico.		
1923 Sept. 1-	Japan, Tokyo and Yokohama destroyed. Deaths 180,000; houses destroyed by fire, 447,128; by collapse, 128,266.		
1924 Jan. 15			
1926	Azores, Horta.		
1927	Herzegovina and Dalmatia.		
1927 Feb. 16	North Japan and Kamchatka.		
Mar. 7	Japan, Tadjima.		
July 11	Palestine.		

The World

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The population of the world in June, 1958, estimated by the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*, 1959, is 2,852,000,000, an increase of 1·7 per cent. over 1957. Distribution by continents, with annual increase per cent., was:—

Continent	Area, Square Miles	Estimated Population, 1958 (millions)	Increase per cent.
Europe.....	2,085,000	417	0·7
Asia.....	18,685,000	1,593	1·8
Africa.....	11,699,000	230	1·8
America.....	20,220,000	390	2·1
Oceania...	3,201,000	15·8	2·2
Total	196,836,000	2,852·0	1·7

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate; in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:—

Continent	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe† ...	751	19·6	947	15·1
Asia*.....	2,210	57·7	3,870	61·8
Africa.....	303	7·9	517	8·2
N. America.	240	6·3	312	5·0
Latin America†.	303	7·9	592	9·4
Oceania.....	21	0·5	29	0·5
World.....	3,828	100	6,267	100

* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,337,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles. Other large areas are China, 4,135,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its insular jurisdiction, &c., 3,750,000 sq. miles; and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth or the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to

Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Aguilas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available.

With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled. For the constituent parts of the United Kingdom and for the area and population of separate departments, overseas provinces, etc., of foreign countries, see main articles.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania.....	Republic.....	10,700	1,394,000	130	Tirana.....	50,000
Andorra.....	Republic.....	180	6,000	33	Andorra La Vella..	2,200
Austria.....	Republic.....	32,000	7,022,000	219	Vienna.....	1,614,287
Belgium.....	Kingdom.....	11,775	9,120,000	775	Brussels.....	1,003,937
Bulgaria.....	Republic.....	43,000	7,798,000	181	Sofia.....	725,756
Cyprus.....	Republic.....	3,500	563,000	161	Nicosia.....	87,000
Czechoslovakia..	Republic.....	50,000	13,693,000	274	Prague.....	989,879
Denmark.....	Kingdom.....	16,600	4,565,000	275	Ψ Copenhagen.....	960,319
Finland.....	Republic.....	130,000	4,477,000	34	Ψ Helsinki.....	462,300
France.....	Republic.....	213,000	45,710,000	214	Paris.....	2,850,189
Germany:—						
Federal Republic of Germany.....						
Republic.....	Republic.....	95,700	53,756,000	562	Bonn.....	146,500
Eastern Germany..	Republic.....	41,400	17,300,000	418	East Berlin.....	1,200,000
Gibraltar.....	British.....	2	26,385	13,193	Ψ Gibraltar.....	20,000
Greece.....	Kingdom.....	51,000	8,358,000	164	Athens.....	1,837,041
Hungary.....	Republic.....	36,000	9,998,000	278	Budapest.....	1,807,030
Iceland.....	Republic.....	40,500	177,000	4	Ψ Reykjavik.....	72,270
Irish Republic.....	Republic.....	26,601	2,834,000	107	Ψ Dublin.....	539,476
Italy.....	Republic.....	131,000	51,217,000	391	Rome.....	2,056,368
Liechtenstein.....	Principality.....	60	16,495	275	Vaduz.....	3,370
Luxemburg.....	Grand Duchy.....	1,000	318,000	318	Luxemburg.....	72,600
Malta and Gozo...	British.....	122	327,000	2,680	Ψ Valletta.....	18,391
Monaco.....	Principality.....	1	20,000	..	Monaco.....	2,422
Netherlands.....	Kingdom.....	13,514	11,556,000	855	The Hague.....	606,110
Norway.....	Kingdom.....	125,183	3,572,000	29	Ψ Amsterdam.....	869,602
Papal State.....	State.....	109 acres	940	..	Ψ Oslo.....	461,591
Poland.....	Republic.....	121,000	29,731,000	246	Vatican City.....	940
Portugal.....	Republic.....	34,500	8,981,000	260	Warsaw.....	1,136,000
Roumania.....	Republic.....	91,600	17,490,000	191	Ψ Lisbon.....	790,434
San Marino.....	Republic.....	23	17,000	739	Bucharest.....	1,236,905
Spain.....	Kingdom.....	197,000	30,246,000	154	San Marino.....	2,000
Sweden.....	Kingdom.....	173,000	7,471,000	43	Madrid.....	2,000,000
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	15,950	5,429,000	340	Ψ Stockholm.....	807,600
Turkey in Europe..	Republic.....	9,250	2,262,000	244	Berne.....	161,300
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland†	Kingdom.....	93,000	52,720,000	567	See Asia.....	..
U.S.S.R. (Europe):	Republic.....	1,970,000	117,494,000	60	Ψ London.....	8,171,902
R.S.F.S.R.*.....	Republic.....	234,000	41,893,000	179	Moscow.....	5,032,000
Ukraine.....	Republic.....	80,500	8,060,000	100	Kieff.....	1,102,000
Belorussia.....	Republic.....	13,140	2,880,000	219	Minsk.....	509,000
Moldavia.....	Republic.....	17,480	1,196,000	68	Kishinev.....	214,000
Estonia.....	Republic.....	25,000	2,094,000	84	Ψ Tallinn.....	280,000
Latvia.....	Republic.....	25,270	2,713,000	107	Ψ Riga.....	605,000
Lithuania.....	Republic.....	98,725	18,513,000	187	Vilnius.....	235,000
Yugoslavia.....	Republic.....				Belgrade.....	542,000

*Total population, Europe and Asia. †Census 1961, preliminary figures. Ψ Seaport.

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° long.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden.....	British.....	80	138,000	1,725	Ψ Aden.....	32,500
Aden Protectorate.....	.....	112,000	660,000	6	.....	.....
Afghanistan.....	Kingdom.....	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul.....	300,000
Bahrain.....	Shaikhdom.....	213	143,000	671	Ψ Manama.....	61,726
Bhutan.....	Kingdom.....	18,000	700,000	39	Punakha.....	.....
Borneo:—						
North Borneo and Labuan.....	British.....	30,000	454,000	15	Ψ Jesselton.....	21,714
Brunei.....	British.....	2,226	84,000	38	Ψ Brunei.....	37,000
Sarawak.....	British.....	48,000	745,000	15	Kuching.....	149,456
See also Indonesia						
Burma.....	Republic.....	262,000	21,527,000	82	Ψ Rangoon.....	740,000
Cambodia.....	Kingdom.....	70,000	5,000,000	71	Ψ Phnom Penh.....	550,000
Ceylon.....	Dominion.....	25,000	8,098,000	323	Ψ Colombo.....	426,127
China.....	Republic.....	4,300,000	640,000,000	149	Peking.....	2,768,149
Formosa (Taiwan).....	Republic.....	13,800	7,591,000	550	Taipei.....	760,000
Macao.....	Portuguese.....	5	188,000	37,600	Ψ Macao.....	157,175
Hong Kong.....	British.....	398	3,014,000	7,572	Ψ Victoria.....	767,000
India.....	Republic.....	1,260,000	436,424,000	346	Delhi.....	2,344,051
Indonesia.....	Republic.....	735,000	90,000,000	122	Ψ Djakarta.....	3,000,000
Iraq.....	Republic.....	172,000	6,538,000	38	Baghdad.....	552,047
Israel.....	Republic.....	8,000	2,150,000	269	Jerusalem.....	164,000
Japan.....	Kingdom.....	183,000	93,418,000	510	Tokyo.....	9,683,802
Jordan.....	Kingdom.....	30,000	1,800,000	60	Amman.....	280,000
Korea:—						
North Korea.....	Republic.....	48,000	6,500,000	136	Pyongyang.....	286,000
South Korea.....	Republic.....	37,000	24,994,000	675	Seoul.....	2,444,883
Kuwait.....	Shaikhdom.....	5,800	321,000	55	Ψ Kuwait.....	180,000
Laos.....	Kingdom.....	90,000	2,000,000	22	Vientiane.....	35,000
Lebanon.....	Republic.....	4,300	1,626,000	378	Ψ Beirut.....	450,000
Malaya.....	Federation.....	51,000	6,815,000	133	Kuala Lumpur.....	316,230
Maldivé Islands.....	Sultanate.....	115	90,000	783	Ψ Malé.....	6,000
Muscat and Oman.....	Sultanate.....	82,000	550,000	7	Ψ Muscat.....	3,500
Nepal.....	Kingdom.....	54,000	8,338,000	154	Katmandu.....	106,579
Pakistan.....	Republic.....	365,000	93,812,000	257	Rawalpindi.....	240,000
Persia (Iran).....	Kingdom.....	628,000	18,900,000	30	Tehran.....	1,500,000
Philippine Islds.....	Republic.....	115,000	27,455,000	239	Ψ Manila.....	3,006,627
Portuguese India.....	Portuguese.....	1,540	638,000	414	Ψ Nova Goa.....	12,000
Qatar.....	Shaikhdom.....	4,000	40,000	10	Doha.....	30,000
Saudi Arabia.....	Kingdom.....	927,000	5,250,000	6	Riyadh.....	200,000
Singapore.....	British.....	224	1,665,000	7,433	.....	.....
Syria (U.A.R.).....	Republic.....	71,000	4,500,000	63	Damascus.....	450,000
Thailand (Siam).....	Kingdom.....	198,000	25,500,000	121	Ψ Bangkok.....	2,318,000
Timor, Eastern.....	Portuguese.....	7,329	442,000	60	Ψ Dili.....	7,000
Trucial States.....	Shaikhdoms.....	32,000	86,000	3	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	Republic.....	285,000	21,850,000	77	Ankara.....	500,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia).....	Republic.....	6,640,000	See Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan).....	Republic.....	11,550	1,768,000	153	Erevan.....	509,000
Azerbaijan.....	Republic.....	33,200	3,700,000	111	Baku.....	968,000
Georgia.....	Republic.....	30,000	4,049,000	135	Tbilisi.....	694,000
Turkmenistan.....	Republic.....	187,900	1,520,000	8	Ashkhabad.....	170,000
Uzbekistan.....	Republic.....	157,250	8,113,000	52	Tashkent.....	911,000
Tadjikistan.....	Republic.....	55,040	1,982,000	36	Stalinabad.....	224,000
Kazakhstan.....	Republic.....	1,067,400	9,301,000	9	Alma Ata.....	455,000
Kirghizia.....	Republic.....	77,020	2,063,000	27	Frunze.....	217,000
Vietnam:—						
Northern Zone.....	Republic.....	63,000	15,903,000	252	Hanoi.....	638,600
Southern Zone.....	Republic.....	66,000	14,100,000	214	Saigon.....	1,400,000
Yemen.....	Kingdom.....	74,000	4,000,000	54	Taiz.....	14,000

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria.....	French Depts.	855,900	10,095,000	12	ψ Algiers.....	870,000
Angola.....	Portuguese.....	400,000	4,145,000	8	ψ St. Paul de Luanda	40,000
Basutoland.....	British Protect.....	11,700	642,000	55	Maseru.....	5,739
Bechuanaland.....	British Protect.....	222,000	204,000	1	Lobatsi†.....	..
Cameroon.....	Republic.....	143,500	3,187,000	22	Yaoundé.....	32,000
Cape Verde Islands.....	Portuguese.....	1,516	148,000	58	ψ Praia.....	6,000
Central African Republic.....	Republic.....	234,000	1,135,000	5	Bangui.....	82,300
Chad.....	Republic.....	488,000	2,581,000	5	Fort Lamy.....	45,600
Congo.....	Republic.....	130,000	759,000	6	Brazzaville.....	105,200
Congolese Republic†.....	Republic.....	906,000	13,540,000	14	Leopoldville.....	389,547
Dahomey.....	Republic.....	47,000	2,000,000	43	ψ Porto Novo.....	35,000
Egypt.....	Republic.....	386,000	26,000,000	67	Cairo.....	2,100,500
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Eritrea.....	Kingdom.....	400,000	20,000,000	50	Addis Ababa.....	400,000
Gaboon.....	Republic.....	101,400	404,000	4	ψ Libreville.....	16,700
Gambia.....	British.....	4,000	264,000	66	ψ Bathurst.....	19,602
Ghana.....	Republic.....	92,000	4,836,000	53	ψ Accra.....	133,192
Guinea.....	Republic.....	97,000	2,492,000	26	ψ Conakry.....	100,000
Ivory Coast.....	Republic.....	189,000	3,200,000	17	ψ Abidjan.....	200,000
Kenya.....	British.....	225,000	6,551,000	29	Nairobi.....	253,800
Liberia.....	Republic.....	43,000	1,600,000	37	ψ Monrovia.....	41,000
Libya.....	Kingdom.....	810,000	1,091,000	1	ψ Tripoli.....	170,000
Madagascar.....	Republic.....	228,000	5,312,000	23	Tananarive.....	240,000
Mali.....	Republic.....	660,000	5,977,000	99	Bamako.....	68,600
Mauritania.....	Republic.....	322,000	624,000	2	ψ Nouakchott.....	..
Mauritius, etc.....	British.....	805	650,000	807	ψ Port Louis.....	89,900
Morocco.....	Kingdom.....	173,000	11,620,000	67	ψ Rabat.....	224,901
Mozambique.....	Portuguese.....	298,000	5,732,000	19	ψ Lourenço Marques	48,000
Niger.....	Republic.....	484,000	2,800,000	6	ψ Niamey.....	30,200
Nigeria.....	Federation.....	339,000	35,000,000	103	ψ Lagos.....	365,000
Nyasaland.....	British.....	46,000	2,800,000	61	Zomba.....	6,000
Portuguese Guinea.....	Portuguese.....	14,000	511,000	36	ψ Bissau.....	6,000
Réunion.....	French Dept.....	1,000	301,000	301	St. Denis.....	41,863
Rhodesia, North.....	British.....	290,000	2,426,000	8	Lusaka.....	49,440
Rhodesia, South.....	British.....	150,000	3,030,000	20	Salisbury.....	277,000
St. Helena.....	British.....	47	4,707	100	ψ Jamestown.....	1,568
Ascension.....	British.....	38	429	11	ψ Georgetown.....	..
Tristan da Cunha.....	British.....	45	292	6	ψ Edinburgh.....	..
St. Tomé & Príncipe.....	Portuguese.....	372	60,200	162	ψ São Tomé.....	3,200
Sénégal.....	Republic.....	78,000	2,269,000	29	ψ Dakar.....	383,000
Seychelles.....	British.....	156	41,000	263	ψ Victoria.....	10,500
Sierra Leone.....	Dominion.....	28,000	2,005,000	72	ψ Freetown.....	64,576
Somalia.....	Republic.....	288,000	1,864,000	6	ψ Mogadishu.....	74,056
Somaliland, French.....	French.....	9,000	67,000	7	ψ Jibuti.....	17,000
South Africa.....	Republic.....	473,000	15,841,000	33	{ Pretoria.....	415,989
S.W. Africa.....	Mandate.....	318,000	434,000	1	{ Cape Town.....	732,487
Spanish Guinea.....	Spanish.....	10,000	204,000	20	Windhoek.....	13,000
Spanish Presidios:—					ψ Santa Isabel.....	9,000
Ceuta.....	Spanish.....	5	68,000	..	..	..
Melilla.....	Spanish.....	72	94,000	..	..	..
Sahara.....	Spanish.....	126,000	36,000	..	Villa Cisneros.....	250
Sudan.....	Republic.....	977,000	10,863,000	10	Khartoum.....	93,103
Swaziland.....	British.....	6,700	264,000	39	Mbabane.....	1,092
Tanganyika.....	Dominion§.....	362,000	9,077,000	25	ψ Dar es Salaam.....	128,742
Togo.....	Republic.....	20,000	1,500,000	75	Lomé.....	70,000
Tunisia.....	Republic.....	45,000	3,800,000	84	ψ Tunis.....	680,000
Uganda.....	British.....	80,000	6,538,000	82	Entebbe.....	8,000
United Arab Republic, see Egypt (above); Syria (p. 196)						
Voltaic Republic.....	Republic.....	100,000	4,000,000	40	Ouagadougou.....	70,000
Zanzibar.....	British.....	1,020	299,000	293	ψ Zanzibar.....	45,284

† Formerly Belgian Congo. ‡ Temporary seat of legislative council.

ψ Seaport.

* European population. § From Dec. 28, 1961.

NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Domimon	3,846,000	18,085,000	5	Ottawa	234,000
Mexico	Republic	758,000	34,626,000	46	Mexico City	4,829,402
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,903	53	ψ St. Pierre	3,500
United States*	Republic	3,022,000	179,323,000	59	Washington, D.C.	763,956

* For area and population of individual States, see main article.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	43,000	2,048	ψ Hamilton	2,814
British Honduras	British	8,900	90,000	10	ψ Belize	32,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	1,199,000	52	San José	151,309
Cuba	Republic	44,000	6,125,000	139	ψ Havana	783,162
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	3,014,000	156	Ciudad Trujillo	402,192
Guadeloupe	French Dept.	688	248,000	300	ψ Pointe à Pitre	26,200
Guatemala	Republic	42,000	2,788,000	66	Guatemala	284,922
Haiti	Republic	10,000	4,000,000	400	ψ Port au Prince	250,000
Honduras	Republic	43,000	1,887,100	44	Tegucigalpa	106,949
Martinique	French Dept.	400	255,600	643	ψ Fort de France	90,600
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	294	190,000	482	ψ Willemstad	45,000
Nicaragua	Republic	57,000	1,475,000	26	Managua	198,939
Panama	Republic	31,900	1,068,000	33	ψ Panama City	271,425
Panama Canal Zone	U.S.A.	553	42,000	76	ψ Balboa Heights	—
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	2,350,000	691	ψ San Juan	588,805
Salvador	Republic	8,000	2,580,000	322	San Salvador	242,389
Virgin Islands, U.S.	U.S.A.	132	31,000	235	ψ Charlotte Amalie	11,000
West Indies:—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	171	57,000	333	ψ St. John	21,000
Bahamas	British	4,400	107,000	24	ψ Nassau	53,100
Barbados	British	166	238,000	1,434	ψ Bridgetown	18,850
Jamaica	British	4,700	1,607,000	342	ψ Kingston	423,821
Cayman Islds.	British	100	8,800	88	ψ George Town	1,462
Turks and Caicos	British	166	5,716	34	ψ Grand Turk	1,800
Montserrat	British	32	12,000	375	ψ Plymouth	3,500
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	153	57,000	573	ψ Basseterre	15,897
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,980	826,000	417	ψ Port of Spain	94,550
Virgin Islands	British	59	7,600	129	ψ Road Town	1,500
Windward Islands:—						
Dominica	British	305	59,000	193	ψ Roseau	12,415
Grenada	British	133	89,000	669	ψ St. George's	7,305
St. Lucia	British	233	86,000	370	ψ Castries	32,215
St. Vincent	British	150	82,000	547	ψ Kingstown	18,100

ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The First Triumvirate (Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus) 60-53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.); Assassinated A.U.C. 709, (44 B.C.).
[The Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44-31 B.C.]
- II. Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born 63 B.C.; Emperor 27 B.C.; Died A.D. 14.
- III. Claudius Nero Caesar TIBERIUS, born 24 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
- IV. Caius Caesar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
- V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born 10 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
- VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
- VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born 3 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
- IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
- XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, born A.D. 48; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
- XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 52; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

SOUTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Argentina.....	Republic.....	1,080,000	20,959,000	19	Ψ Buenos Aires...	4,500,000
Bolivia.....	Republic.....	415,000	3,462,000	8	La Paz.....	247,394
Brazil.....	Republic.....	3,289,000	6,302,000	20	Ψ Brasília.....	142,000
Chile.....	Republic.....	290,000	7,440,000	25	Santiago.....	1,627,962
Colombia.....	Republic.....	462,000	13,500,000	29	Bogotá.....	1,064,740
Ecuador.....	Republic.....	226,000	4,169,000	18	Quito.....	267,798
Falk and Islands.....	British.....	4,618	2,127	..	Ψ Stanley.....	1,135
Guiana, British.....	British.....	83,000	558,000	7	Ψ Georgetown.....	94,137
French.....	French Dept.....	35,000	29,000	1	Ψ Cayenne.....	13,300
Netherlands ¹	Netherlands.....	54,000	238,000	4	Paramaribo.....	86,400
Paraguay.....	Republic.....	157,000	1,408,000	9	Ψ Asunción.....	206,634
Peru.....	Republic.....	531,000	10,524,000	20	Lima.....	1,212,901
Uruguay.....	Republic.....	72,000	3,000,000	42	Ψ Monte Video.....	900,000
Venezuela.....	Republic.....	352,000	6,607,000	19	Caracas.....	1,102,230

OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia.....	Commonwealth.....	2,545,000	10,398,000	3	Canberra.....	53,087
Norfolk Island.....	Australian.....	15	1,048	70	Ψ Kingston.....	..
Antarctica.....	Australian.....	2,472,000	..	..	..	..
British Solomon Is.....	Brit. Protectorate.....	11,500	125,000	11	Ψ Honiara.....	..
Fiji.....	British.....	7,100	401,000	56	Ψ Suva.....	37,371
French Polynesia.....	French.....	2,500	77,000	31	Ψ Papeete.....	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is.....	British.....	360	45,000	119	Tarawa.....	..
Guam.....	U.S.A.....	209	67,000	321	Agaña.....	12,000
Hawaii.....	U.S.A. (State).....	6,400	576,000	90	Ψ Honolulu.....	292,179
Marianna, Caroline and Marshall Islands [†]	United Nations.....	687	76,000	111	Agana (Guam).....	12,000
Nauru.....	Brit. Mandate.....	8	4,475	560	Ψ Nauru.....	..
Netherlands ²	Residency.....	152,000	730,000	5	Ψ Meraukey.....	..
New Guinea.....	French.....	7,200	68,000	9	Ψ Noumea.....	12,000
New Caledonia.....	Condominium.....	5,700	60,000	11	Ψ Vila.....	1,900
New Hebrides.....	Dominion.....	104,000	2,414,000	23	Ψ Wellington.....	150,500
New Zealand.....	N.Z.....	190	23,000	121	Avarua.....	..
Cook Islands and Niue.....	N.Z.....	175,000	..	..	..	..
Ross Dependency.....	Australian Mandate.....	184,000	1,904,000	..	Ψ Port Moresby.....	3,000
Papua and New Guinea.....	..	90,540	503,000	6	..	..
Taiwan.....	..	93,000	1,401,000	15	..	..
Samoa.....	U.S.A.....	77	20,000	260	Ψ Pago Pago.....	3,531
Eastern.....	New Zealand.....	1,130	109,000	96	Ψ Apia.....	16,000
Western.....	Brit. Protectorate.....	270	62,030	230	Ψ Nukualofa.....	..
Tonga, etc.....						

[†] Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Ψ Seaport.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 35,948 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans		Seas			
Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)	Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific.....	63,986,000	Off Philippines, 35,948	Malay.....	3,137,000	Kel Trench, 21,341
Atlantic.....	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 30,143	Central American.....	1,770,170	Cayman, 23,000
Indian.....	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968	Mediterranean.....	1,145,000	Matapan, 14,435
Arctic.....	5,541,600	17,850	Behring.....	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
			Okhotsk.....	582,000	Kurile Trough, 11,151
			East China.....	480,000	about 10,500
			Hudson Bay...	472,000	about 1,500
			Japan.....	405,000	about 10,200
			Andaman.....	305,000	about 11,000
			North Sea.....	221,000	Skagge- rak, 1,998
			Red Sea.....	178,000	20° N., 7,251
			Baltic.....	158,000	about 1,300

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

Ψ = Seaport.	Pop.	Ψ = Seaport.	Pop.
TOKYO, Japan (1960).....	9,683,802	Birmingham, England (1961).....	1,105,651
Ψ LONDON, England (1961).....	8,171,002	CARACAS, Venezuela (1956).....	1,102,000
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1960).....	7,781,487	Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	1,102,000
Ψ Shanghai, China (1953).....	6,204,417	Johannesburg, S. Africa (1960).....	1,096,541
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	5,032,000	Munich, Germany (1960).....	1,079,400
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1960).....	4,829,402	BOGOTÁ, Colombia (1958).....	1,064,740
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1958).....	4,500,000	Ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1961).....	1,054,913
Ψ Bombay, India (1951).....	4,146,491	Nanking, China (1953).....	1,020,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1960).....	3,850,000	DELHI, India (1959).....	1,008,085
CHICAGO, U.S.A. (1960).....	3,550,404	BRUSSLS, Belgium (1959).....	1,003,937
BERLIN, Germany (1960).....	3,402,200	Turin, Italy (1961).....	1,002,635
Ψ RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1960).....	3,288,000	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1959).....	989,879
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1956).....	3,176,000	Baku, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	968,000
Ψ Calcutta, India (1957).....	3,132,124	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1955).....	960,319
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1957).....	3,011,563	Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	942,000
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1960).....	3,006,627	Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1960).....	939,024
Ψ Jakarta, Indonesia (1960).....	3,000,000	Ψ Houston, U.S.A. (1960).....	938,219
PARIS, France (1954).....	2,850,189	Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	930,000
PEKING, China (1953).....	2,768,149	Ψ Alexandria, Egypt (1947).....	928,237
Tientsin, China (1953).....	2,694,831	Ψ Singapore (1956).....	916,760
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1960).....	2,479,015	Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	911,000
SEOUL, Korea (1960).....	2,444,883	Ψ MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1959).....	900,000
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1960).....	2,318,000	Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	887,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1947).....	2,100,486	Cleveland, U.S.A. (1960).....	876,050
Ψ Sydney, New South Wales (1960).....	2,098,490	ALGIERS, Algeria (1960).....	870,000
ROME, Italy (1961).....	2,056,358	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (1960).....	866,602
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1960).....	2,002,512	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1960).....	867,600
MADRID, Spain (1958).....	2,000,000	Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	866,000
Ψ Karachi, Pakistan (1961).....	1,916,000	Kaukow, China (1949).....	860,000
ATHENS, Greece (1960).....	1,837,041	Ψ LISBON, Portugal (1960).....	790,434
Ψ Melbourne, Victoria (1960).....	1,831,100	Cologne, Germany (1960).....	780,300
Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1960).....	1,829,500	Ahmedabad, India (1958).....	788,333
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1960).....	1,807,030	Recife, Brazil (1960).....	784,000
Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1960).....	1,800,000	Ψ HAVANA, Cuba (1953).....	783,162
Ψ Madras, India (1951).....	1,745,216	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	777,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1960).....	1,679,144	Ψ Genoa, Italy (1961).....	770,214
SANTIAGO, Chile (1956).....	1,627,962	Ψ VICTORIA, Hong-Kong (1951).....	767,000
VIENNA, Austria (1955).....	1,614,287	WASHINGTON, U.S.A. (1960).....	763,956
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1960).....	1,591,935	TAIPEH, Formosa (1958).....	760,000
Mukden, China (1952).....	1,551,000	Ψ Vancouver, Canada (1960).....	760,000
Milan, Italy (1961).....	1,513,464	Tsingtao, China (1949).....	750,000
TEHRAN, Persia (1956).....	1,500,000	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1960).....	750,026
Ψ Canton, China (1953).....	1,466,000	Ψ Liverpool, England (1961).....	747,490
Ψ Toronto, Canada (1960).....	1,476,211	Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1960).....	741,324
SAIGON, S. Vietnam (1957).....	1,400,000	Ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1960).....	740,316
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1960).....	1,375,710	Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1953).....	740,000
Lahore, Pakistan (1961).....	1,297,000	Ψ CAPE TOWN, S. Africa (1960).....	732,487
Kyoto, Japan (1960).....	1,284,818	Ψ Rotterdam, Netherlands (1960).....	729,852
BUCHAREST, Roumania (1955).....	1,236,905	Essen, Germany (1960).....	727,300
Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1960).....	1,214,616	SOHIA, Bulgaria (1956).....	725,756
LIMA, Peru (1959).....	1,212,901	Poona, India (1961).....	721,134
Ψ Naples, Italy (1961).....	1,172,915	Kanpur, India (1958).....	705,383
Hyderabad, India (1955).....	1,166,860	Stalino, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	701,000
Ψ Pusan, Korea (1960).....	1,163,614	Changsha, China (1949).....	700,000
Ψ Montreal, Canada (1960).....	1,150,000	Ψ Wenchow, China (1949).....	700,000
WARSAW, Poland (1960).....	1,136,000	Ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1960).....	667,197
Kobe, Japan (1960).....	1,113,818	Lodz, Poland (1959).....	696,000
Chungking, China (1953).....	1,110,000		

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

1. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 \times 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddesses about 480 B.C.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area. (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea....	Asia.....	680	170,000	Amadjuak.....	Baffin Land.....	75	4,000
Superior.....	North America.....	383	31,820	Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza.....	Africa.....	200	26,200	Eyre.....	Australia.....	..	3,700
Aral.....	Trans Caspia.....	205	24,400	Rudolf.....	Africa.....	185	3,500
Huron.....	North America.....	247	23,020	Titicaca.....	South America.....	120	3,200
Michigan.....	North America.....	321	72,400	Athabasca.....	Canada.....	100	3,058
Nyasa.....	Africa.....	350	14,200	Nicaragua.....	Central America.....	195	3,000
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	420	12,700	Gairdner.....	Australia.....	..	3,000
Great Bear.....	Canada.....	175	11,660	Van.....	Asia Minor.....	80	2,500
Baikal.....	Siberia.....	330	11,580	Reindeer.....	Canada.....	160	2,444
Great Slave.....	Canada.....	325	11,170	Torrens.....	Australia.....	130	2,400
Erie.....	North America.....	241	9,940	Koko-Nor.....	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	260	9,398	Issyk-Kul.....	Turkestan.....	115	2,250
Maracaibo.....	South America.....	..	8,296	Vänern.....	Sweden.....	93	2,150
Ontario.....	North America.....	193	7,540	Winnipegosis.....	Canada.....	122	2,086
Balkash.....	Siberia.....	323	7,050	Bangweulu.....	Africa.....	150	2,000
Ladoga.....	Russia.....	125	7,000	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,870
Chad.....	Africa.....	..	6,000	Manitoba.....	Canada.....	191	1,817
Nettling.....	Baffin Land.....	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

ACTIVE

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi.....	Ecuador.....	19,612	Ruapehu.....	New Zealand.....	9,175
Mount Wrangel.....	U.S.A.....	14,000	Paricutin.....	Mexico.....	9,000
Mauna Loa.....	Hawaii.....	13,675	Asama.....	Japan.....	8,200
Ercbus.....	Antarctic Continent.....	13,000	Ngauruhoe.....	New Zealand.....	7,515
Nyiragongo.....	Congo.....	11,560	Hecla.....	Iceland.....	5,100
Iliamna.....	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.....	11,000	Kilauea.....	Hawaii.....	4,090
Etna.....	Sicily.....	10,800	Vesuvius.....	Italy.....	3,700
Chillan.....	Chile.....	10,500	Stromboli.....	Lipari Islands, Italy.....	3,000
Nyamuragira.....	Congo.....	10,150	Volcanello.....	Lipari Islands Italy.....	2,500

QUIESCENT

Llullaillaco.....	Chile.....	20,244	Pelée.....	Martinique, W. Indies.....	4,130
Demavend.....	Persia.....	18,600	Tarawera.....	New Zealand.....	3,646
Scmerou.....	Java.....	12,050	Soufrière.....	St. Vincent Is., W.I.....	3,000
Halcakala.....	Hawaii.....	10,032	Krakatoa.....	Sunda Strait.....	2,600
Guntur.....	Java.....	7,300	Two-Shima.....	Japan.....	2,480
Tongariro.....	New Zealand.....	6,458			

BELIEVED EXTINCT

Aconcagua.....	Chile and Argentina.....	22,976	Popocatepetl.....	Mexico.....	17,540
Chimborazo.....	Ecuador.....	20,500	Orizaba.....	Mexico.....	17,400
Kilimanjaro.....	Tanganyika.....	19,340	Karisiimbi.....	Congo.....	15,020
Antisana.....	Ecuador.....	18,850	Mikeno.....	Congo.....	14,780
Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526	Fujiyama.....	Japan.....	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest.....	Himalayas.....	29,002	Cotopaxi.....	Andes.....	19,612
K 2.....	Karakoram.....	28,250	North Peak.....	Alaska.....	19,370
Kinchinjanga.....	Himalayas.....	28,146	Kilimanjaro.....	Tanganyika.....	19,340
Nanga Parbat.....	".....	26,629	Antisana.....	Ecuador.....	18,850
Nanda Devi.....	".....	25,645	Demavend.....	Iran.....	18,600
Kamet.....	".....	25,447	Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526
Minya Konka.....	China.....	24,900	Tolima.....	Cordilleras.....	18,320
Pik Stalin.....	Pamirs.....	24,590	Mount St. Elias.....	Alaska.....	18,008
Pik Pobedy.....	Tian Shan.....	24,410	Charles Louis.....	New Guinea.....	18,000
Aconcagua.....	Andes.....	22,834	Popocatepetl.....	Mexico.....	17,540
Huascarani.....	".....	22,211	Foraker.....	Alaska.....	17,395
Sorata (Illampu).....	".....	21,500	Ararat.....	Armenia.....	17,160
Sahama.....	".....	21,480	Mount Lucania.....	Yukon.....	17,150
Illimani.....	".....	21,221	King's Peak.....	".....	17,130
Huandoy.....	".....	20,855	Sangay.....	Ecuador.....	17,124
Chimborazo.....	".....	20,500	Koshlan Tau.....	Caucasus.....	17,096
McKinley.....	Alaska.....	20,320	Kenya.....	Kenya.....	17,040
Llullaillaco.....	Andes.....	20,244	Ruvenzori.....	Uganda.....	16,800
Mount Logan.....	Yukon.....	19,850	Mont Blanc.....	Alps.....	15,782

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Mediterranean	4,200
Amazon	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri	Gulf of Mexico	3,760
Yangtze	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,000
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,650
Zambesi	Indian Ocean	1,633
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609
Seyn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of main span.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa	11,321
Storströmssbroen, Denmark	10,400
Tay Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sone, India	9,839
Godavari, India	8,881
Ferri Bridge, Scotland	8,292
Rio Salado, Argentina	8,203
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,200
Rio Dulce, Argentina	5,866
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,608
Harbour, Svalöv, N.S.W.	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,790
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	3,452
Torun, Poland	3,391
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	3,303

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA

LEVEL

	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*	15,782
England: Scafell Pike	9,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carran-tuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,002
Altiplano: Kailash	10,340
North America: McKinley	20,320
South America: Aconcagua	22,075
Australia: Kosciuszko	7,238
New Zealand: Cook	12,340
Oceania: Charles Louis	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles	Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300	Luzon (Philippines)	Pacific	41,000
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	347,450	Ellesmere (Canadian)	Arctic	41,000
Borneo (Brit.-Indonesian)	"	307,000	Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,000
Baffin Land (Canadian)	Arctic	321,000	Mindanao (Philippines)	Pacific	37,000
Madagascar	Indian	228,000	Ireland	Atlantic	32,000
Sumatra (Indonesian)	Indian	163,000	Hokkaido (Japanese)	Pacific	30,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745	Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Honshu (Japanese)	Pacific	87,500	Sakhalin (Russian)	Pacific	20,700
Celebes (Indonesian)	Indian	73,000	Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	20,000
Prince Albert (Canadian)	Arctic	60,000	Tasmania (Australian)	Pacific	20,215
South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	58,500	Ceylon	India	25,460
Java (Indonesian)	Indian	48,400	Banks (Canadian)	Arctic	25,000
North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	44,500	North Devon (Canadian)	"	24,000
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000	Melville Land (Canadian)	"	20,000
Newfoundland (Canadian)	"	42,750			

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	68
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26-25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35.5	28-30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50.5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Sault Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1.6	22	100
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20-25	143
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	107
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26-75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1924.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

§ At the bottom

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of height			In order of volume		
Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212	Khon Chutarak (2)	Bhutan-China	15,000
Ribson Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,094	Comyta (2)	Brazil	25,000
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A.	5,420	Vicenna (4)	Rhodesia	1,000
Cliffville	Provence	5,425	Nangna (4)	Canada	1,000
Wadhawantube	New South Wales	2,000		U.S.A.	1,000
Saundtsch	Switzerland	2,000			
Verrucos	Norway	2,000			
Kings Edward VIII	British Columbia	2,000			
Coscoy	Moway, India	2,000			
Sutherland	New Zealand	2,000			
Kaharo (Koutok)	British Columbia	2,000			
Kaharo	Tahiti	2,000			
Malinsburg	Hawaii	2,000			
Hidalval	Yosemite, U.S.A.	2,000			
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	2,000			
Schlegelsbach	Norway	2,000			
Steinbug	New Zealand	2,000			

On the basis of annual flow the greatest falls in North America are the most spectacular, with a flow of 4,500,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

Notes: (1) Flow of a river fall of 1,000 ft. (2) 1,000 ft. (3) 1,000 ft. (4) 1,000 ft. (5) Height, 50-60 ft. (6) 100-150 ft. (7) 100-150 ft. (8) 100-150 ft.

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

United Kingdom

E.R. = Eastern Region, L.M.R. = London Midland Region, N.E.R. = North Eastern Region, S.R. = Southern Region, W.R. = Western Region							
		Miles	Yards			Miles	Yards
Severn	W.R.	4	000	Shepherd's Well	S.R.	1	000
Torkey	L.M.R.	3	020	Colliery	N.E.R.	1	000
Standeday	N.E.R.	3	00	Standeday	S.R.	1	000
Woodhead	L.M.R.	3	00	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Sedbury	W.R.	2	004	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Dixley	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Bramhope	N.E.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Leeds	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Cowburn	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Sevenoaks	S.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Romney	W.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Morley	N.E.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Box	W.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Catesby	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Dove Holes	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
W.R. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Penrith	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Polhill	S.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Queensbury	N.E.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Merrill	W.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Kilsby	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000
Bleasmoor	L.M.R.	2	000	Clayton	S.R.	1	000

The World

Stimplon	Switzerland	10	500	Mont Cenis	Italy	8	800
Argentina	Italy	22	000	Carade	United States	6	100
St. Gotthard	Switzerland	0	500	Arberg	Austria	0	000
Lörschberg	Switzerland	0	500	Mollai	United States	0	000
				Shtreit	Japan	0	50

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	3.0 miles	500 ft.	41.0 miles	4,000 ft.	123.4 miles
10 ft.	4.2 miles	1,000 ft.	56.0 miles	7,000 ft.	169.1 miles
20 ft.	5.4 miles	2,000 ft.	72.0 miles	10,000 ft.	200.4 miles
100 ft.	13.0 miles	3,000 ft.	78.2 miles		

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Argentine Republic	Dr. Arturo Frondizi, <i>President</i>	Oct. 28, 1908	Feb. 24, 1958
Austria.....	Adolf Schärf, <i>President</i>	1890	May 5, 1957
Bahrain.....	Sir Sulman bin Hamid, <i>Shaik</i>	1895	Feb. 3, 1942
Belgium.....	Baudouin, <i>King</i>	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia.....	Victor Paz Estenssoro, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 6, 1960
Brazil.....	Jânio Quadros, <i>President</i>.....	..	Jan. 31, 1961
Bulgaria.....	D. Ganev, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 30, 1958
Burma.....	U Win Maung, <i>President</i>.....	..	Mar. 13, 1957
Cameroon.....	Ahmadou Ahidjo, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 5, 1960
Chad.....	François Tombalbaye, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 11, 1960
Chile.....	J. A. Rodríguez, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 4, 1958
China.....	Liu Shao-Chi, <i>President</i>.....	..	April 27, 1959
Colombia.....	Dr. A. L. Comargo, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 4, 1958
Congo*	Abbé Fubert Youlou, <i>President</i>.....	..	1960
Congolese Republic	Joseph Kasavubu, <i>President</i>.....	..	June 24, 1960
Costa Rica.....	Mario Echandi, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 1958
Cuba.....	Dr. O. D. Torrado, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 18, 1959
Czechoslovakia.....	Antonín Novotný, <i>President</i>	Dec. 10, 1904	Nov. 19, 1957
Dahomey.....	Hubert Maga, <i>President</i>.....	..	Dec. 11, 1960
Denmark.....	Frederik IX, <i>King</i>	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Dr. Joaquín Balaguer, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 3, 1960
Ecuador.....	J. M. V. Ibarra, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 1, 1960
Ethiopia.....	Hailé Selassie, <i>Emperor</i>	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland.....	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, <i>President</i>	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
France.....	Gen. Charles de Gaulle, <i>President</i>	Nov. 22, 1890	Dec. 21, 1958
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Heinrich Lübke, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1894	Sept. 15, 1959
Germany (Eastern)	<i>President (vacant)</i>.....	..	..
Greece.....	Paul I, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala.....	Dr. M. Y. Fuentes, <i>President</i>.....	..	March 1, 1958
Guinea.....	Sékou Touré, <i>President</i>.....	..	Oct. 2, 1958
Haiti.....	Dr. François Duvalier, <i>President</i>.....	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Honduras.....	Dr. J. R. V. Morales, <i>President</i>.....	..	Dec. 21, 1957
Hungary.....	István Dobi, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 1953
Iceland.....	Asgeir Asgeirsson, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia.....	Dr. Sukarno, <i>President</i>	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Iraq.....	Gen. Najib al-Rubai, <i>Chairman of Council of</i> Eamon de Valera, <i>President</i> [Sovereignty]	Oct. 14, 1882	June 18, 1959
Israel.....	Isaac Ben-Zvi, <i>President</i>	Dec. 6, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy.....	Giovanni Gronchi, <i>President</i>	1887	April 29, 1955
Ivory Coast.....	Félix Houphouët-Boigny, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 27, 1960
Japan.....	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan.....	Hussein, <i>King</i>	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Korea, South.....	Yoon Bo Sun, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 12, 1960
Kuwait.....	Abdulla as-Salim al-Subah, <i>Ruler</i>	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Lebanon.....	Gen. Fuad Chehab, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 23, 1958
Liberia.....	William V. S. Tubman, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 6, 1943
Libya.....	Idriss I., <i>King</i>	1890	Dec. 24, 1951
Liechtenstein.....	Franz Joseph II., <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg.....	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Madagascar.....	Philibert Tsiranana, <i>President</i>.....	..	June 26, 1960
Mali.....	Modibo Keita, <i>President</i>.....	..	April 4, 1959
Mexico.....	Adolfo López Mateos, <i>President</i>	1910	Dec. 1, 1958
Monaco.....	Rainier, <i>Prince</i>	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco.....	Hassan II, <i>King</i>	July 9, 1929	Feb. 26, 1961
Muscat and Oman.....	Saiyid Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal.....	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, <i>King</i>	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands.....	Juliana, <i>Queen</i>	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua.....	Col. Luis Somoza, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 1957
Niger.....	Hamani Diori, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 11, 1960
Norway.....	Olav V., <i>King</i>	July 2, 1903	Sept. 21, 1957
Panama.....	Roberto Chiara, <i>President</i>.....	..	Oct. 1, 1960
Papal State.....	John XXIII, <i>Pope</i>	Nov. 25, 1881	Oct. 28, 1958
Paraguay.....	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 15, 1954
Persia.....	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru.....	Dr. Manuel Prado, <i>President</i>.....	..	June 17, 1956
Philippine Islands.....	Carlos P. Garcia, <i>President</i>.....	..	March 18, 1957
Poland.....	Aleksander Zawadzki, <i>Chairman of Council of</i> Rear-Adm. Americo Tomaz, <i>President (Ministers</i>	..	Dec. 1952
Portugal.....	Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 9, 1958
Roumania.....	Saud ibn Abdul Aziz, <i>King</i>	1902	March 21, 1961
Saudi Arabia.....	..	..	Nov. 9, 1953

*Formerly French Congo.

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Somalia	Aden Abdulle Osman, <i>President</i>	..	July 6, 1961
South Africa	Charles Robberts Swart, <i>President</i>	1894	May 31, 1961
Spain	General Francisco Franco Banamonde, <i>Regent</i>	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sudan	Ferik Ibrahim Abboud, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 17, 1958
Sweden	Gustaf VI Adolf, <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Switzerland	Friedrich Traugott Wahlen, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1, 1961
Thailand	Bhumibol Adulyadej, <i>King</i>	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1940
Togo	Sylvanus Olympio, <i>President</i>	..	April 6, 1961
Tunisia	Habib Bourguiba, <i>President</i>	..	July 25, 1957
Turkey	Cemal Gürsel, <i>Head of State</i>	1884	May 1961
United Arab Rep.	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, <i>President</i>	Jan. 15, 1918	Feb. 21, 1958
United States	John F. Kennedy, <i>President</i>	May 29, 1917	Jan. 20, 1961
Uruguay	Eduardo V. Haedo, <i>President</i>	..	Mar. 1, 1961
U.S.S.R.	Leonid I. Brezhnev	1907	May 7, 1960
Venezuela	Romulo Betancourt, <i>President</i>	Feb. 22, 1908	Feb. 13, 1959
Vietnam, North	Ho Chin Minh, <i>President</i>	..	1945
Vietnam, South	Ngo Dinh Diem, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 26, 1955
Voltaic Republic	Maurice Yaméogo, <i>President</i>	..	July 11, 1960
Yemen	Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammed, <i>King</i>	1895	Feb. 17, 1948
Yugoslavia	Josip Broz Tito, <i>President</i>	May 25, 1892	Jan. 14, 1953

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

	Acceded
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894)	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932)	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee	11 July, 1940

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault.

A new Constitution (*Fourth Republic*), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.]

	Acceded
Vincent Auriol, born 1884	Jan. 10, 1947
René Coty, born 1882	Jan. 17, 1954

[The *Fifth French Republic* came into being on October 5, 1958, following the approval of its constitution by a national referendum in September, 1958.]

Charles de Gaulle, born 1890	Jan. 8, 1959
------------------------------	--------------

POPES FROM 1621

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.	Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621	Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623	Pius VII	Chiaromonte	1800
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644	Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655	Pius VIII	Castiglione	1829
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667	Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Clement X	Altieri	1670	Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676	Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689	Pius X	Sarto	1903
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691	Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Clement XI	Albani	1700	Pius XI	Ratti	1921
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721	Pius XII	Pacelli	1939
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724	John XXIII	Roncalli	1958
Clement XII	Corsini	1730			
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740			
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1753			
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1763			

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 827 TO 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnal.
EGBERT.....	<i>Saxons and Danes</i>	King of Wessex and all England.....	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF.....		Son of Egbert.....	839	858	—	19
{ ETHELRED.....		Son of Ethelwulf.....	858	866	—	8
ETHELBERT.....		Second son of Ethelwulf.....	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT.....		Third son of Ethelwulf.....	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER.....		Fourth son of Ethelwulf.....	901	925	55	24
ETHELSTAN.....		Son of Alfred the Great.....	925	940	45	15
EDMUND.....		Eldest son of Edward the Elder.....	940	946	25	6
EDRED.....		Third son of Edward the Elder.....	946	955	32	9
EDWY.....		Fourth son of Edward the Elder.....	955	959	18	3
EDGAR.....		Son of Edmund.....	959	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....		Son of Edgar.....	975	978	17	4
ETHELRED I.....		Younger son of Edgar.....	978	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....		Eldest son of Ethelred II.....	1016	1016	27	0
CANUTE THE DANE.....	<i>The House of Normandy</i>	By conquest and election.....	1037	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.....		Son of Canute.....	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE.....		Another son of Canute.....	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....		Son of Ethelred II.....	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.....		Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor.....	1066	1066	44	0
WILLIAM I.....		Obtained the Crown by Conquest.....	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.....		Third son of William I.....	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.....		Youngest son of William I.....	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN.....		Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I.....	1135	1154	50	19
HENRY II.....		Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert.....	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....		Eldest surviving son of Henry II.....	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN.....		Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.....		Eldest son of John.....	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.....		Eldest son of Henry III.....	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.....		Eldest surviving son of Edward I.....	1307	1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgn'd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III, (died 1400) <i>The House of Lancaster</i>	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; 2nd Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	1399 Sep. 1461	34	22
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; 2nd Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montfort, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France..	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471)	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	1461	49	39
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III. <i>The House of York</i>	Elizabeth Widville (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widville and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt. <i>The House of Tudor</i>	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1st Katherine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of ason, aft. Edward VI); 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Katherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Katherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer. (Died unmarried)	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour.	Lord Guilford Dudley	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Philip II of Spain	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katherine of Arragon.	(Died unmarried)	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn..		1553	1603	69	44

BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)...	<i>The House of Stuart</i>					
Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.		Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark.....	1603	1625	59	22
Only surviving son of James I.....						
CHARLES I.....	<i>Commonwealth</i>					
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.		Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France, declared May 19, 1649	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660)...		The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
Second son of Charles I, (died Sept. 16, 1702) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688--Feb. 13, 1689)		1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; 2nd Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
SON OF WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE						
Eldest daughter of James II.....		Prince George of Denmark.....	1689	1702	51	13
Second daughter of James II.....			1702	1694	33	6
<i>The House of Hanover</i>				1714	49	12
Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I		Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1714	1727	67	13
Only son of George I.....		Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1727	1760	77	33
Grandson of George II.....		Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1760	1820	81	59
Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)		Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
Third son of George III.....		Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III		Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i>						
Eldest son of Victoria.....		Princess Alexandra of Denmark.....	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor</i>						
Surviving son of Edward VII.....		H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.....	1910	1936	70	25
Eldest son of George V, (abdicated 1936)..		(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1936	—	—	325 (days)
Second son of George V.....		The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	1952	56	15
Elder daughter of George VI.....		Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (inter alios) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b. 742, d. 814), Rodrigo the Cid (b. 1030, d. 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b. 1123, d. 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (b. 1215, d. 1270).

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED		Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duncan I.	1st Inghelore, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; 2nd Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093	
DONALD BÀN	Brother of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage. (Restored) . . . . .	.....	1094	1094
DONALD BÀN	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1094	1097
EDGAR	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Sybil, natural daughter of Henry I of England.	1097	1107	
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton.	1107	1124	
DAVID I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Died unmarried	1124	1153	
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Beaumont.	1153	1165	
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	1st Joanna, daughter of King John; 2nd Mary, daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (<i>Picardy</i>).	1165	1214	
ALEXANDER II	Son of William the Lion	1st Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; and Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux.	1214	1249	
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage	Died unmarried	1249	1286	
MARGARET MAID OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, grand- daughter of Alexander III.	.....	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	.....	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE)	Great-grandson of and daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	1st Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; 2nd Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Ulster.	1306	1329	
DAVID II	Son of Robert I, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	1st Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; 2nd Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369).	1371	1390	
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II.	1st Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Rowallan; 2nd Euphemia, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray.	1390	1406	
JAMES I	Son of Robert III	Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, niece of Margaret Logie. Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, 4th son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England.	1406	1437	
JAMES II	Son of James I	Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres	1437	1460	
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II	Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.	1460	1488	
JAMES IV	Eldest son of James III	Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII	1488	1513	
JAMES V	Son of James IV	1st Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France; 2nd Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, widow of Duc de Longueville.	1513	1542	
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage	1st Francis, Dauphin of France; 2nd Henry, Lord Darnley; 3rd James, Earl of Bothwell.	1542	1587	
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark	1567	1625	

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great.....	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri.....	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good.....	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf).....	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad.....	979-985
Cadwallo, his brother.....	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda ..	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf.....	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.....	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig.....	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll.....	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.....	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog.....	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago.....	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd.....	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd.....	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great.....	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn.....	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ..	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales ..	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III. .	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince ..	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V).....	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI. .	1453
Edward of Westminster (Edward V).....	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484).....	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.....	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII. .	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612)....	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I. .	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I.	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766).....	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I. .	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751) ..	1727
George William Frederick (George III)....	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)....	1763
Albert Edward (Edward VII).....	1841
George (George V).....	1901
Edward (Edward VIII).....	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George.....	1958

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.L.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 22, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) The late Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppini, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 211); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Wolf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923, married Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg, 1961).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1920 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917-1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950 and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(d) Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 210), having issue Constantine (Diadoch), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue: the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Prince Richard, born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 212).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (see p. 213).

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919.

(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947-48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Arette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters,

the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924, and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (see p. 210).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1905, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (see p. 213); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 23, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 2, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II. of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, died June 22, 1961 (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 213) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrei, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christiana of Hesse).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married 1st, Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932); and, Dr. Stefan Issarescu.

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March, 24, 1897; died May 11, 1960.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-

Glucksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1883, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland (Count Sigvard Bernadotte), born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen of Denmark), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born

Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife (see below); died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay) V.A., C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue:—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born Jan. 23, 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII. (King of Spain 1886-1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1923.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary, who died March 24, 1953); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 273).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), born May 27, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur, died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9,

1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1944, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar and has issue, The Earl of Macduff, born 1961.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1863; died Dec. 3, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

H.M. Olav V., KING of NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 13, 1931.

(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 211); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langeburg (see p. 211), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita, born 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 211)), Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1917, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 211).
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933 (married Aug. 1956, Prince Andres of Yugoslavia), Princess Dorothea, born 1934 (married 1959 Prince Friedrich Karl Windisch-Grätz), Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944), married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Guelf, born 1947, Prince George, born 1950, Princess Friederike-Elizabeth, born 1954.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), born June 10, 1921 (see p. 214).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII, Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor). Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE), born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 214).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Dowager Countess of Harewood, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Hon. General, Col.-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (Regiment of Yorkshire), Royal Canadian Signals, Canadian Scottish Regiment (Highlanders), Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Hon. Col. Barbados Regt., Leeds University Officers' Training Corps, Controller Commandant W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

- (1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, born Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, born Feb. 14, 1955; (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ulick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis. Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry, Hon. Commodore, R.N.R., Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and 2nd East Anglian Regt. (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire), Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

- H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941; H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.C., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Colonel, The Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment; Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel, 431st L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.), Honorary Colonel, 299 Field Regiment, R.A. (T.A.), born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 9, 1935, Capt. The Royal Scots Greys, married June 8, 1961, Katharine Lucy Mary, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bt. (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, G.C.V.O., born Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, Durham Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel, North Irish Horse; (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942.

Residence of Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), 2nd Green Jackets, K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. of Canada, Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Royal Nigerian Military Forces, Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; born at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.E.T., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), Royal Canadian Regiment, Hawkes Bay Regiment, New Zealand, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Commandant-in-Chief, R.A.F. Technical College, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. 213.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., born at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, born at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD, born at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 19, 1960.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief 1st the Queen's Dragoon Guards, Queen's Own Hussars, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot), Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.L., the King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, Herts. Regt. (T.A.), City of London Yeomanry, Colonel-in-Chief Toronto Scottish and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Commandant-in-Chief R.A.F. Central Flying School. Born Aug. 4, 1900, married April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who succeeded to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and died February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars, 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk), The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; born at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930; married May 6, 1960, Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones (born March 7, 1930), son of Ronald Armstrong-Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse.

Residence.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's sons and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his sons, and her younger son and his son; then The Duke of Fife, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then King Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second

daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in England

The Sovereign.	Viscounts' eldest Sons.	Companions and Commanders, e.g. C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.L.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	Earls' younger Sons.	Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
The Prince of Wales.	Barons' eldest Sons.	Baronets' eldest Sons.
The Prince Andrew.	Knights of the Garter if Commoners.	Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
The Duke of Gloucester.	Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.	M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.
The Duke of Windsor.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	Baronets' younger Sons.
Lord High Chancellor.	Lord Chief Justice of England.	Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Archbishop of York.	Master of the Rolls.	Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.
The Prime Minister.	President of the Probate Court.	
Lord President of the Council.	The Lords Justices of Appeal.	
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Judges of the High Court.	
Lord Privy Seal.	Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.	
High Commissioners of Com- monwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.	Viscounts' younger Sons.	
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:	Barons' younger Sons.	
(1) Of England; (2) of Scot- land; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.	Sons of Life Peers.	
Ministers and Envoys.	Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.	
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick ii Commoners.	
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.	
Dukes' eldest Sons.	Members of the Order of Merit.	
Earls, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.	
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.	
Marquesses' eldest Sons.	Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.	
Dukes' younger Sons.	Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.	
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.	
Earls' Sons.	Companions of Honour.	
Marquesses' younger Sons.	Knights Commanders of the above Orders.	
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.	Knights Bachelor.	
All other English Bishops, accord- ing to their seniority of Con- secration.	Official Referees of The Supreme Court.	
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.	Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.	
Barons, in same order as Dukes.	Serjeants at law.	
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.	Masters in Lunacy.	
Comptroller of H.M.'s House- hold.		
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.		
Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.		

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, see pp. 296-7.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—See p. 683.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, Col. Sir Harwood Harrison, Bt., T.D., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, G. B. Finlay, M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Field-Marshal the Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, *¶* C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Edleston, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir Caspar John, G.C.B.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., C.D.; General Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Hugh Stockwell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir James Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Cecil Sugden, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Abergavenny.
Women of the Bedchamber, Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring; Miss Mary Morrison; Lady Susan Hussey (temp.).
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith; Mrs. John Dugdale.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander Richard Colville, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Anne Hawkins.
Chief Clerk, Miss Jean Taylor.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, M.V.O., B.E.M.
Clerks, Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O.; Miss J. F. Munro; Miss N. D. Mulholland; Miss W. M. Balcomb; Miss E. A. Joscelyne (Press); Miss S. F. Phillips.

Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly.
Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (Balmoral); Ralph Freeman, C.B.E. (Sandringham).

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, Philip Venning.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.
Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, A. E. Bigden, M.V.O.

Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant Secretary, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Assistant Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. C. W. Penn, O.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Clerks, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.; J. E. P. Titman, M.V.O. (State Invitation Assistant); W. G. Leaper; W. E. O. Munro; Miss M. Fisher; Miss J. Denny; Miss D. Morgan.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.; M. Coles.
Examiner of Plays (Welsh), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan).

Permanent Lord in Waiting, Lt.-Col. The Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Lord St. Oswald, M.C.; The Lord Hastings; The Lord Denham.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, Commander P. J. Row, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major J. R. Maudslay, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Privy Purse Office

Chief Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, D. Waters, M.V.O.
Accountant, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O.
Clerk, E. Smith.

Land Agent, Sandringham, Capt. William A. Fellows, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Brigadier the Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bache de Satgé, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. John Mandeville Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Frederick George Beaumont-Nesbitt, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.; Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Percy Ledger, C.B., C.B.E.; H. L. Carron Greig.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O.; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, M.C.; Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.; Brig. I. Ahmad Khan, John Scott; Capt. Sir John Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler; Major Mirisiya Jenasoma; Air Vice-Marshal Alister Murray Murdoch, C.B., C.B.E.; Brig. Sir Ivan De la Bere, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Serjeants at Arms, H. G. Pinnock, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. H. Evans, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle (vacant).

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, *V.C.*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, R. C. Mackworth-Young, M.V.O.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliott, M.V.O.

Library Assistant, Miss O. Hedley.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D., LL.D.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry.

Career of the Swans, F. T. Turk, M.V.O.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, L. Wyatt, M.B.E.,

Housekeeper (Hampton Court Palace), Miss G. Pooley.

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, R.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Rt. Rev. P. M. Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc.; Preb. A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., T.D., D.D.; Canon W. J. T. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., D.D., M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. R. French, M.C., M.A.; Ven. F. Borcham, M.A.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannerling, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Canon K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A.; Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.; Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Canon G. W. O. Addleshaw, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.; Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. P. Price, M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, T.D., M.A.; Canon C. B. Sampson, M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.; Rev. A. C. Don, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. E. W. B. Cordingley, M.B.E.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London. *Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. R. Simpson; Rev. G. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.S.A. *Organist, Choirmaster and Composer*, W. H. Gabb, M.V.O., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. (Dean of Windsor).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. H. Harris, M.A.

Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace, Norman Askew, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.; The Lord Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paediatrician, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physician, Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Extra Orthopaedic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Gynaecologist, Sir John Peel, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.), D.D.S.

Aurist, J. C. Hogg, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Physician to the Household, William Neville Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, Edward Grainger Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Extra Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Frank Juler, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Richard May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Extra Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. L. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, A. G. Davies, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Rear-Adm. The Earl Cairns, C.B. (Jan. 1, 1962).
Vice-Marshal, Dugald Malcolm, T.D.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Maj.-Gen. C. H. Colquhoun, C.B., O.B.E.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Clerks, D. Morrison; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell, M.V.O.; Miss A. A. Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss M. P. Horsfield, M.V.O.; Miss S. Wells; Mrs. E. Rogers; Miss D. M. Mason; Mrs. A. M. Hughes.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl St. Aldwyn, P.C., T.D.; Lieutenant, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, C.V.O., M.C.; Standard Bearer, Maj.-Gen. W. A. F. L. Fox-Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; Harbinger, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Major-General, Sir Charles Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Brigadiers, Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.; J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.

Colonels, The Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. Mitford-Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.; F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.; H. N. Clowes, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Lieutenant-Colonels, R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Chandos-Poic, O.B.E.; R. S. G. Perry, D.S.O.; Hon. M. G. Edwards, M.B.E.; P. T. Clifton, D.S.O.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Lord Newton; Lieutenant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, VC; Ensign, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; Exons, Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Major M. V. Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.

Deputy Master of the Household, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.

Clerk, G. H. Franklin.

Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.

Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. Lucking, M.V.O.
Palace Steward, C. Oulton.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. J. E. Findlater.
Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Edith Holmes.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Lt.-Col. John Mansel Miller, D.S.O., M.C.

Equeries, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.; Sqn.-Ldr. H. Carver (temp.); Captain P. C. Harvey (temp.).

Extra Equeries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, C.G.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ullick Francis Canning Alexander, C.G.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Capt. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Cdr. Colin Buist, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Michael Charles Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Cdr. Sir Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Vice-Admiral Peter Dawney, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Captain of the Queen's Flight); Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Major Mark Vane Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Ryrid Myddleton, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Group Capt. Peter Wooldridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.

Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H. Morgan, M.V.O., M.M.

Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.

Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee, P.C.

Hereditary Keepers:—

- Hybrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon*, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Falkland, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-Stuart, M.C.
Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.
Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunningham Graham of Gartmore, K.B.E., C.B.
Keeper of Rothesay Castle, The Marquess of Bute.
Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. W. F. R. Turner, C.B., D.S.O.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle. Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., I.L.D., F.R.S.E.
Chaplain in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., I.L.D., F.R.S.E.; Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. Sir George McLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.; Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.; Rev. H. O. Douglas, C.B.E., M.A., D.D.
Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.
Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb, C.V.O., D.D.
Historiographer, John Duncan Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., I.L.D.
Botanist (vacant).
Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.
Sculptor, Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., R.S.A. (Hon.), A.R.A. (Hon.), F.R.B.S.
Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., M.B. Ch.B., F.R.C.P.
Surgeons in Scotland, Prof. John Bruce, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.S.E.; Prof. C. F. W. Illingworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Extra Surgeons in Scotland, Prof. Sir James Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.; George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, John Marshall, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, John Crawford Shiach, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, George Proctor Middleton, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, George Brewster, M.D., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.
 Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

- Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland*, Col. the Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
Lieutenants, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.; Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.; Col. Sir John G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Ensigns, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. (Adjutant); The Lord Elphinstone; Major the Marquess of Tweeddale; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.
Brigadiers, Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.; Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O.,

- A.F.C.; Major the Earl of Home, P.C.; Maj.-Gen. Neil McMicking, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell; The Lord Bilsland, K.T., M.C.; Major Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.; The Earl of Dalkeith; Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunningham Graham, K.B.E., C.B.; Major J. M. Askew; Lt.-Col. Sir John E. Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; The Earl of Mansfield; Major A. C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D.; Col. the Lord Clydesmuir, M.B.E., T.D.
Adjutant, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nisholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.
Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.
President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Vice-President, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
Joint Secretaries, Lt.-Col. J. B. Hamilton-Meikle, D.S.O., T.D.; Major C. K. Murray, T.D.
Treasurer, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE**PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH**

- Treasurer*, Rear-Admiral C. D. Bonham-Carter C.B.
Private Secretary, J. B. V. Orr.
Equerry, Squ. Ldr. D. J. Checketts.
Extra Equeries, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Capt. J. P. Gardner, M.C., R.M.; Capt. G. F. Richmond-Brown.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., M.B.E., B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

- Lord Chamberlain*, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Comptroller, The Lord Adam Gordon, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Martin J. Gilliat, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Treasurer, Assl. Private Secretary and Equerry, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., M.C.
Equerry, Major the Hon. Francis Legh.
Press Secretary and Extra Equerry, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin.
Extra Equeries, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Seymour; Capt. Oliver P. Dawnay, C.V.O.
Equerry (Temp.), Capt. Alastair Aird.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon-Apothecary (Royal Lodge, Windsor), Richard May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.; The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarbrough.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Jean Rankin, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.; The Lady Fermoy, O.B.E.; The Lady Mary Harvey.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.; Alexandra, Lady Worsley, C.B.E.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Katharine Seymour, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Elizabeth Basset; The Lady Hyde, D.C.V.O.
Clerk Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. E. Lambert, M.V.O., R.N.
Clerk Accountant, M. Blanch.
Clerks, J. P. Kyle; Miss M. V. Dunlop; Miss J. Makins; Miss M. Hire; Miss C. Clark.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS

MARGARET

Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Roger H. Bower, K.C.B., R.B.E.

Private Secretary, Major The Hon. Francis Legh.

Ladies in Waiting, The Hon. Iris Peake, M.V.O.; Miss Fiona Myddelton.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Comptroller, Major Geoffrey H. Eastwood, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd Lloyd, M.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Lady Paynter, M.B.E.; Mrs. Cuthbert.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Lloyd; Miss Sybil Agnes Kenyon-Slaney, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. Michael Hawkins, C.V.O., M.B.E.

Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. S. C. M. Bland.

Equerry, Maj. B. Stewart-Wilson.

Extra Equerries, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. T. Stanforth, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. E. Brook.

Clerk Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. Thompson, M.V.O., R.N.

Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Cedric Holland; Miss Jean Maxwell Scott (temp.).

Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey; Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Sir Philip Hay, K.C.V.O., T.D.

Assistant Private Secretary, Major P. C. Clarke.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Davidson, C.V.O.; Lady Balfour.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, D.C.V.O.

Lady in Waiting to Princess Alexandra, The Lady Moyra Hamilton.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed until June 30, 1962.)

Dr. T. Lloyd Hughes, *Senior Administrative Medical Officer*, Liverpool Regional Hospital Board; Dr. N. L. Lloyd, C.B.E., *Chief Medical Officer*, Ministry of Supply; The Hon. W. S. Maclay, C.B., O.B.E., *Senior Medical Commissioner*, Board of Control; Dr. H. E. Seiler, *Medical Officer of Health* for Edinburgh; Dr. H. K. Snell, C.B.E., *Director of Medical Services*, Prison Commission; Dr. G. W. H. Townsend, *County Medical Officer of Health*, Buckinghamshire.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
Salaries of Household	185,000
Expenses of Household	121,800
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200
Supplementary Provision	95,000

£475,000

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. (1960).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen.

Sir Roger Bower, K.C.B., R.B.E.

Major and Resident Governor, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. (1960).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale or (England); and or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (Scotland); 3rd *azure*, a harp or, stringed *argent* (Ireland); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (England), a thistle (Scotland); a harp or, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (Ireland); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (Wales).

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1953

	Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I.....	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714	
George II.....	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727	
George III.....	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761	
George IV.....	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821	
William IV.....	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831	
Victoria.....	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838	
Edward VII.....	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902	
George V.....	May 6, 1910	June 22, 1911	
Edward VIII.....	Jan. 20, 1936		
George VI.....	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12, 1937	
Elizabeth II.....	Feb. 6, 1952	June 2, 1953	

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1962

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1962, both at home and abroad, will be Saturday, June 2. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 23.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

February 19 (1960).—Birthday of Prince Andrew.

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 23. St. George's Day (in England only). Where a building has two or more flagstaffs the Cross of St. George may be flown in addition to the Union Jack but not in a superior position.

April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.

May 24.—Commonwealth Day.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 2.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1962.

June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 11.—Remembrance Sunday, 1962.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally

to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown:

(a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1962.

Jan. 25. Conversion of St. Paul.	May 1. St. Philip and St. James.	Aug. 4. Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Feb. 2. Purification.	" 11. Ascension Day.	
" 6. Queen's Accession.	June 2. Coronation Day.	
" 24. St. Matthias.	" 2. Queen's Official Birthday.	Oct. 18. St. Luke.
Mar. 7. Ash Wednesday.	" 10. Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.	" 28. St. Simon and St. Jude.
" 25. Annunciation.	" 11. St. Barnabas.	Nov. 1. All Saints.
Apr. 21. Queen's Birthday.	" 24. St. John the Baptist.	" 11. Lord Mayor's Day.
" 25. St. Mark.	" 29. St. Peter.	" 14. Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
	July 25. St. James.	" 30. St. Andrew.
		Dec. 21. St. Thomas.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hawkehill Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcroft, D.S.O. M.V.O.; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel F. C. Hitchcock, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel E. P. O. Bovle, M.V.O.

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example.

No Fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

EARL (1)—Avon.

VISCOUNTS (3)—Amory; Boyd of Merton; Ward of Witley.

BARONS (7)—Cobbold; Fleck; Guest (Life Peerage); Hodson (Life Peerage); Marks of Broughton; Nugent; Robertson of Oakridge.

For Life Peers created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958, see p. 246.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

BARONIES (7)—Adams (cr. 1949); Braintree (cr. 1948); Dovercourt (cr. 1954); Somervell of Harrow (cr. 1954) (Life Peerage); Stopford of Fallowfield (cr. 1958)*; Weeks (cr. 1956); Winster (cr. 1942).

* Life Peerage created under Life Peerage Act, 1958.

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1962)

THE PRINCE OF WALES (Duke of Cornwall) (b. 1948).

EARLS (3): Belmore (b. 1951); Chichester (b. 1944); Kingston (b. 1943).

VISCOUNTS (2): Selby (b. 1942); Ullswater (b. 1942).

BARONS (2): Hesketh (b. 1950); Sysonby (b. 1945).

The following Peers will come of age during 1962:—

VISCOUNT: Gough (Aug. 26).

BARONS: Trefgarne (March 31); Vestey (March 19).

§ The Peerage

	Hereditary	Peersesses	Minors	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes	5	..	1	..	..	4
Archbishops .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dukes	27	..	..	..	1	27
Marquesses	38	..	..	1	..	37
Earls	203	6	3	24	9	179
Viscounts	138	1	3	15	..	129
Bishops .....	..	..	..	17	24	24
Barons	523	14	4	37	55	521
Total	934	21	11	94	91	903

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both as Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1947 Edinburgh, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., b. 1921, m. (see pp. 213 and 214).

1337 Cornwall, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, (Scottish Duke, Rothesay, 1938), K.G., b. 1948, M. (see p. 214).

1928 Gloucester, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see p. 213).

1934 Kent (2nd), Edward, Duke of Kent, G.C.V.O., b. 1935, s. 1942, m. (see p. 213).

1936 Windsor, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 213).

§ For list of Contractions used, see p. 250.



Trans.

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



- 1962 *Canterbury* (100th), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., b. 1904.
Consecrated Bishop of Durham, 1952, translated to York, 1956.
1961 *York* (93rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, P.C., D.D., b. 1908. Consecrated Bishop of Bradford, 1955

DUKES



Style, His Grace the Duke of —. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.



- Created.
18681.* Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc. Eldest Son or Heir.
18681.* *Abercorn* (4th), James Edward Hamilton (5th Brit. Marq., 1790, and 13th Scott. Earl, 1806, both *Abercorn*), b. 1904, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Hamilton, b. 1931.
1701 S. } *Argyll*, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th Scottish and 4th U.K. Duke, 1892*) b. 1903, s. 1949, m. Marquess of Lorne, b. 1937.
1703 S. (R.) *Argyll*, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.
1682 *Artholl* (10th), George Iain Murray, b. 1912, s. 1957.
Beaufort (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. (Master of the Horse).
1694 *Bedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, b. 1917, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1940.
1663 S.* *Buccleuch* (8th) & (10th) *Queensberry* (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (7th Engl. Earl, Doncaster 1662), b. 1894, s. 1935, m. Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. b. 1923.
1694 *Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1950, m. Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.
1900 *Fife* (3rd), James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie, b. 1929, s. 1959, m. Earl of Macduff, b. 1961.
1675 *Grafton* (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m. Earl of Euston, b. 1917.
1643 S.* *Hamilton* (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, Brandon, 1711) (Lord Steward), b. 1903, s. 1940, m. Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.
1694 *Leeds* (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th Scott. Visct., Dunblane), b. 1901, s. 1927, m. Sir Francis D'Arcy G.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1881.
17661.* *Leinster* (7th), Edward FitzGerald (Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland; 7th Brit. Visct., Leinster, 1747), b. 1892, s. 1922, m. Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.
1719 *Manchester* (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m. Visct. Mandeville, b. 1929.
1702 *Marlborough* (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, w. Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.
1707 S.* *Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th Brit. Earl, Graham, 1722), b. 1907, s. 1954, m. Marquess of Graham, b. 1935.
1756 *Newcastle* (under Lyme) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941, m. Capt. Henry C.F. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1892.
1483 *Norfolk* (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (Premier Duke and Earl, 13th Scott. Baron, Herries, 1489), b. 1908, s. 1917, m. (Earl Marshal). Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent b. 1883 (see p. 231) (to Dukedom); to Herries Barony, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.
1766 *Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, K.G., b. 1914, s. 1940, m. Earl Percy, b. 1953.
1716 *Portland* (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., b. 1893, s. 1943, m. Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1888.
1675 *Richmond* (9th) & *Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (9th Scott. Duke, Lennox, 1675), b. 1904, s. 1935, m. Earl of March, b. 1929.
1707 S.* *Roxburghe* (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th U.K. Earl, Innes, 1837), b. 1913, s. 1932, m. (Premier Baronet of Scotland). Marquess of Bowmont, b. 1954.
1703 *Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, b. 1919, s. 1940, m. Marquess of Granby, b. 1959.
1684 *St. Albans* (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., b. 1874, s. 1934, w. Charles A. F. de V. B., O.B.E., b. 1915.
1517 *Somerset* (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour, b. 1910, s. 1954, m. Lord Seymour, b. 1953.
1833 *Sutherland* (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, P.C., K.T. (23rd Scott. Earl, Sutherland, 1235), b. 1888, s. 1913, m. Earl of Ellesmere (see p. 226) to Scott. Earldom, Elizabeth M. Janson, b. 1921.
1814 *Wellington* (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th Irish Earl, Mornington, 1746), b. 1885, s. 1943, w. Col. Marquess Douro, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.
1874 *Westminster* (3rd), William Grosvenor, b. 1894, s. 1953. Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G., D.S.O., b. 1907.

MARQUESSSES



Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked * the "of" is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, see under "DUKES," above.



- 1915 *Aberdeen and Temair* (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th Scott. Earl, Aberdeen, 1682), b. 1879, s. 1934, w. Lord Dudley G., D.S.O., b. 1883.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eidest Son or Heir.
1876	Abergavenny (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1954, m.	Earl of Lewes, b. 1918.
1881	Ailesbury (7th), Chandos Sidney Cedric Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1904, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Saverlake, b. 1926.
1831	Ailsa (7th), Archibald David Kennedy (19th Scott. Earl, Cassillis, 1509), b. 1925, s. 1957, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
1815	Anglesey (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
1789	Bath (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1932.
1826	Bristol (6th), Victor Frederick Cochrane Hervey, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Earl Jermyn, b. 1954.
1796	Bute (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th Scott. Earl, Dumfries, 1531), b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1953.
1917	Cambridge (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m.	(None).
1812	Camden (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1910.
1815	Cholmondeley (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley, 1628), b. 1883, s. 1923, m. (Lord Great Chamberlain).	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., b. 1919.
18161.*	Conyngham (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. Baron, Minster, 1821), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924.
1791 L*	Donegall (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th Brit. Baron, Fishervick, 1790), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.	Lord Templemore, b. 1915 (see p. 244).
17891.*	Downshire (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th Brit. Earl, Hillsborough, 1772), b. 1894, s. 1918, m.	A. Robin I. H. b. 1923
1888	Dufferin & Ava (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (12th Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboy, 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945,	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., b. 1901.
18011.*	Ely (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. Baron, Loftus, 1801), b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	Guy A. G. L., b. 1899.
1801	Exeter (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905, s. 1956, m.	Lord Martin C., b. 1909.
18001.*	Headfort (6th), Thomas Geoffrey Charles Michael Taylour (4th U.K. Baron, Kenlis, 1831), b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1959.
1793	Hertford (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th Irish Baron, Conway, 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1953.
1599 S.*	Huntly (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (Premier Marquess of Scotland) (4th U.K. Baron, Meldrum, 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937, m.	Earl of Aboyne b. 1944.
1784	Lansdowne (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice (8th Irish Earl, Kerry, 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Earl of Shelburne, b. 1941.
1902	Linlithgow (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th Scott. Earl, Hopetoun 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1943.
18161.*	Londonderry (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th U.K. Earl, Vane, 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, m.	Francis C. J. Vane-Tempest, b. 1911.
1701 S.*	Lothian (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, Ker 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Ancram, b. 1945.
1917	Milford Haven (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., b. 1919, s. 1938, m. (see also p. 211).	Earl of Medina, b. 1961.
1838	Normanby (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, Mulgrave, 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	Northampton (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1912, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
18251.*	Ormonde (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, C.V.O., M.C. (6th U.K. Baron, Ormonde, 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., 1899.
1682 S.	Queensberry (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954.	Lord Gawain D., b. 1948.
1926	Reading (3rd), Michael Alfred Rufus Isaacs, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Erleigh, b. 1942.
1789	Salisbury (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, E.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. 1916.
18001.*	Sligo (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. Baron, Monteagle, 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	°Townshend (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	Tweeddale (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd U.K. Baron, Tweeddale, 1881), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	David G. M. H., b. 1921.
17891.*	Waterford (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brit. Baron, Tyrone, 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1958.
1936	Willingdon (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1552	Winchester (16th), Henry William Montagu Paulet (Premier Marquess of England), b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Richard C. P., b. 1905
1892	Zetland (3rd), Lawrence Aldred Mervyn Dundas. (5th U.K. Earl of Zetland, 1838, 6th Brit. Baron Dundas, 1794), b. 1908, s. 1961, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1937.

EARLS

Style (see also note, p. 252). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked ° the "o" is not used.



- Created. Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc. Eldest Son or Heir.
- 1039s. (R.) Airlie (11th), David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m.
- 1696 Albemarle (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
1882, s. 1942, m.
- 1952 Alexander of Tunis (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, Lord Rideau, b. 1935.
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.M.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal,
Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, b. 1891, m.
- 1826 Amherst (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1927. Hon. Humphrey W. A., b.
1903.
- 1892 Ancaster (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Eresby,
T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m. b. 1936.
- 1789 I. Annesley (9th), Robert Annesley, b. 1900, s. 1957, m. Viscount Glerawly, b. 1924.
- 1785 I. Antrim (8th), Randal John Somerled McJonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m. Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
- 1762 I.* Arran (8th), Arthur Strange Kattendyke David Archibald Gore (4th Viscount Sudley, b. 1938.
U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884), b. 1910, s. 1958, m.
- 1955 Attlee (1st), Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., b. Viscount Prestwood, b.
1883, m. 1928.
- 1961 Avon (1st), (Robert) Anthony Eden, K.G., P.C., M.C., b. 1897. Viscount Eden, b. 1930.
- 1714 Aylesford (11th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley, b. 1918, s. 1958, m. Lord Guernsey, b. 1947.
- 1937 Baldwin of Bewdley (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, b. 1904, s. Viscount Corvedale, b. 1938.
1958, m.
- 1922 Bailou (3rd), Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m. Viscount Traprain, b. 1924.
- 1800 I. Bandon (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B.,
D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m. b. 1904 (Twin).
- 1772 Bathurst (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m. Lord Apsley, b. 1961.
- 1919 Beatty (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936, m. Viscount Borodale, b. 1946.
- 1815 Beauchamp (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m. Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1916.
- 1797 I. Belmore (8th), John Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1951, s. 1960, M. Sir Henry C. L.-C., M.C., b.
1887.
- 1739 I. Bessborough (2nd), Frederick Edward Neufilze Ponsonby, (10th Hon. Bertie B. P., b. 1885
1937*) Irish Earl Bessborough, b. 1913, s. 1956, m. (to Irish Earldom only).
- 1922 Birkenhead (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., b. 1907, Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
s. 1930, m.
- 1815 Bradford (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., b. 1911, Viscount Newport, b. 1947.
s. 1957, m.
- 1677 S. Breadalbane and Holland (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, b. Lord Cardross, b. 1930.
1919, s. 1959, m.
- 1469 S. Buchan (16th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine (7th U.K. Baron Erskine, b. 1899, s. (to Barony), 1957 (to Earldom) 1960, m.
- 1746 Buckinghamshire (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1905, Arthur E. O. Hobart-Hamp-
s. 1930, den, b. 1893.
- 1800 Cadogan (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. Viscount Chesea, b. 1937.
1933, m.
- 1878 Cairns (5th), David Charles Cairns, C.B., b. 1909, s. 1946, m. Viscount Garmoye, b. 1939.
- 1543 S. (R.) Caithness (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. Lord Berriedale, b. 1948.
1947, m.
- 1800 I. Caledon (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898, Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A.,
D.S.O., b. 1888.
- 1661 Carlisle (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, Viscount Morpeth, M.C., b.
m. 1923.
- 1793 Carnarvon (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923. Lord Porchester, b. 1924.
- 1748 I.* Carrick (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1953.
U.K. Baron, Butler, 1912), b. 1931, s. 1957, m.
- 1800 I. Castle Stewart (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1880, s. 1921, m. Viscount Stuart, b. 1928.
- 1814 Cathcart (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1919, s. 1927, m. Lord Greenock, b. 1952.
- 1647 I. Cavan (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., b. 1911, s. Oliver F. W. L., b. 1895.
1950, m.
- 1827 Cawdor (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., b. 1900, s. Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932.
1914.
- 1801 Chichester (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. 1944, s. 1944, M. Anthony G. P., b. 1911.
- 1803 I.* Clancarty (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench Hon. Greville S. R. Le
(4th U.K. Visc. Clancarty, 1823), b. 1891, s. 1929, m. P. T., b. 1902.
- 1776 I.* Clanwilliam (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert
Baron Clanwilliam, 1828), b. 1914, s. 1953, m. Meade - Featherstonhaugh,
G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., b.
1875.
- 1776 Clarendon (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, b. 1933, Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1916.
s. 1955.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1620 I.*	Cork & Orrery (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th Irish Earl and 8th. Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1873, s. 1934, m.	Maj. Patrick R. B., b. 1910.
1850	Cottingham (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, b. 1907, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Crowhurst, b. 1918.
1762 I.*	Courtoun (8th), James Montagu Burgoyne Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th Brit. Baron, Saltersford, 1796), b. 1908, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1951.
1697	Covenry (11th), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. 1940, m.	Viscount Deerhurst, b. 1957.
1857	Cowley (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Dangan, B.E.M., b. 1921.
1832	Cranbrook (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1933.
1801	Craven (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, b. 1917, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Uffington, b. 1957.
1398 S.*	Crawford (28th) and Balcarres (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan, 1826), b. 1900, s. 1940, m.	Lord Balmiel, b. 1927.
1901	Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E., b. 1918, s. 1951.	Viscount Errington, b. 1946.
1633 S.*	Dalhousie (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay 1875), b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1948.
1725 I.*	Darnley (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (10th English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, 1608), b. 1915, s. 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. B., b. 1941.
1712	Dartmouth (8th), Humphry Legge, C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1888, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1921.
1761	De La Warr (9th), Herbraud Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921.
1623	Denbigh (10th) and Desmond (6th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th Irish Earl, Desmond, 1622), b. 1912, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1943.
1485	Derby (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard S., M.P., b. 1920.
1553	Devon (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.	Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
1800 I.*	Donoughmore (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. Visct. Hutchinson, 1821), b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Viscount Suirddac, b. 1927.
1661 I.*	Drogheda (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, O.B.E. (2nd U.K. Baron, Moore 1954), b. 1910, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1937.
1837	Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, b. 1917, s. 1952, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1941.
1860	Dudley (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., F.D., b. 1894, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Ednam, b. 1920.
1660 S.*	Dundee (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, P.C. (1st U.K. Baron, Glassary, 1954), b. 1902, s. 1924 (claim admitted. 1953), m. (Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland).	Lord Scrymgeour, b. 1949.
1669 S.(R.)	Dundonald (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1961.
1686 S.*	Dunmore (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, J.P., D.S.O., M.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dunmore, 1831), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1939.
1822 I.	Dunraven and Mouni Earl (6th), Richard Southwell Windham Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, s. 1952, m.	Viscount Adare, b. 1939.
1833	Durham (5th), John Frederick Lambton, b. 1834, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Lambton, M.P., b. 1922.
1837	Effingham (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John A. F. C. H., b. 1907.
1507 S. }	Elginton (17th) & (8th) Winton (1600), Archibald William Alexander	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1939.
1859* }	Montgomerie (5th U.K. Earl Winton, 1850), b. 1914, s. 1945, m.	
1733 I.*	Egmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland, 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Perceval, b. 1931.
1821	Elton (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1926, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1937.
1633 S.*	Elgin (10th) & Kincardine (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, Elgin, 1849), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1921.
1846	Ellesmere (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Cyril R. E., b. 1905.
1789 I.*	Enniskillen (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	David L. C., b. 1918.
1781 I.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.	David G. C., b. 1914.
1661	Essex (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Malden, T.D., b. 1906.
1711	Ferrers (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1952.
1868	Feversham (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th U.K. Baron Feversham, 1826), b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony, Charles A. P. Duncombe-Anderson, b. 1945.
1628 I.*	Fingall (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony of Killeen, Lord Dunsany (see p. 237).

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1746*	<i>Fitzwilliam</i> (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, <i>Fitzwilliam</i> , 1716), b. 1904, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1789	<i>Fortescue</i> (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., b. 1893, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1922.
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1952.
1823 S.*	<i>Galloway</i> (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, <i>Stewart of Garlies</i> , 1706), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
1703 S.*	<i>Glasgow</i> (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Fairlie</i> , 1897), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Rear-Adm. Viscount Kelburn D.S.C., b. 1910.
1806 I.*	<i>Gosford</i> (6th), Archibald Alexander John Stanley Acheson, O.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Worthingham</i> , 1835), b. 1911, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1942.
1945	<i>Gowrie</i> (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron <i>Ruthven of Gowrie</i> , 1919), b. 1939, s. 1955.	Hon. Malise W. M. K. H-R, b. 1942.
1684 I.*	<i>Granard</i> (5th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U. K. Baron, <i>Granard</i> , 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
1833	* <i>Granville</i> (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lord Leveson, b. 1959.
1806	<i>Grey</i> (5th), Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, w.	Richard F. G. C. G., b. 1939.
1752	<i>Guilford</i> (6th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John M.W.N., b. 1903.
1619 S.(R.)	<i>Haddington</i> (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1947.
1919	<i>Haig</i> (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Dawick, b. 1961.
1944	<i>Halifax</i> (2nd), Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood (4th U.K. Viscount, <i>Halifax</i> , 1866), b. 1912, s. 1959, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1944.
1898	<i>Halsbury</i> (3rd), John Anthony Harding Giffard, b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
1754	<i>Hardwicke</i> (6th), Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
1812	<i>Harcwood</i> (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 213).	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1742	<i>Harrington</i> (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1809	<i>Harrowby</i> (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1922.
1604 S.*	<i>Home</i> (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Douglas</i> , 1875), b. 1903, s. 1951, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1943.
1821	<i>Howe</i> (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., b. 1923.
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> (15th), Francis John Clarence Westena Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	David F. G. H., b. 1909.
1885	<i>Jeddesleigh</i> (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
1756	<i>Ilchester</i> (7th), Edward Henry Charles James Fox-Strangways, b. 1905, s. 1959, m.	Walter A. F.-S., b. 1887.
1929	<i>Inchcape</i> (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1919	<i>Iveagh</i> (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Elveden, b. 1937.
1925	<i>Jellicoe</i> (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1697	<i>Jersey</i> (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., <i>Grandison</i> , 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1822 I.	<i>Kimorey</i> (5th), Francis Jack Richard Patrick Needham, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Newry and Mourne, b. 1942.
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1951.
1768 I.	<i>Kingston</i> (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, m.	Capt. R. D. King-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1931.
1633 S.*	<i>Kinnoull</i> (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, <i>Hay of Pedwardine</i> , 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938, m.	George V. Hay-Drummond b. 1910.
1677 S.*	<i>Kintore</i> (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Kintore</i> , 1838, 12th Scott. Baron Falconer, 1647), b. 1879, s. 1930, m.	To Earldom, Sydney, Viscountess Stonehaven, b. 1874; to U.K. Baronry, None; to Scott. Baronry, Cyril Falconer-Stewart, M.C., b. 1884.
1914	* <i>Kitchener of Khartoum</i> (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.	Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.
1756 I.	<i>Lanesborough</i> (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1950.	Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913.
1624 S.	<i>Lauderdale</i> (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, b. 1904, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Patrick F. M., M.P., b. 1911.
1837	<i>Leicester</i> (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908, s. 1949, m.	Anthony L. C., b. 1909.
1641 S.	<i>Leven</i> (14th) & (13th) <i>Melville</i> (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1954.
1831	<i>Lichfield</i> (5th), Thomas Patrick John Anson, b. 1939, s. 1960.	Hon. Rupert A., b. 1889.
1803 I.*	<i>Limerick</i> (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, C.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Foxford</i> , 1815), b. 1888, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930.
1633 S.	<i>Lindsay</i> (14th), William Tucker Lindsay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.

Created.	Title Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1626	Lindsey (13th) and Abington (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Richard H. R. B., b. 1931.
17761.	Lisburne (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1890, w.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1918.
18221.*	Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907.
1905	Liverpool (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1941, m.	Hon Robert F., b. 1887.
1945	Lloyd George of Dwyfor (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, b. 1839, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Gwynnedd, b. 1924.
17851.*	Longford (7th), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C. (9th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821; 1st U.K. Baron Pakenham, 1945), b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1933.
1807	Lonsdale (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.	Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.
1838	Lovelace (5th), Peter Malcolm King (11th British Baron King, 1725), b. 1905, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Ockham, b. 1951.
17951.*	Lucan (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1898, s. 1949, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1934.
1880	Lytton (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th English Baron, Wentworth, 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.
1721	Macclesfield (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1883, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1911.
1800	Malmesbury (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1945.
1776 &	1792 Mansfield and Mansfield (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scott. Visct., Stormont, 1621), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Stormont, b. 1930.
1404 s.	Mar (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (Premier Earl of Scotland) b. 1891, s. 1932.	Master of Mar, b. 1911.
1565 s.(R.)	Mar (13th) & (14th) Kellie (1616), John Francis Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
17851.	Mayo (6th), Ulick Henry Bourke, b. 1890, s. 1939, m.	Terence P. L. B., b. 1929.
16271.*	Meath (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
17661.	Mexborough (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
1920	Midleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount, Midleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy. W. J. H. B., O.B.E., b. 1874.
1813	Minto (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., b. 1928.
1562 s.*	Moray (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1928.
1815	Morley (5th), Montagu Brownlow Parker, b. 1878, s. 1951.	John St. A. P., b. 1923.
1458 J.	Morion (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1881.
1947	Mountbatten of Burma (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.R., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, w. (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen), Admiral of the Fleet. (See also p. 211.)	Baroness Brabourne, b. 1934 (see pp. 211 and 235).
1789	Mount Edgumbe (6th), Kenelm William Edward Edgumbe, T.D., b. 1873, s. 1944, m.	Edward P. E., b. 1903.
1831	Munster (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1928, m.	Edward C. FitzG., b. 1899.
1805	Nelson (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1894, s. 1957.	Hon. Charles S. J. H. N., b. 1896.
1827 L.	Norbury (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955.	
18061.*	Normanton (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (3rd U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Somerton, b. 1945.
1647 s.(R.)	Northeske (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.	John Douglas C., b. 1895.
1801	Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
1925	Oxford & Asquith (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, C.M.G., b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith of Moxley, b. 1952.
1929	Peel (2nd), A.thur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. Viscount Peel, 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1551	Pembroke (16th) & (13th) Montgomery (1605), Sidney Charles Herbert C.V.O., b. 1906, s. 1960, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1939.
1605 s.(R.)	Perth (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	Plymouth (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
17851.	Portarlington (7th), George Lionel Yuill Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Lionel J. C. S. D., b. 1940.
1743	Portsmouth (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lymington, b. 1923.
1706	Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1804	Powis (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1765	Radnor (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 I.*	Ranfurly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Capt. John N. K., R.N., b. 1890.
1771 I.	Roden (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1938.
1801	Romney (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.
1703 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (and U.K. Earl of Midlothian, 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Lord Loughborough, b. 1958.
1457 S.	Roths (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	^c Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	^c St. Aldwyn (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	St. Germans (9th), Nicholas Richard Michael Eliot, b. 1914, s. 1960, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1941.
1660	Sandwich (9th), George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Hinchbrook, M.P., b. 1906.
1690	Scarborough (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (12th Irish Visct., Lamsley, 1628), b. 1896, s. 1945, m. (Lord Chamberlain).	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 I.*	Sefton (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron, Sefton, 1831), b. 1888, s. 1930, w.	(None.)
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, w.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S. (R.)	Selkirk (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Lord Malcolm D.-H., O.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1909.
1672	Shaftesbury (10th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1938, s. 1961.	Hon. John P. H. M. A.-C., b. 1915.
1756 I.*	Shannon (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th Brit. Bn. Carleton, 1786), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1924.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & Waterford (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot, 1784), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1880	^c Sondes (4th), George Henry Miles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, m.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Southesk (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balinhard, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 212 and 223).
1765	^c Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Althorp, M.V.O., b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Slair (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th U.K. Baron, Oxenford, 1841), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., b. 1906.
1628	Stamford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1718	^c Stanhope (7th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th Earl of Chesterfield, 1628) (7th U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, 1717), b. 1880, s. (10 Earldom of Stanhope), 1905 (10 Earldom of Chesterfield), 1952, w.	None to Earldoms. To Viscountcy, Earl of Harrington, b. 1922, (see p. 227).
1821	Stradbroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	Strafford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
1937	Strathmore (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne 1606), b. 1918, s. 1949, m.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1928.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) Berkshire (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1955	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Lord Masham, b. 1937.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.
1822	^c Temple of Stowe (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1909, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Ronald T.-G.-L., b. 1910.
1815	Verulam (6th), John Grimston (10th Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 15th Scott. Baron, Forrester, 1633), b. 1912, s. 1960, m.	Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, b. 1951.
1719	^c Waldegrave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Caewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & ^c Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (8th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1943.
1621 I.	Westmeath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1923.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharcliffe (4th) Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953.	Ralph Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b. 1897.
1733 I.	Wicklow (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1801	Willon (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927.	Lord Ebury, b. 1931 (see p. 237).
1628	Windhelsea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1935, s. 1950.	Hon. Robin H. F.-H., b. 1939.
17661.*	Winterton (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st U. K. Baron, Turnour, 1952), b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	(To Earldom), Robert C. T., b. 1915.
1956	Woolton (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Viscount Walberton, b. 1921.
1837	Yarborough (6th), Marcus Herbert Pelham, b. 1893, s. 1948, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1920.
1922	Ypres (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambart French, b. 1921, s. 1958, m.	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. F., D.S.O., b. 1883.

VISCOUNTS

	Style (see note, p. 252), The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord.	
	The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.	
1945	Addison (2nd), Christopher Addison, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Michael A. b. 1914.
1946	Alanbrooke (1st), Alan Francis Brooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Field Marshal, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Thomas B., b. 1920.
1950	Alexander of Hillsborough (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1919	Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1931.
1911	Allendale (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, b. 1922, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Wentworth P. I. B., b. 1948.
1960	Amory (1st), Derick Heathcoat Amory, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1899.	(None.)
1641 S.	Arbuthnott (15th) Robert Keith Arbuthnott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1897, s. 1960, m.	Master of Arbuthnott, D.S.C., b. 1924.
1751 L.	Ashbrook (10th), Desmond Liowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
1917	Astor (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1907, s. 1952, m.	Hon. William W. A., b. 1951.
1781 L.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
1720 1.*	Barrington (11th), Patrick William Daines Barrington (5th U.K. Baron Shuttle, 1880), b. 1908, s. 1960.	Hon. Rupert E. S. B., D.S.O., b. 1877.
1925	Bearsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., b. 1911.
1935	Bledisloe (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., b. 1899, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Christopher H. L. B., b. 1934.
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889.
1960	Boyd of Merton (1st), Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, P.C., C.H., b. 1904, m.	Hon. Simon D. R. N., L.-B., b. 1939.
1717 1.*	Boyne (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, Brancepeth, 1866), b. 1931, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Richard H.-R., D.S.O., b. 1909.
1929	Brentford (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, b. 1902, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933.
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., b. 1898.
1868	Bridport (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th Duke of Brontë in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1911, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Alexander N. H., b. 1948.
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, m.	Hon. John W. B., b. 1922.
1947	Bruce of Melbourne (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., F.R.S., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
1939	Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Piers J. H. L., b. 1917.
1941	Canrose (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1954.	Hon. Michael B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911.
1954	Chandos (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Anthony A. L., b. 1920.
1916	Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Niall G. C., b. 1908.
1665 L.	Charlemont (9th) Charles Edward St. George Caulfeild (13th Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont, 1620), b. 1887, s. 1949, m.	Harry F. St. G. C., b. 1881.
1921	Chelmsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, b. 1903, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1931.
1717 1.	Chetwynd (9th), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, T.D., b. 1904, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Adam C., b. 1935.
1911	Chilston (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, b. 1910, s. 1947.	Alastair G. A.-D., b. 1946.
1902	Churchill (2nd), Victor Alexander Spencer, b. 1890, s. 1931, w.	Hon. Victor G. S., b. 1934.
1781 1.*	Ciſden (7th) Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th Brit. Baron, Mentlip 1791), b. 1893, s. 1930.	Major Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., b. 1887.
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lyttelton, G.C.M.G. (7th Irish Baron, Westcote 1618), b. 1909, s. 1949, m. (Governor-General of New Zealand).	Hon. John W. L., b. 1943.

Created.	Title Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), b. 1933, s. 1945, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1959.
1827	Combermere (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Michael S.-C., b. 1929.
1917	Cowdray (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, Cowdray, 1910), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Michael P., b. 1911.
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Janric C., b. 1944.
1956	Crookshank (1st), Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, P.C., C.H., b. 1893.	(None.)
1886	Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932, m.	(None.)
1946	Cunningham of Hyndhope (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1937	Davidson (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Hon. John A. D., b. 1928.
1956	De L'Isle (1st), William Philip Sidney, V.C., P.C. G.C.M.G., (6th Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, 1835), b. 1909, m. (Governor-General of Australia).	Hon. Philip S., b. 1945.
1776 I.	De Vespi (6th), John Eustace Vesey (7th Irish Baron, Kuapton, 1750), b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Thomas E. V., b. 1955.
1917	Devonport (2nd), Gerald Chester Keatley, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Terence K., b. 1944.
1822 I.	Dillon (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, b. 1911, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1945.
1785 I.	Duneraile (2nd), Richard St. John St. Leger, b. 1923, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Richard A. St. L., b. 1946.
1680 I.*	Downe (10th), Richard Dawney, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dawney, 1897), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	Hon. John C. G. D., b. 1935.
1959	Dunrossil (2nd), John William Morrison, b. 1926, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Andrew W. R. M., b. 1953.
1911	Elbank (3rd), Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th Scott. Bn. Elbank, 1643), b. 1879, s. 1951, w.	(To Barony), James A. P. C. Erskine-Murray, b. 1902.
1897	Esher (3rd), Oliver Sylvain Balfour Brett, G.B.E., b. 1881, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1913.
1816	Exmouth (9th), Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, b. 1908, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Paul P., b. 1940.
1620 S.	Falkland (14th), Lucius Henry Charles Plantagenet Cary, b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1935.
1720	Falmouth (8th), Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m.	Hon. George H. S., b. 1919.
1921	FitzAlan of Derwent (2nd), Henry Edmund Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1947.	(None.)
1918	Furness (2nd), William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940.	(None.)
1720 I.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage, 1790), b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932.
1727 I.*	Galway (10th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton, 1887), b. 1929, s. 1943, m.	William A. Monckton, b. 1894.
1478 I.*	Gormanston (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; 5th U.K. Baron, Gormanston, 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940.	Hon. Robert Shau-Preston, b. 1915.
1816 I.	Gort (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1946, m.	Colin L. P. V., b. 1915.
1900	Goschen (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1849	Gough (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 1941, s. 1951, m.	Guy V. H. G., b. 1887.
1937	Greenwood (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., b. 1923.
1929	Hailsham (2nd), Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., Q.C., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas M. H., b. 1945.
1946	Hall (1st), George Henry Hall, P.C., b. 1881, w.	Hon. W. G. Leonard H., b. 1913.
1821	Hambleton (4th), William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948, m.	Hon. William H. S., b. 1955.
1884	Hampden (1st), Thomas Henry Brand, C.M.G. (26th Eng. Baron, Dacre, 1307), b. 1900, s. 1958, m.	Hon. David F. B., b. 1902.
1936	Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936, m.	Hon. David P., b. 1945.
1791 I.	Harborton (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, b. 1908, s. 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. P., b. 1910.
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, w.	(None.)
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929.
1792 I.	Hawarden (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, b. 1926, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Robert, C. W. L., M., b. 1961.
1960	Head (1st), Antony Henry Head, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Richard A. H., b. 1937.
1550	Hereford (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), b. 1932, s. 1952.	Rodney de B. D., b. 1903.
1940	Hewart (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, b. 1896, s. 1943.	(None.)
1842	Hill (7th), Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 1904, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Antony R. C-H., b. 1931.
1796	Hood (6th), Samuel Hood, K.C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1910, s. 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1952	Hudson (2nd), Robert William Hudson, b. 1924, s. 1957, m.	(None.)
1948	Hynley (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1956	Ingleby (1st), Osbert Peake, P.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Martin P., b. 1926.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1045	Kemsley (1st), (James) Gomer Berry, G.B.E., <i>n.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lionel B., <i>b.</i> 1909.
1954	Kilmuir (1st), David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1900 (Lord Chancellor), <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1911	Knollys (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David F. D. K., <i>b.</i> 1931
1895	Knusford (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian H.-H., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1945	Lambert (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George L., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1954	Leathers (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fredk. A. L., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1922	Leverhulme (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1781 I.	Lifford (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	[1949. Hon. Edward J. W. H., <i>b.</i>
1921	Long (3rd), (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Richard L., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1957	Mackintosh of Halifax (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John M., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1955	Malvern (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John G. H., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1945	Marchwood (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E. <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David G. S. P., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1942	Margesson (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. M., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1660 1.*	Massereene (13th) & (6th) Ferrard (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington (6th U.K. Baron, Oriel, 1821), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John D.C.W.M. S., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1939	Maugham (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1802	McIlvrie (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Duudias, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1935.	Robert D., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1916	Mersey (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Master of Nairne, <i>b.</i> 1934.
1716 I.	Molesworth (11th), Richard Gosset Molesworth, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert B. K., M., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1801.*	Monck (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck, O.B.E., (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck, 1856), <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles S. M., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1957	Monckton of Brechley (1st), Walter Turner Monckton, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Brig Hon. Gilbert W. R. M., O.B.E. M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1935	Monsell (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Graham E.-M., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1946	Montgomery of Alamein (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Field Marshal, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>w.</i>	Hon. David M., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1550 I.*	Mounsgaret (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, Mountgarret, 1911), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard H. B., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1952	Norwich (2nd), John Julius Cooper, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1938	Nuffield (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., C.H., H.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1946	Portal of Hungerford (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron Portal of Hungerford, 1945), Marshal of the Royal Air Force, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rosemary Ann P., <i>b.</i> 1923 (to Barony only).
1873	Portman (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Edward H. B. P., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1743 I.*	Powerscourt (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, Powerscourt, 1885), <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mervyn W., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1900	Ridley (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Matthew W. R., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1960	Rochdale (1st), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, Rochdale, 1913), <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. St. John K., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1919	Rothermere (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1940.	Hon. Vere H., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1937	Runciman of Doxford (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd, U.K. Baron, Runciman, 1933), <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Walter G. R., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1918	St. Davids (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Colwyn P., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1801	St. Vincent (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward R. J. J., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1937	Samuel (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Edwin H. S., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1898.
1911	Scarsdale (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, Scarsdale, 1761), <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Francis J. N. C., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1905	Selby (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, <i>b.</i> 1942, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>M.</i>	Hon. James E. H. G. G., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1805	Sidmouth (6.h), Raymond Anthony Addington, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John T. A., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1940	Simon (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jan D. S., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1954	Simonds (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C. <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal).	(None.)
1960	Slim (1st), William Joseph Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Maj. Hon. John S., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1954	Soubury (1st) Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>w.</i>	Hon. J. Herwald R., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1776 I.	Southwell (7th), Piers Anthony Joseph Southwell, <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard A. P. S., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1942	Stansgate (2nd) Anthony Nell Wedgwood Benn, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stephen M. W. B., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1938	Stonehaven (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael B., <i>b.</i> 1939.
1959	Stuart of Findhorn (1st), James Gray Stuart, P.C., C.H., M.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David R. M. S., <i>b.</i> 1924.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
18061.	Templetown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U. b. 1917.
1957	Tenby (1st), Gwilym Lloyd George, P.C., T.D., b. 1894, m.	Hon. David L. G., b. 1922.
1952	Thurso (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922. [1943.]
1721	Torrington (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, D.C.M., b. 1876, s. 1944.	Timothy H. St. G. B., v.
1936	Trenchard (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	Ullswater (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949, f.	Hon. Arthur J. B. L., b. 1888.
1621 I.	Valentia (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1951 (claim established, 1959), m.	Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.
1960	Ward of Witley (1st), George Reginald Ward, P.C., b. 1907.	Hon. Anthony G. H. W., b. 1943.
1952	Waverley (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, b. 1911, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.
1938	Weir (2nd), (James) Kenneth Weir, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William K. J. W., b. 1933.
1918	Wimborne (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1903, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1939.
1923	Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George Y., b. 1931.

BISHOPS



Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit; of the others, except †Sodor and Man, sit by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].



Appld.		Entd. Lords
1961	*London (114th), Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1956 and 1961	1961
1956	*Durham (80th), Maurice Henry Harland, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1942, trans. 1947 and 1956	1954
1961	*Winchester (93rd), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951, trans. 1961	1958
1960	Bath & Wells (73rd), Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1955, trans. 1960	(10)
1953	Birmingham (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., b. 1897, cons. 1941, trans. 1953	1958
1960	Blackburn (4th), Charles Robert Claxton, D.D., b. 1903, cons. 1946, trans. 1960	(11)
1961	Bradford (4th), Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A., b. 1900, cons. 1954, trans. 1961	(14)
1958	Bristol (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1959	(4)
1946	Carlisle (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1946	1953
	Chelmsford (vacant)	
1955	Chester (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1950, trans. 1955	1960
1958	Chichester (98th) Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949, trans. 1958	1955
1956	Coventry (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1947, trans. 1956	1961
1959	Derby (3rd), Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947, trans. 1959	(7)
1956	Ely (64th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1931, trans. 1941 and 1956	1949
1949	Exeter (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1949	1955
1954	Gloucester (35th), Wilfrid Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1942, trans. 1954	1950
1961	Guildford (5th), George Edmund Reindorp, D.D., b. 1911, cons. 1961	(13)
1961	Hereford (102nd), Mark Allin Hodson, B.A., b. 1907, cons. 1956, trans. 1961	(15)
1953	Leicester (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953	1959
1953	Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1953	1959
1956	Lincoln (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1952, trans. 1956	(1)
1941	Liverpool (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1944	1953
1947	Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947	1955
1957	Newcastle (8th), Hugh Ernest Ashdown, D.D., b. 1904, cons. 1957	(2)
1959	Norwich (68th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1959	1956
1955	Oxford (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955	1961
	Peterborough (vacant)	
1960	Portsmouth (5th), John Henry Lawrence Phillips, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1960	(9)
1959	Ripon (9th), John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1959	(6)
1960	Rochester (104th), Richard David Say, D.D., b. 1914, cons. 1960	(12)
1950	St. Albans (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1942, trans. 1950	1956
1954	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (5th), Arthur Harold Morris, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1949, trans. 1954	1959
1949	Salisbury (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1892, cons. 1937, trans. 1942 and 1949	1949
1939	Sheffield (2nd), Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., b. 1890, cons. 1939	1944
1954	†Sodor & Man (75th), Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1936, trans. 1954	
1959	Southwark (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., b. 1913, cons. 1959	(5)
1941	Southwell (5th), Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1941	1949
1959	Truro (10th), John Maurice Key, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1947, trans. 1959	(8)
1958	Wakefield (7th), John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1958	(3)
1955	Worcester (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1955	1960



Created.

1911

Style (see note, p. 252). The Right Hon. the Lord ———.

Addressed as, My Lord.



Eldest Son or Heir.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	<i>Aberconway</i> (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1953 <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry C. McL., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1873	<i>Aberdare</i> (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alastair J. L. B., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1835	<i>Abinger</i> (8th), James Richard Scarlett, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. S., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1869	<i>Acton</i> (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1887	<i>Addington</i> (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1915.	Hon. Raymond H., <i>b.</i> 1884.
1955	<i>Adrian</i> (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard H. A., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Carol A. F., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1895.
1907	<i>Airedale</i> (4th) Oliver James Vandeaur Kitson, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1896	<i>Aldenham</i> (4th) and (2nd) <i>Hunsdon of Hunsdon</i> (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1935 and 1939, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Antony G., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1902	<i>Allerton</i> (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward L. J., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1945	<i>Altrincham</i> (2nd), John Edward Poynder Grigg, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony D.U.D. G., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1929	<i>Alvingham</i> (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburch, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert R. G., Y., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William C., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1881	<i>Amphill</i> (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey R., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1929	<i>Amulree</i> (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1942.	(None.)
1947	<i>Amwell</i> (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederick M., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1863	<i>Annaly</i> (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Luke R. W., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1949	<i>Archibald</i> (1st), George Archibald, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>w.</i>	Hon. George Christopher A., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward B. G. G., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. H., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1892	<i>Ascombe</i> (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry E. C., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas J. A., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1900	<i>Ashtown</i> (4th), Robert Power Trench, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dudley T., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1956	<i>Astor of Hever</i> (1st), John Jacob Astor, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gavin A., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1796	<i>Auckland</i> (9th), Ian George Eden (9th Brit. Baron, Auckland), <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ronald J. E., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1793*	<i>Audley</i> (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tucket-Jesson, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1942.	Hon. Mrs. Rosina L. V. Macnamee, <i>b.</i> 1911.
1900	<i>Ayrebury</i> (3rd), John Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Eric R. L., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1781	<i>Aylmer</i> (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Kenneth A. A., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1929	<i>Baden-Powell</i> (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert C. B.-P., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1780	<i>Bagot</i> (7th), Harvey Eric Bagot, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Reginald W. B., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1953	<i>Baillieu</i> (1st), Clive Latham Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William L. B., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1607	<i>s. (R.) Balfour of Burleigh</i> (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Master of Burleigh, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1945	<i>Balfour of Inchrye</i> (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian B., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1921	<i>Banbury of Southam</i> (2nd), Charles William Banbury, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles W. B., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1698	<i>Barnard</i> (10th), Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Harry J. N. V., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1922	<i>Bainby</i> (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1887	<i>Basing</i> (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Slater-Booth, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	George L. S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1917	<i>Beaverbrook</i> (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>w.</i>	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell A., D.S.O., D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1647	<i>Belhaven & Stenton</i> (13th), Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Master of Belhaven, <i>b.</i> 1953.
1848	<i>Bellw</i> (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1856	<i>Belper</i> (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard H. S., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1938	<i>Belstead</i> (2nd), John Julian Ganzoni, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1922	<i>Bethell</i> (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Guy B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1946	<i>Beveridge</i> (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1938	<i>Bicester</i> (2nd), Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Angus E. V. S., <i>b.</i> 1932.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert M. C. B., <i>b.</i> 1931. (None.)
1950	<i>Bilsland</i> (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mark W. O. B., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1938	<i>Birdwood</i> (2nd), Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael B., <i>b.</i> 1929. Hon. Keith M., D.P.C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1958	<i>Birkett</i> (1st), (William) Norman Birkett, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1935	<i>Blackjora</i> (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard O.-P., <i>b.</i> 1929. Hon. George S. B., <i>b.</i> 1922. Gerald H. B. L., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1897. (None.)
1907	<i>Blyth</i> (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek C. M.-B., C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1797	<i>Bolton</i> (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Norton K., <i>b.</i> 1947. Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1940. (None.)
1922	<i>Borwick</i> (4th), James Hugh Myles Borwick, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. B., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1761	<i>Boston</i> (8th), Cecil Eustace Irby, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1958.	Hon. Robin N., <i>b.</i> 1932. Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., <i>b.</i> 1941. (None.)
1949	<i>Boyd-Orr</i> (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas E. B. <i>b.</i> 1927.
1942	<i>Brabazon of Tara</i> (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter H. B., <i>b.</i> 1938. Charles R. G. N.-C., <i>b.</i> 1952. Hon. Michael J. B., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1880	<i>Brabourne</i> (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander D., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1925	<i>Bradbury</i> (2nd), John Bradbury, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward C., <i>b.</i> 1936. Hon. John R. W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1946	<i>Brana</i> (1st), Robert Henry Brand, G.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Philip B., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1938	<i>Brassey of Apethorpe</i> (2nd), Bernard Thomas Brassey, M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander G. D. L., <i>b.</i> 1958. Hon. William E. H. L., <i>b.</i> 1920. Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1788	<i>Braybrooke</i> (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. C., <i>b.</i> 1938. (None.)
1529	<i>Braye</i> (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R. M., <i>b.</i> 1946. Hon. Sherman S., <i>b.</i> 1913. Hon. Ralfé Evans-Freke, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1958	<i>Brecon</i> (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1957	<i>Bridges</i> (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. A. N., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1945	<i>Broadbridge</i> (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rupert F. J. C., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1933	<i>Brocket</i> (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nail Nail-Cain, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roland T. J. H., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1860	<i>Brougham and Vaux</i> (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Innes G. C., <i>b.</i> 1950. Hon. John F. C., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1945	<i>Broughshane</i> (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ernie D. L. C., <i>b.</i> 1917. Hon. Nicholas C., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1776	<i>Brownlow</i> (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher R. C., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1542	<i>Bruntsfield</i> (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Herbert E., <i>b.</i> 1893.
1950	<i>Burden</i> (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C., <i>b.</i> 1930. Hon. John Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1529	<i>Burgh</i> (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, <i>b.</i> 1935, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Norman C., <i>b.</i> 1914. Hon. Simon J. W. B., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1903	<i>Burnham</i> (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	
1643	<i>Byron</i> (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	
1937	<i>Cadman</i> (2nd), John Basil Cope Cadman, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i> (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	
1945	<i>Calverley</i> (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	
1783	<i>Camoy</i> (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	
1715 L.	<i>Carbery</i> (10th), John Evans Carberry, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	
1834 I. }	<i>Carew</i> (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th U.K. Baron, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	
1838 * }	<i>Carew</i> , 1838), <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	
1916	<i>Carnock</i> (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	
1796 I. }	<i>Carrington</i> (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	
1812 I. }	<i>Castlemaine</i> (7th), John Michael Schomberg Staveley Handcock, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	
1936	<i>Catto</i> (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	
1918	<i>Cawley</i> (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	
1937	<i>Chafield</i> (1st), (Alfred) Ernie Montacute Chafield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i>	
1858	<i>Chesham</i> (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	
1945	<i>Chetwode</i> (2nd), Philip Chetwode, <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1950.	
1887	<i>Cheylesmore</i> (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	
1945	<i>Chorley</i> (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	
1858	<i>Churston</i> (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Bulter, V.R.D., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	
1946	<i>Citrine</i> (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1837, <i>m.</i>	
1800 I. }	<i>Clanmorris</i> (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i> (11th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, <i>b.</i> 1887. <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lewis C., <i>b.</i> 1889.
1955	<i>Clitheroe</i> (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph J. A., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1919	<i>Clwyd</i> (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. R., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1947	<i>Clydesmuir</i> (2nd) Ronald John Bilsland Colville, M.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David R. C., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1960	<i>Cobbold</i> (1st), Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David A. F. C., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1919	<i>Cochrane of Cults</i> (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas C. A. C., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1951	<i>Cohen</i> , Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i> (<i>Lord of Appeal</i> , retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1956	<i>Cohen of Birkenhead</i> (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., <i>b.</i> 1900.	(None.)
1954	<i>Coleraine</i> (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James M.B. L., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1873	<i>Coleridge</i> (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William D. C., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1946	<i>Colgrain</i> (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David C. C., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1917	<i>Colwyn</i> (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian A. H. S., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1956	<i>Colyton</i> (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1955	<i>Conesford</i> (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1841	<i>Congleton</i> (7th), William Jared Parnell, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Hon. Christopher P., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1927	<i>Cornwallis</i> (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fiennes, C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1874	<i>Cottesloe</i> (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John T. F., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1914	<i>Cozens-Hardy</i> (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1956.	(None.)
1929	<i>Craigmyle</i> (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas C. S., <i>b.</i> 1960.
1899	<i>Cranworth</i> (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Philip B. G., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1959	<i>Crathorne</i> (1st), Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles J. D., <i>b.</i> 1939.
1892	<i>Crawshaw</i> (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1946.	Hon. David B., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1940	<i>Croft</i> (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1797 I.	<i>Crofton</i> (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E.P. C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1375	<i>Cromwell</i> (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>called out of abeyance</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David B.-C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1947	<i>Crook</i> (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Douglas C., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1920	<i>Cullen of Ashbourne</i> (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edmund C. <i>b.</i> 1916.
1914	<i>Cunliffe</i> (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C. <i>b.</i> 1932.
1927	<i>Daresbury</i> (2nd), Edward Greenall, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Edward G. G., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1924	<i>Darling</i> (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert D., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1946	<i>Darwen</i> (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger M. D., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1923	<i>Daryngton</i> (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1949.	(None.)
1932	<i>Davies</i> (3rd), David Davies, <i>b.</i> 1940, <i>s.</i> 1944.	Hon. Jonathan H. D., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1812 I.	<i>Devis</i> (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1299	<i>De Clifford</i> (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1909.	Hon. John R., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1851	<i>De Freyne</i> (7th), Francis Arthur John French, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. F., <i>b.</i> 1957.
1821	<i>Delamere</i> (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh G. C., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1700	<i>De Longueuil</i> (10th) (<i>Peerage of Canada</i>), Ronald Charles Grant, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Raoul G., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1838	<i>De Mauley</i> (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald J. P., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1937	<i>Denham</i> (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mittord Bowyer, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard G. B., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1834	<i>Denman</i> (4th), Thomas Denman, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1954.	Sir Charles S. D., Bt., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1957	<i>Denning</i> , Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(Life Peerage.)
1885	<i>Deramore</i> (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard A. de Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. F., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1881	<i>Derwent</i> (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vandenberg-Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James V. B. S., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1910	<i>De Villiers</i> (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander C. de V., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1930	<i>Dickinson</i> (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Martin H. D., <i>b.</i> 1961.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
16201. 1765* } 1899	<i>Digby</i> (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th Brit. Baron, Digby), b. 1894, s. 1920, m. <i>Dorchester</i> (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1925, m.	Hon.-Edward H. K. D., b. 1924. (None.)
1615 1950	<i>Dormer</i> (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m. <i>Douglas of Barloch</i> (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas K.C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914. (None.)
1948	<i>Douglas of Kirtleside</i> (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1943	<i>Dowding</i> (1st), Hugh Caswall Trevenheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Derek D., b. 1919.
1439	<i>Dudley</i> (13th), Ferdinand Dudley Henry Lea Smith, b. 1910, s. 1936 m.	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, b. 1907.
1929	<i>Dulverton</i> (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1956.	Hon. Gilbert M. H. W., b. 1944.
1800 I.	<i>Dunailley</i> (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1948.
1324 I.	<i>Dunboyne</i> (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, b. 1917, s. 1945, m.	Hon. John F. B., b. 1951.
1802	<i>Dunleath</i> (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, b. 1933, s. 1950, m.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. M., Bt., b. 1883.
1439 I.	<i>Dunsany</i> (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, b. 1906, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1939.
1780	<i>Dynevor</i> (8th), Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, M.C., b. 1899, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Richard C. U. R., b. 1935.
1928	<i>Ebbisham</i> (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1857	<i>Ebury</i> (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, b. 1934, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Julian F. M. G., b. 1959.
1802	<i>Ellenborough</i> (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, b. 1926, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., b. 1955.
1509 S.*	<i>Elphinstone</i> (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1895), b. 1914, s. 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. B.-F.-E., b. 1918.
1934	<i>Elton</i> (1st), Godfrey Elton, b. 1892, m.	Hon. Rodney E., b. 1930.
1939	<i>Ennisdale</i> (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., b. 1878, m.	(None.)
1932	<i>Essendon</i> (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, b. 1903, s. 1944, m.	(None.)
1957	<i>Evans</i> (1st), Horace Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., b. 1903, m.	(None.)
1956	<i>Evershed</i> (1st), (Francis) Raymond Evershed, P.C., b. 1899, m. (Master of the Rolls).	(None.)
1627 S.(R.)	<i>Fairfax of Cameron</i> (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, b. 1923, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Nicholas J. A. F., b. 1956.
1929 & 1961 } 1910	<i>Fairhaven</i> (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, b. 1896.	Hon. Henry R. B., (to 1960 Barony only) b. 1900.
1756 I.	<i>Faringdon</i> (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, b. 1902, s. 1934.	Charles M. H., b. 1937.
	<i>Farnham</i> (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, b. 1931, s. 1957, m.	Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Denis C. M., K.C.B., C.B.E., b. 1892.
1893	<i>Farrer</i> (5th), Anthony Thomas Farrer, b. 1910, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1856 I.	<i>Fermoy</i> (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, b. 1939, s. 1955.	Alexis M. B. R., b. 1922.
1798 I.	<i>ffrench</i> (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Robuck J. P. C. M. ff., b. 1956.
1909	<i>Fisher</i> (3rd), John Vavasour Fisher, D.S.C. b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Patrick V. F., b. 1953.
1295	<i>Fitzwalter</i> (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumtree, b. 1914, called out of abeyance, 1953, m.	Hon. Julian B. P., b. 1952.
1961	<i>Fleck</i> (1st), Alexander Fleck, K.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1889, m.	(None.)
1776	<i>Foley</i> (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Thomas H. F., b. 1961.
1445 S.(R.)	<i>Forbes</i> (23rd), Nigel Ivan Forbes, K.B.E. (Premier Baron of Scotland), b. 1918, s. 1953, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1946.
1821	<i>Forester</i> (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., b. 1938.
1922	<i>Forres</i> (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, b. 1922, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Alastair S. G. W., b. 1946.
1959	<i>Forster of Harraby</i> (1st), John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1917	<i>Forteviot</i> (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	Hon. J. J. Evelyn D., b. 1938.
1946	<i>Fraser of North Cape</i> (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1888.	(None.)
1951	<i>Freyberg</i> (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, VC, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Paul R. F., M.C., b. 1923.
1917	<i>Gainford</i> (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., b. 1880, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1921.
1818 I.	<i>Garvagh</i> (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, b. 1920, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., b. 1953.
1942	<i>Geddes</i> (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Euan M. R. G., b. 1937.
1876	<i>Gerard</i> (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1894.
1824	<i>Gifford</i> (6th), Anthony Maurice Gifford, b. 1940, s. 1961.	
1917	<i>Gisborough</i> (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, b. 1927, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas P. L. C., b. 1961.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1960	Gladwyn (1st), (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Miles A. J., b., 1931.
1899	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Bailey, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1942.
1918	Glenarthur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., b. 1909, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Simon M. A., b. 1941.
1921	Glenavy (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Patrick G. C., b. 1913.
1911	Glenconner (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Colin T., b. 1926.
1924	Glenayne (2nd), John Nivison, b. 1878, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1925.
1916	Glenmanar (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., b. 1804, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1939	Glenmorau (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), b. 1922, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., b. 1935.
1956	Godber (1st) Frederick Godber, b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1944	Goddard, Rayner Goddard, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1877, w. (Lord Chief Justice, retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1909	Gorell (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, s. 1917, w.	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., b. 1927.
1953	Grantchester (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1782	Granley (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Richard W. B. N., b. 1956.
1794 I.	Graves (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, b. 1877, s. 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. G., b. 1911.
1445 s.	Gray (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1946, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1934.
1950	Greenhill (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Stanley E. G., M.D., b. 1917.
1927	Greenway (2nd), Charles Kelynge Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.	Hon. C. Paul G., b. 1917.
1902	Grenfell (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1914	Gretton (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1941.
1809	Greville (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(None.)
1324	Grey de Ruthyn (25th), John Lancelot Wykham Butler-Bowden, b. 1883, called out of abeyance, 1939.	(None.)
1955	Gridley (1st), Arnold Babb Gridley, K.B.E., b. 1878, w.	Hon. Arnold H. G., b. 1906.
1880	Grimthorpe (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, F.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Christopher H., b. 1915.
1961	Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest, b. 1901, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1945	Hacking (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1938.
1950	Haden-Guest (2nd), Stephen Haden-Guest, b. 1902, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard H.-G., b. 1904.
1957	Hailes (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1901, m. (Governor-General of West Indies)	(None.)
1936	Hailey (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., b. 1872, w.	(None.)
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1938.
1871	Hampson (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906.	Hon. Humphrey P., O.B.E., b. 1883.
1939	Hankey (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. b. 1905.
1958	Harding of Petherton (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1896, m.	Capt. Hon. J. C. H., b. 1928.
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (3rd), George Edward Charles Hardinge, b. 1921, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Julian A. H., b. 1945.
1877	Harlech (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1885, s. 1938, m.	Rt. Hon. W. David O.-G., M.P., b. 1913.
1939	Harmsworth (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C. b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	Harvey of Tasburgh (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Peter C. O. H., b. 1921.
1295	Hastings (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Delaval T. H. A., b. 1960.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1901.
1927	Hayter (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, b. 1871, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George C. H. C., b. 1911.
1945	Hazlerigg (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1797 I.	Headley (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Charles A.-W., b. 1902.
1943	Hemingford (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, b. 1904, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1934.
1905	Hemphill (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill-Martyn, b. 1928, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Charles A. M. H.-M., b. 1954.
1915	Henderson (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891.	(None.)
1296	Heneage (3rd), Rev. Thomas Robert Heneage, b. 1877, s. 1954.	(None.)

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
17991.*	Henley (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th U.K. Baron, Northington, 1885), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Michael F. E., b. 1914.
18001.*	Henniker (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Harteniste, 1866), b. 1883, s. 1956, w.	Hon. John P. E. C. H.-M., C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1916. (None.)
1885	Herschell (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Robert F.-H., b. 1951.
1935	Hesketh (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1950, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Francis H. à C., b. 1931. (None.)
1828	Lleyesbury (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Charles J. M., b. 1951. Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912. Hon. John W. H., b. 1913. (Life Peerage.)
1955	Heyworth (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, b. 1894, m.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. 1887.
1886	Hillingdon (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, b. 1922, s. 1952, m.	Hon. H. J. D. H. J. 1955. (None.)
1886	Hinslip (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry D. H., b. 1940.
1950	Hives (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.B., M.B.E., b. 1886, m.	Thomas S. T., b. 1915.
1960	Hodson, Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, P.C., M.C., b. 1895, m. (Lord of Appeal).	Coheireses. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.
1912	Ho. lenden (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Miles P.-H., M.C., b. 1915.
1897	Holm Patrick (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Philip H. b. 1915.
1933	Horar (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, b. 1917, s. 1953.	Hon. Charles E., b. 1937. (None.)
1797 L	Hotham (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, C.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1923, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1915. (None.)
1881	Hothfield (3rd), Henry Hastings Sackville Thanet Tuiton, b. 1897, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Raymond J., b. 1931. Robert P. R. J., b. 1944.
1597	Howard de Walden (9th), John Osmal Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron, Seaford, 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Phadrig O'B., J. 1930.
1869	Howard of Glossop (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Philip J. I., b. 1929.
1930	Howard of Penrith (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Andrew C. R. W., b. 1932.
1960	Howick of Glendale (1st), Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Charles E. G. I., b. 1956. (None.)
1951	Hungarian (1st), Archibald Crawford, b. 1890, m.	Hon. Christopher H. M. J., b. 1957. (Life Peerage.)
1796 L	Huntingfield (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vaneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, w.	Hon. Timothy E. J., b. 1935.
1950	Hurcomb (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1883, w.	Hon. Michael J., b. 1925. (Life Peerage.)
1866	Hylton (4th) William George Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1898 s. 1945, m.	Hon. John D. S., b. 1921.
1933	Iliffe (2nd), Edward Langton Iliffe, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.	Hon. William A. Y., b. 1957.
1543 L	Inchiquin (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (O'Brien of Thomond), b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
1916	Inman (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. John M.H.W. b., 1930.
1919	Inverforth (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, b. 1897, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Lloyd T. K. b. 1917.
1941	Ironside (2nd), Edmund Oslac Ironside, b. 1924, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Edward J. K., b. 1936.
1947	Ismay (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1951.
1952	Jeffreys (2nd), Mark George Christopher Jeffreys, b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
1959	Jenkins, David Llewelyn Jenkins, P.C., b. 1899, (Lord of Appeal.)	Hon. George R. F. M., b. 1947.
1924	Jessel (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	Maj. Hon. Graham L., b. 1910.
1906	Joicey (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1953	Keith of Avonholm, James Keith, P.C., b. 1886, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1917.
1937	Kentilworth (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., K., b. 1929.
1935	Kennet (2nd), Wayland Hilton Young, b. 1923, s. 1960, m.	
1776 L	Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1904, s. 1938.	
1886*	Kenswood (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, b. 1887, m.	
1951	Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, b. 1927, s. 1927, m.	
1783	Kershaw (3rd), Edward Aubrey Kershaw, b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	
1947	Keyes (2nd), Roger George Bawley Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	
1943	Kilbracken (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1957.	
1909	Killarin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	
1943	Killearn (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., b. 1880, m.	
1789 L	Kilmaine (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	
1831	Kilmarnock (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	
1941	Kinaersley (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1954, m.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1223 l.	<i>Kingsale</i> (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931.	John de C., b. 1941.
1682 s.	} <i>Kinnaird</i> (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, w.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1860*		
1902		Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906
1951	<i>Kirkwood</i> (2nd), David Kirkwood, b. 1903, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David H. K., b. 1931.
1800 l.	<i>Langford</i> (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conway, C.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Owen G. R.-C., b. 1958.
1942	<i>Latham</i> (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	<i>Latyme</i> (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	<i>Lawrence</i> (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. David L., b. 1937.
1950	<i>Lawson</i> (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1947	<i>Layton</i> (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1884, w.	Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
1859	<i>Leconfield</i> (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, b. 1877, s. 1952, w.	Col. Hon. Edward S. W., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1839	<i>Leigh</i> (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1797	<i>Lilford</i> (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1921, s. 1949.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	<i>Lindsay of Birker</i> (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 l.	<i>Lisle</i> (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1925	<i>Lloyd</i> (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1940.
1895	<i>Loch</i> (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.
1850	<i>Londesborough</i> (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1937, m.	Capt. Edward C. D., M.V.O., R.N., b. 1888.
1541 l.	<i>Louth</i> (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jonathan O.P. b. 1952.
1458 s.	} <i>Lovat</i> (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1837*		
1946		Hon. Michael L., b. 1925.
1929	<i>Lucas of Chilworth</i> (1st), George William Lucas, b. 1896, m.	Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1931.
1839	<i>Luke</i> (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 1911.
1914	<i>Lyell</i> (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943.	(None.)
1945	<i>Lyle of Westbourne</i> (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, b. 1905, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1859	<i>Lyveden</i> (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1925, m.	Sydney M. V., b. 1888.
1959	<i>MacAndrew</i> (1st), Charles Glen MacAndrew, P.C., T.D., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Colin N. G. Mac A. b. 1919.
1955	<i>McCorquodale of Newton</i> (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., b. 1901, w.	(None.)
1947	<i>MacDermot</i> , John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland).	(Life Peerage.)
1776 l.	<i>Macdonald</i> (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E. T.D., b. 1900, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Godfrey M. b. 1947.
1949	<i>Macdonald of Gwaenysgor</i> (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Gordon R. M., b. 1915.
1937	<i>McGowan</i> (2nd), Harry Wilson McGowan, b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Harry McG., b. 1938.
1955	<i>McNair</i> (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John McN., b. 1915.
1922	<i>Maclay</i> (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1942.
1951	<i>Macpherson of Drumochter</i> (1st), Thomas Macpherson, b. 1888, m.	Hon. J. Gordon M., b. 1924.
1937	<i>Mancroft</i> (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. S., M., b. 1957.
1807	<i>Manners</i> (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923.
1922	<i>Manton</i> (2nd), George Miles Watson, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph W., b. 1921.
1908	<i>Marchamley</i> (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949.	(None.)
1961	<i>Marks of Broughton</i> (1st), Simon Marks, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Michael M., b. 1920.
1930	<i>Marley</i> (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1776 l.	<i>Massy</i> (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, b. 1921, s. 1958, m.	Hon. David H. S. M., b. 1947.
1951	<i>Mathers</i> (1st), George Mathers, P.C., K.T., b. 1886, m.	(None.)
1935	<i>May</i> (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 1911, s. 1950, m.	
1928	<i>Melchett</i> (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, b. 1925, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Peter R.H. M., b. 1948.
1941	<i>Merriman</i> (1st), (Frank) Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1880, m. (President, Probate, Divorce & Admiralty Division.)	(None.)
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, b. 1917, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948.
1911	<i>Merthy</i> (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., b. 1901, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Trevor O. L., b. 1935.

Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

- 1910 *Meston* (2nd), Dougal Meston, *b.* 1804, *s.* 1943, *m.* Hon. James M., *b.* 1950.
 1838 *Methuen* (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, R.A., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1932, *w.* Hon. Anthony P. M., *b.* 1891.
 1905 *Michelham* (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1919, *m.* Hon. Jack Michelham, *b.* 1903.
 1711 *Middleton* (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., Hon. Michael G. J. W.,
T.D., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.* M.C., *b.* 1921.
 1939 *Milford* (1st), Laurence Richard Phillips, *b.* 1874, *m.* Hon. Wogan P., *b.* 1902.
 1957 *Mills* (1st), Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1890, *m.* Hon. Roger C. M., *b.* 1919.
 1933 *Milne* (2nd), George Douglass Milne, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1948, *m.* Hon. George M., *b.* 1941.
 1951 *Milner of Leeds* (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.* Hon. Michael M., *b.* 1923.
 1947 *Milverton* (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *m.* Hon. Fraser R., *b.* 1930.
 1873 *Moncreiff* (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1942, Hon. Roderick H. W. M.,
m. *b.* 1954.
 1884 *Monk Bretton* (3rd), John Charles Dodson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1933, *m.* (None.)
 1885 *Monkswell* (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.* William A. L. C., *b.* 1913.
 1728 *Monson* (11th), John Monson, *b.* 1932, *s.* 1958, *m.* Hon. Nicholas J. M., *b.*
1955.
 1885 *Montagu of Beaulieu* (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott- Hon. Ralph D-S-M., *b.*
Montagu, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1959, *m.* 1961.
 1839 *Monteagle of Brandon* (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1946, *m.* Hon. Charles J. S. R., *b.* 1953.
 1943 *Moran* (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., *b.* 1882, *m.* Hon. Richard W., *b.* 1924.
 1918 *Morris* (10th), Michael William Morris, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1935. Hon. Michael M., *b.* 1937.
 1960 *Morris of Borth-y-Gest*, John William Morris, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1896. (Life Peerage.)
 (Lord of Appeal).
 1950 *Morris of Kenwood* (2nd), Philip Geoffrey Morris, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1954, *m.* (None.)
 1945 *Morrison* (2nd), Dennis Morrison, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.* (Life Peerage.)
 1947 *Morton of Henryton*, Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1887, *m.* (None.)
 (Lord of Appeal, retired).
 1831 *Mostyn* (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1885, *s.* Hon. Roger L.-M., M.C.,
1929 m. *b.* 1920.
 1933 *Mottistone* (2nd), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, O.B.E., *b.* 1899, *s.* Hon. Patrick S., T.D., *b.*
1947. 1905.
 1945 *Mounievals* (2nd), Richard Andvord Evans, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1957, *m.* Hon. Edward P. B. E., *b.*
1943.
 1283 *Mowbray* (25th), *Segrave* (26th) (1283), & *Stourton* (22nd) (1448), Hon. Charles S., *b.* 1923.
William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (Premier Baron of England), b.
1895, s. 1936, *m.*
 1932 *Moyne* (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1944, *m.* Hon. Jonathan G., *b.* 1930.
 1929 *Moynihan* (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1906, *s.* Hon. Antony M., *b.* 1936.
1930, m.
 1781 I. *Muskerry* (7th), Mathew Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, *b.* 1874, *s.* Hon. Hastings F. T. D.,
1954, w. *b.* 1907.
 1627 S.* *Napier and Ettrick* (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Baron, Hon. Charles M. N., *b.* 1933.
Ettrick, 1872), b. 1930, *s.* 1954, *m.*
 1868 *Napier of Magdala* (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., *b.* 1904, *s.* Hon. Robert N., *b.* 1940.
1948, m.
 1940 *Nathan* (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.* Hon. Roger N., *b.* 1922.
 1960 *Nelson of Stafford* (1st), George Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1887, *m.* Hon. Henry G. N., *b.* 1917.
 1959 *Netherthorpe* (1st), James Turner, *b.* 1908, *m.* Hon. Andrew T., *b.* 1936.
 1940 *Newall* (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Hon. Francis N., *b.* 1930.
C.B.E., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1886, *m.*
 1776 I. *Newborough* (6th), Robert Vaughan Wynn, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1957, Hon. Robert C. M. V. W.,
w. *D.S.C., b.* 1917.
 1892 *Newton* (4th), Peter Richard Legh, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1960, *m.* Hon. Richard T. L., *b.*
1950.
 1930 *Noel Buxton* (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1948, *m.* Hon. Martin C. B., *b.* 1940.
 1947 *Normand*, Wilfred Guild Normand, P.C., *b.* 1884, *m.* (Lord of Appeal (Life Peerage.)
retired).
 1957 *Norrie* (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrie, G.C.M.G., Hon. George W. M. N., *b.*
G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, *m.* 1936.
 1884 *Northbourne* (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1932, Hon. Christopher G. W. J.,
m. *b.* 1926.
 1866 *Northbrook* (5th), Francis John Baring, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1947, *m.* Hon. Francis T. B., *b.* 1954.
 1878 *Norton* (7th), John Arden Adderley, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1961, *m.* Hon. James N. A., *b.* 1947.
 1960 *Nugent* (1st), Terence Edward Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C., *b.* (None.)
1895, m.
 1906 *Nunburnholme* (3rd), Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.* Hon. Ben Charles W., *b.*
1928.
 1950 *Ogmore* (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1903, *m.* Hon. Gwilym R.-W., *b.*
1931.
 1870 *O'Hagan* (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagen, *b.* Charles T. Strachey, *b.* 1945.
1882, s. 1900, *m.*
 1868 *O'Neill* (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, *b.* 1933, *s.* Hon. Terence O'N., *b.*
1944. 1914.
 1836 I.* *Oranmore and Browne* (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne Hon. Dominick G. T. B., *b.*
(2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.* 1929.
 1868 *Ormawhite* (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944. (None.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1933	Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1918. (Life Peerage.)
1958	Parker of Waddington, Hubert Lister Parker, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> (Lord Chief Justice of England).	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1885.
1914	Par Moor (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, <i>b.</i> 1882 <i>s.</i> 1941.	Hon. John W. D.-P., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1937	Pender (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Col. Hon. Malcolm F. D.-P., D.S.O., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1866	Penrhyn (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	(None.) (None.)
1909	Pentland (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	
1945	Pethick-Lawrence (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P., <i>b.</i> 1943. Hon. Claud P., <i>b.</i> 1911. Hon. Nicholas P., <i>b.</i> 1913. Hon. Robin P., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	
1918	Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1947.	
1945	Piercy (1st), William Piercy, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>w.</i>	
1827	Plunket (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1938.	
1831	Polimure (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1690 S.(R).	Polwarth (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, <i>b.</i> 1947.
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas A. P., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1958	Poole (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David C. P., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1945	Quibell (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	(None.) (Life Peerage.)
1949	Radcliffe, Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal).	
1852	Raglan (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. FitzRoy S., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1957	Rank (1st), Joseph Arthur Rank, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1932	Rankellour (3rd), Henry John Hope, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter T. M. H., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1953	Rathcavan (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1909.
1916	Rathereedan (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher J. N., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1868 I.	Rathdonnell (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock-Bunbury, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1959.	(None.)
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles S., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1937	Rea (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1918 <i>m.</i>	John N. R., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1628 S.	Reay (13th), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Master of Reay, <i>b.</i> 1917.
1903	Redesdale (3rd), Bertram Thomas Carlyle Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P. B. O. F.-M., <i>b.</i> 1885.
1948	Reid, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal)	(Life Peerage.)
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walslam Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher J. R., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1923	Remnant (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James W. R., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1806 I.	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles W. B. T. <i>b.</i> 1954.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter R., <i>b.</i> 1907.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Colin R., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1935	Riverdale (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mark R. B., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1961	Robertson of Oakridge (1st), Brian Hubert Robertson, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William R. R., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1958	Robins (1st), (Thomas) Ellis Robins, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcombe Lopes, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry L., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1931	Rochester (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David C. L., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1931	Rockley (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. C., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1782	Rodney (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. R., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1651 S.	Rollo (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dunning, 1869), <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Master of Rollo, <i>b.</i> 1943.
1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1959	Rootes (1st), William Edward Rootes, G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey R., <i>b.</i> 1917.
1796 I.	Rossmore (7th), William Warner Westenan (6th U.K. Baron, Rossmore), <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1838*		
1939	Rotherwick (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. Robin C., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1885	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nathaniel R., <i>b.</i> 1936.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	Rowallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919.
1947	Rugby (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Alin L. M., b. 1913.
1945	Rusholme (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, b. 1890.	(None.)
1919	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Langley G. H. R., M.C., b. 1922.
1876	Sackville (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, F.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1870, s. 1928, w.	Hon. Edward C. S.-W., b. 1901.
1911	St. Audries (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917.	Hon. A. John F.-A.-H., b. 1906.
1559	St. John of Bleisio (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917, s. 1934.	Comdr. Oliver St. J., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1914.
1935	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1852	St. Leonards (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908.	Arthur H. S., b. 1889.
1887	St. Levan (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., b. 1919.
1885	St. Oswald (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., b. 1916, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Derek E. A. W., b. 1919.
1953	Salter (1st), (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1445 S. (R.)	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Flora M. Ramsay, b. 1932.
1960	Sanderson of Ayot (1st), Basil Sanderson, M.C., b. 1894, w.	Hon. Alan L. S., b. 1931.
1945	Sandford (2nd), Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, b. 1920, s. 1959, m.	Hon. James J. M. E. b. 1947.
1871	Sandhurst (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933 w.	Hon. J. E. Terence M., D.F.C., b. 1920.
1802	Sandys (6th), Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, b. 1876, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard M. O. H., b. 1931.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1447	Saye and Sele (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1885, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Nathaniel T.-W.-F., b. 1920.
1932	Selsdon (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., b. 1913, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., b. 1937.
1895 S. (R.)	Sempill (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., b. 1893, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Ann Moira Chant, b. 1920.
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Patrick J. S., b. 1944.
1783 I. }	Sheffield (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley), b. 1907, s. 1931.	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S., b. 1915.
1946	Shephera (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Grahame G. S., b. 1947.
1784	Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 1911, s. 1949, m.	Hon. George E. D., b. 1911.
1941	Sherwood (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, b. 1898.	(None.)
1902	Shuttleworth (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Charles G. N. S., b. 1948.
1950	Silkin (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Arthur S., b. 1915.
1947	Simon of Wythenshawe (2nd), Roger Simon, b. 1913, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Matthew S., b. 1955.
1449 S.	Sinclair (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1914, s. 1957.	Malcolm A. J. St. C., M.P., b. 1927.
1957	Sinclair of Cleve (1st), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Maj. Hon. John R. K. S., M.B.E., b. 1919.
1919	Sinha (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Sudhindro S., b. 1920.
1828	Skelmersdale (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876, s. 1930.	Claude B.-W., b. 1877.
1916	Somerleyton (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, b. 1928, s. 1959.	Hon. Richard N. C., b. 1932.
1784	Somers (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	John S. S. C., b. 1907.
1780	Southampton (5th), Charles FitzRoy, b. 1904, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Charles J. F., b. 1928.
1917	Southborough (3rd), Francis John Hopwood, b. 1897, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Francis M. H., b. 1922.
1959	Spens (1st), William Patrick Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1885, m.	Hon. William G. M. S., M.B.E., b. 1914.
1640	Stafford (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Francis M. W. F., b. 1954.
1938	Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.
1318	Strabolgi (11th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914, s. 1953.	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1916.
1911	Strachey (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1954	Strang (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Colin S., b. 1922.
1955	Strathairn (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1888, m.	Hon. William F., b. 1916.
1936	Strathcarron (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
1955	Strathclyde (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.
1900	Strathcona and Mount Royal (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Donald A. H., b. 1961.
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, w.	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1884	Strathspey (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1910.
1786	<i>Suffield</i> (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H., b. 1953.
1893	<i>Swansea</i> (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Richard A. H. V., b. 1957.
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1923.
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1938.
1935	<i>Sysonby</i> (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, b. 1945, s. 1956, M.	(None.)
1831 L.	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th U.K. Baron <i>Talbot of Malahide</i>), b. 1912, s. 1948.	Francis I. R. T., b. 1889 (to Irish Barony).
1856*		Hon. John M. T., b. 1926.
1946		Hon. Frederick S., D.S.C., b. 1920.
1797 I.	<i>Tedder</i> (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1890, m.	Hon. Arthur P. C., b. 1952.
1831	<i>Teignmouth</i> (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, b. 1881, s. 1926, m.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1884	<i>Templemore</i> (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, b. 1916, s. 1953, m.	Hon. C. Montague 'W.', D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P., b. 1917.
1918	<i>Tennyson</i> (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1951.	Hon. Charles J. K., b. 1931.
1940	<i>Terrington</i> (4th), (James Allen) David Woodhouse, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. John R.-C., b. 1923.
1940	<i>Teviot</i> (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1874, m.	Hon. Sir Francis E. H.-T.-C.-B., K.C.M.G., b. 1912.
1616	<i>Teynham</i> (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Timothy J. E. T., b. 1939.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, s. 1952.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917.
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1955, m.	(None.)
1564 S.	<i>Torpichen</i> (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Trevor G. T., b. 1944.
1946	<i>Tovey</i> (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1885, m.	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1859	<i>Trefegar</i> (6th) (Frederic Charles) John Morgan, b. 1908, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., b. 1931.
1947	<i>Trefgarne</i> (2nd), David Garro Trefgarne, b. 1941, s. 1960, M.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1923.
1921	<i>Trevethin</i> (3rd) and <i>Oaksey</i> (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D. (1st U.K. Baron, <i>Oaksey</i> , 1947), b. 1880, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Anthony T., b. 1910.
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, b. 1928, s. 1950.	(Life Peerage.)
1461 I.	<i>Trimlestown</i> (10th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1899, s. 1937, w.	Hon. William B., b. 1915.
1940	<i>Tryon</i> (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	(None.)
1950	<i>Tucker</i> (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., b. 1888 (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), m.	Hon. John H. P. G., b. 1915.
1935	<i>Tweedsmuir</i> (2nd) John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., b. 1911, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Francis E.-de-M., b. 1901.
1946	<i>Uvedale of North End</i> (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John L. V.-V., b. 1921.
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, b. 1914, s. 1958.	Mark W. V., b. 1943.
1800 I.	<i>Ventry</i> (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1898, s. 1936.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1935.
1762	<i>Vernon</i> (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, b. 1889, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John C. L., b. 1923.
1922	<i>Vestey</i> (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, b. 1941, s. 1954, M.	(None.)
1841	<i>Vivian</i> (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Robert H. W., b. 1938.
1934	<i>Wakehurst</i> (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., b. 1895, s. 1936, m. (<i>Governor of Northern Ireland</i>).	Hon. John de G., M.C., b. 1925.
1905	<i>Walbran</i> (2nd), William George Hood Walrand, b. 1905, s. 1925.	Hon. William S. P., b. 1925.
1723	<i>Walpole</i> (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, b. 1913, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Roderick A. C., b. 1959.
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> (8th), George de Grey, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Piers A. W. W., b. 1953.
1936	<i>Wardington</i> (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, b. 1924, s. 1950.	Hon. Richard N. B., b. 1950.
1792 I.	<i>Waterpark</i> (7th), Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish, b. 1926, s. 1948, m.	Hon. William G. W., b. 1944.
1942	<i>Wedgwood</i> (3rd), Hugh Everard Wedgwood, b. 1921, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Elizabeth D. Whittem, b. 1905.
1861	<i>Westbury</i> (5th), David Alan Bethell, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1961, m.	
1941	<i>Westwood</i> (2nd), William Westwood, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	
1544	<i>Wharton</i> (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, b. 1908, s. 1934.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1912	Whitburgh (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, <i>b.</i> 1874.	(None.)
1935	Wigram (2nd), (George) Neville (Clive) Wigram, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew F. C. W., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1948	Williams (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1991	Willoughby de Broke (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.R.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Leopold D. V., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1950	Wilmot of Selmeiston (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1895.	(None.)
1946	Wilson (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Field Marshal, b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick M. W., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1937	Windlesham (2nd), James Bryan George Hennessy, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David I. G. H., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1951	Wise (1st), Frederick John Wise, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C. W., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1869	Wolverton (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1928	Wraxall (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1915	Wrenbury (3rd), John Burton Buckley, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1940.	Hon. Colin B., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1932	Wright, Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., F.B.A., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal, retired)	(Life Peerage.)
1838	Wrottesley (4th), Victor Alexander Wrottesley, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1910.	Hon. Walter B. W., <i>b.</i> 1877.
1919	Wyfold (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1942.	(None.)
1829	Wynford (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P. R. B., <i>b.</i> 1950.

Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last; her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.



COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Countess of ——— Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lillian Mackenzie, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>w.</i>	Viscount Tarbat, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1904.
1943 S.	Dysart, Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>w.</i>	Lady Rosamund G., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1952	Erroll, Diana Denyse Hay (Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland), <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Lord Hay, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1933 S.	Leidoum, Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael E. A.-H., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1660 S.	Newburgh, Maria Sofia Giuseppina Gravina di Ramacca (Princess Giustintani-Bandini), <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>w.</i>	Prince Giulio Rospigliosi, <i>b.</i> 1907.
1901 S.	Seaheld, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1915.	Visct. Reidhaven, <i>b.</i> 1939.



VISCOUNTSSES IN HER OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Viscountess ——— Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1943	Daventry, Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>w.</i>	Capt. Hon. R. Oliver F., B.N., <i>b.</i> 1893.



BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Baroness ——— Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (Baroness Howard of Glossop), <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., M.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1921	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foley, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>w.</i>	Two co-heiresses.
1955	Berners, Vera Ruby Williams, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Two co-heiresses.
1897	Burton, Nellie Lisa Melles, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>w.</i>	Michael E. V. Baillie, <i>b.</i> 1924.
1932	Darcy de Knayth, Davina Marcia Ingrams, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Lady Hermione Lucchesi Palli (Duchessa della Grazia), <i>b.</i> 1900.
1264	De Ros, Georgiana Angela Maxwell, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i> (Premier Barony of England).	Hon. Peter M., <i>b.</i> 1958.
1295	Furnivall, Mary Frances Katherine Dent, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>r.</i> 1911.	Two co-heiresses.
1602 S.	Kinloss, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Master of Kinloss, <i>b.</i> 1953.



Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1663	Lucas of Crudwell (Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609), Anne Rosemary Palmer, b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Ralph M. P., b. 1951.
1681 s.	Nairne, Katharine Evelyn Constance Bigham (Viscountess Mersey), b. 1912 s. 1944 m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1911	Ravensdale, Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1925 (Cr. Life Peeress under title, Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston, 1958).	Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923.
1951 s.	Ruthven, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (Viscountess Monckton of Breichley) b. 1896, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., b. 1923 (see p. 225).
1299	St Mary of Ankeny, 1426 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns. Elizabeth Philipps (Dowager Viscountess St. Davids), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.	Viscount St. Davids, b. 1917. (see p. 232).
1328	Zouche, Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, w.	Sir James F., Bt., b. 1943.

LIFE PEERS

Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

BARONS

1961	Alport, Cuthbert James McCall Alport, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, m.	
1958	Boothby, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., b. 1900.	
1960	Bossom, Alfred Charles Bossom, b. 1881, w.	
1960	Casey, Richard Gardiner Casey, P.C., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1890, m.	
1961	Coutanche, Alexander Moncrieff Coutanche, b. 1892, m.	
1959	Craigton, Jack Nixon Browne, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1904.	
1960	Dalton, Hugh Dalton, P.C., D.Sc., b. 1887, m.	
1958	Ferrier, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, b. 1900, m.	
1961	Fisher of Lambeth, Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1887.	
1958	Fraser of Lonsdale (William Jocelyn) Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1897, m.	
1958	Geddes of Ensom, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.	
1958	Granville-West, Daniel Granville West, b. 1904, m.	
1961	Hughes, William Hughes, C.B.E., b. 1911, m.	
1959	James of Rusholme, Eric John Francis James, b. 1909, m.	
1961	Lindgren, George Samuel Lindgren, b. 1900, m.	
1961	Molson, (Arthur) Hugh (Elsdale) Molson, P.C., b. 1903, m.	
1959	Morrison of Lambeth, Herbert Stanley Morrison, P.C., C.H., b. 1888, m.	
1961	Peddie, James Mortimer Peddie, M.B.E., b. 1906, m.	
1959	Plowden, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1907, m.	
1959	Robbins, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.B., F.B.A., b. 1898, m.	
1961	Robens of Woldingham, Alfred Robens, P.C., b. 1910, m.	
1958	Shackleton, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, O.B.E., b. 1911, m.	
1959	Shawcross, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., b. 1902, m.	
1958	Stonham, Victor John Collins, O.B.E., b. 1903, m.	
1958	Taylor, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., b. 1910, m.	
1958	Twining, Edward Francis Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1899, m.	
1961	Walston, Henry David Leonard George Walston, b. 1912, m.	
1961	Williams of Barnburgh, Tom Williams, P.C., b. 1888, m.	

BARONESES

1958	Elliot of Harwood, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., b. 1903, w.	
1959	Horsbrugh, Florence Gertrude Horsbrugh, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1889.	
1958	Ravensdale of Kedleston, see Baronesses in their own Right, "Ravensdale", above.	
1958	Swanborough, Stella, Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., w.	
1961	Summerskill, Edith Summerskill, P.C., b. 1901, m.	
1958	Wootton of Abinger Barbara Frances Wright, b. 1897, m.	

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — Loudon	Anderson—Waverley	Balfour—Riverdale	Benn—Stansgate
Acheson—Gosford	Annesley—Valentia	Balfour — Balfour Inchrye	of Bennet—Tankerville
Adderley—Norton	Anson—Lichfield	Bampfylde—Polimore	Beresford—Decies
Addington—Sidmouth	Arthur—Glenarthur	Banbury — Banbury Southam	Beresford—Waterford
Agar—Normanton	Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury	Baring—Ashburton	of Bernard—Bando
Agar Robartes—Clifden	Ashton—Ashton of Hyde	Baring—Cromer	Berry—Camrose
Aitken—Beaverbrook	Ashton—Clitheroe	Baring—Howick	Berry—Kemsley
Akers Douglas—Chilston	Asquith—Oxford & A.	Glendale	Bertie—Lindsey
Alexander—Alexander of Tunis	Astley—Hastings	Baring—Northbrook	of Best—Wynford
Alexander—Alexander of Hillsborough	Astor—Astor of Hever	Baring—Revelstoke	Bethell—Westbury
Alexander—Caledon	Bailey—Glanusk	Barnes—Gorell	Bewicke Copley—Cromwell
Allanson Winn — Headley	Baillie Hamilton—Haddington	Barneswall—Trimlestown	Bigham—Mersey
Alsopp—Hindlip	Baird—Stonehaven	Bathurst—Bledisloe	Bigham—Nairne
Aman—Marley	Baldwin — Baldwin of Bewdley	Beauclerk—St. Albans	Bingham—Clanmorris
	Balfour—Kinross	Beaumont—Allendale	Bingham—Lucan
		Beckett—Grimthorpe	Blades—Ebbisham
			Bligh—Clifton

Bligh—Darnley	Cavendish—Waterpark	Douglas—Douglas of Bar-	Fox Strangways — Il-
Boote Wilbraham —	Cavendish Bentinck —	loch.	chester
Skelmersdale	Portland	Douglas — Douglas of	Frankland—Zouche
Northwick—Whitburgh	Cayzer—Rotherwick	Kirtleside	Fraser—Fraser of Lonsdale*
Boscawen—Falmouth	Cecil—Amherst of Hack-	Douglas—Morton	Fraser—Lovat
Bourke—Mayo	ney	Douglas—Queensberry	Fraser—Saltoun
Bowes Lyon — Strath-	Cecil—Exeter	Douglas Hamilton —	Fraser—Strathalmond
more	Cecil—Rockley	Hamilton	Freeman Grenville—Kin-
Bowyer—Denham	Chaloner—Gisborough	Douglas Hamilton —	loss
Boyd—Kilmarnock	Charteris—Wemyss and	Sulkirk	Freeman Mitford —
Boyle — Cork and	March	Douglas Home—Home	Redesdale
Orrery	Chetwynd Taitot —	Douglas Pennant—Pen-	Freeman Thomas—Wil-
Boyle—Glasgow	Shrewsbury	rhyon	lingdon
Boyle—Shannon	Chicester—Donegall	Douglas Scott Montagu	Remantle—Cottesloe
Brabazon—Meath	Cbichester — Temple-	—Montagu of Beaulieu	French—De Freyne
Brand—Hampton	more	Drummond—Perth	French—Ypres
Brassey — Brassey of	Child Villiers—Jersey	Duff—Fife	Fuller Acland Hood—St.
Apehorpe	Cholmondeley — Dela-	Dugdale—Crathorne	Audries
Brett—Esler	mere	Duke—Merrivale	Fyfe—Kilmuir
Bridgeman—Bradford	Chubb—Hayter	Duncombe—Feversham	Galbraith—Strathclyde
Brodrick—Middleton	Clegg Hill—Hill	Dundas—Melville	Ganzoni—Belstead
Brooke—Alanbrooke	Clifford — Clifford of	Dundas—Zetland	Gascoyne Cecil—Salts-
Brooke—Brookeborough	Chudleigh	Dutton—Sherborne	bury
Brooks—Crawshaw	Coats—Glenanar	Eady—Swinsfen	Gathorne Hardy—Cran-
Brougham — Brougham	Cochrane — Cochrane of	Eaton—Cheylesmore	brook
and Vaux	Cults	Eden—Auckland	Geddes—Geddes of Epsom*
Broughton—Fairhaven	Cochrane—Dundonald	Eden—Avon	Gibbs—Aldenharn
Browne—Craigton*	Cocks—Somers	Eden—Henley	Gibbs—Wraxall
Browne—Kilmaine	Cohen—Cohen of Birken-	Edgcombe—Mount Ed-	Gibson—Ashbourne
Browne — Oranmore and	head	cumbe	Giffard—Halsbury
Browne	Cokayne — Cullen of	Edmondson—Sandford	Gilbey—Vaux of Harrow-
Browne—Sligo	Ashbourne	Edwardes—Kensington	den
Brownlow—Lurgan	Coke—Leicester	Egerton—Ellesmere	Glyn—Wolverton
Bruce—Aberdare	Cole—Enniskillen	Egerton—Wilton	Godley—Kilbracken
Bruce—Balfour of Bur-	Collier—Monkswell	Eliot—St. Germans	Gordon—Aberdeen
leigh	Collins—Slonham*	Elliot—Elliot of Harwood*	Gordon—Hunly
Bruce—Bruce of Mel-	Colville—Clydesmuir	Elliot—Minto	Gordon Lennox—Rich-
bourne	Colville—Colville of Cul-	Erskine—Buchan	mond
Bruce — Elgin and	ross	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Gore—Arran
Kincardine	Compton—Northampton	Evans—Mountevans	Gough Calthorpe—Cal-
Brudenell Bruce — Ailes-	Conolly Carew—Carew	Eveleigh de Molayns—	thorpe
bury	Cooper—Norwich	Ventry	Graham—Montrose
Buchan—Tweedsmuir	Corbett—Rowallan	Eyres Monsell—Monsell	Graham Toler—Norbury
Buchan—Hepburn—Hailes	Courtney—Devon	Fane—Westmorland	Grant—De Longueuil
Buckley—Wrenbury	Craig—Craigavon	Faulding—Denbigh	Grant—Strathpey
Butler—Carrick	Crawford—Hungarton	Fellowes—Ailwyn	Graves—Dysart
Butler—Dunboyne	Crichton—Erne	Fellowes—De Ramsey	Greenall—Daresbury
Butler—Lanesborough	Cripps—Parnoor	Fermor Hesketh—Hes-	kenfell—St. Just
Butler—Mountgarratt	Crossley—Somerleyton	Finch Hatton—Winchil-	greville—Warwick
Butler—Ormonde	Cubitt—Ashcombe	Finch Knightley—Ayles-	Grey—Stamford
Butler-Bowdon—Grey de	Cunliffe Lister—Swinton	ford	Grigg—Altrincham
Ruthyn	Cunningham — Cunning-	Fisher—Fisher of Lambeth	Grimston—Verulam
Buxton—Noel-Buxton	ham of Hyndhope	Fitzalan Howard—Bea-	Grosvenor—Ebury
Byng—Strafford	Curzon—Howe	mon	Grosvenor—Westminster
Byng—Torrington	Curzon—Ravensdale	Fitzalan Howard—Fitz-	Guest—Wimborne
Campbell—Argyll	Curzon—Scarsdale	Alan of Derwent	Guinness—Iveagh
Campbell — Breadalbane	Cust—Brownlow	Fitzalan Howard —	Guinness—Moyna
and Holland	Dalrymple—Stair	Howard of Glossop	Gully—Selby
Campbell—Cawdor	Davies—Darwen	Fitzalan Howard—Nor-	Gurdon—Cranworth
Campbell—Colgrain	Davison—Broughshane	folk	Hamilton—Abercorn
Campbell—Glenavoy	Dawney—Downe	Fitz Clarence—Munster	Hamilton—Belhaven and
Campbell—Siratheden and	Dawson Damer — Por-	FitzGerald—Leinster	Stenton
Campbell	tarlington	Fitzherbert—Stafford	Hamilton — Hamilton of
Campbell Gray—Gray	De Courcy—Kingsale	FitzRoy—Daventry	Dalzell
Canning—Garvagh	De Grey—Walsingham	FitzRoy—Grafton	Hamilton — Holm Pat-
Capell—Essex	De Yarburgh Bateson—	FitzRoy—Southampton	rick
Carberry—Carbery	Deramore	Flower—Ashbrooke	Hamilton Russell—Boyne
Carington—Carrington	Deane—Muskerry	Foley—Berkeley	Hamilton Temple Black-
Carleton—Dorchester	Denison—Londesborough	Foljambe—Liverpool	wood—Dufferin
Carnegie—Fife	Denison Pender—Pender	Forbes—Granard	Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley
Carnegie—Northesk	Dent—Furnivall	Forbes Sempill—Sempill	Handcock—Castlemaine
Carnegie—Southesk	Devereux—Hereford	Forster—Forster of	Harbord Hamond —
Cary—Falkland	Dewar—Forteviot	Harraby	Suffield
Caulfeild—Charlemont	Dixon—Glenloran	Forward Howard —	Harding—Harding of Pet-
Cavendish—Chesham	Dodson—Monk Bretton	Wicklow	herton
Cavendish—Devonshire			

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

- Hardinge — Hardinge of Penshurst
 Hare — Listowel
 Harmsworth — Rothermere
 Harris — Malmesbury
 Harvey — Harvey of Tisbury
 Hastings — Huntingdon
 Hay — Erroll
 Hay — Kinnoull
 Hay — Tweeddale
 Heathcote — Drummond
 Willoughby — Ancaster
 Hely Hutchinson — Donoughmore
 Hemphill Martyn — Hemphill
 Henderson — Faringdon
 Hennessy — Windlesham
 Henniker Major — Henniker
 Hepburne Scott — Polwarth
 Herbert — Carnarvon
 Herbert — Hemingsford
 Herbert — Pembroke
 Herbert — Powis
 Hermon Hodge — Wyfold
 Hervey — Bristol
 Hewitt — Lifford
 Hicks Beach — St. Aldwyn
 Hill — Downshire
 Hill — Sandys
 Hill Trevor — Trevor
 Hindley — Hyndley
 Hogg — Hailsham
 Holland Hibbert — Knutsford
 Holmes à Court — Heytesbury
 Hood — Bridport
 Hope — Linlithgow
 Hope — Rankeillour
 Hope Morley — Hollenden
 Hopkinson — Colyton
 Hopwood — Southborough
 Hore Ruthven — Gourie
 Howell Thurlow Cumming Bruce — Thurlow
 Howard — Carlisle
 Howard — Effingham
 Howard — Howard of Penrith
 Howard — Strathcona
 Howard — Suffolk
 Hubbard — Addington
 Huggins — Malvern
 Ingrams — Darcy de Knayth
 Innes Ker — Roxburghie
 Inskip — Caldecote
 Irby — Boston
 Isaacs — Reading
 Isaacs — Swanborough
 Jackson — Allerton
 James — James of Rusholme*
 James — Northbourne
 Jebb — Gladwyn
 Jervis — St. Vincent
 Jocelyn — Roden
 Jolliffe — Hynton
 Joynson Hicks — Brentford
 Kaye Shuttleworth — Shuttleworth
 Kearley — Devonport
 Keith — Keith of Avonholm
 Keith Falconer — Kintore
 Kemeys Tynte — Wharton
 Kemp — Rochdale
 Kennedy — Ailsa
 Kenworthy — Strabolgi
 Keppel — Albemarle
 Kerr — Lothian
 Kerr — Teviot
 King — Lovelace
 King Tension — Kingston
 Kitchener — Kitchener of Khartoum
 Kitson — Airedale
 Knatchbull — Brabourne
 Knox — Ranfurly
 Lamb — Rochester
 Lambert — Cavan
 Lambton — Durham
 Lamson — Killcarn
 Larnach Nevill — Abernethy
 Lascelles — Harewood
 Law — Coleraine
 Law — Ellenborough
 Lawrence — Trevethin and Oaksey
 Lawson — Burnham
 Lawson Johnston — Luke
 Le Poer Trench — Clancharly
 Legge — Dartmouth
 Legh — Newton
 Leith — Burgh
 Lennox Boyd — Boyd of Merton
 Leslie — Rothes
 Leslie Melville — Leven
 Lever — Leverhulme
 Leveson Gower — Granville
 Lewis — Brecon
 Lewis — Essendon
 Lewis — Merthyr
 Liddell — Ravensworth
 Lindsay Bethune — Lindsay
 Lindsay — Crawford
 Lindsay — Lindsay of Birker
 Littleton — Hatherton
 Lloyd George — Lloyd George of Dwyfor
 Lloyd George — Tenby
 Lloyd Mostyn — Moslyn
 Loder — Wakehurst
 Loftus — Ely
 Lopes — Roborough
 Lowry Corry — Belmore
 Lowther — Lonsdale
 Lowther — Ullswater
 Lubbock — Avebury
 Lumley — Scarbrough
 Lumley Savile — Savile
 Lygon — Beauchamp
 Lyle — Lyle of Westbourne
 Lyon Daiberg Acton — Acton
 Lyons — Ennisdale
 Lysaght — Lisle
 Lyttelton — Chandos
 Lyttelton — Cobham (Viscountcy)
 McClintock Bunbury — Rathdonnell
 McCorquodale — McCorquodale of Newton
 Macdonald — Macdonald of Gwaenysgor
 McDonnell — Antrim
 Mackay — Inchcape
 Mackay — Reay
 Mackenzie — Amulree
 Mackenzie — Cromartie
 Mackintosh — Mackintosh of Halifax
 McLaren — Aberconway
 Macpherson — Macpherson of Drumochter
 Macpherson — Strathcarron
 Maffey — Rugby
 Maitland — Lauderdale
 Manners — Rutland
 Mansfield — Sandhurst
 Marks — Marks of Broughton
 Marquis — Woolton
 Marsham — Romney
 Mason — Blackford
 Maude — Hawarden
 Maxwell — De Ros
 Maxwell — Farnham
 Meade — Clanwilliam
 Melles — Burton
 Mercer Henderson — Buckinghamshire
 Milles Lade — Soudes
 Mills — Hillingdon
 Milner — Milner of Leeds
 Mitchell Thomson — Selsdon
 Molynieux — Sefton
 Monckton — Monckton of Brechley
 Monckton — Ruthven
 Monckton Arundell — Galway
 Mond — Melchett
 Money — Coutts — Latymer
 Montagu — Manchester
 Montagu — Sandwich
 Montagu — Swaythling
 Montagu Douglas Scott — Buccleuch
 Montagu Stuart Wortley
 Mackenzie — Wharfedale
 Montague — Amwell
 Montgomerie — Eglinton
 Montgomery — Montgomery of Alamein
 Moore — Drogheda
 Moore Brabazon — Brabazon of Tara
 Moreton — Duce
 Morris — Killanin
 Morris — Morris of Borth-y-Gest
 Morris — Morris of Kenwood
 Morrison — Dunrossil
 Morrison — Morrison of Lambeth*
 Morris — Nuffield
 Morton — Morton of Henryton
 Mountbatten — Carlsbrooke
 Mountbatten — Edinburgh
 Mountbatten — Milford Haven
 Mountbatten — Mountbatten of Burma
 Muff — Calverley
 Mulholland — Dunleath
 Murray — Atholl
 Murray — Duimore
 Murray — Ellbank
 Murray — Mansfield and Mansfield
 Nall Cain — Brocket
 Napier — Napier and Ettrick
 Napier — Napier of Magdala
 Needham — Kilmorey
 Nelson — Nelson of St. John's
 Neville — Braybrooke
 Nicolson — Carnock
 Nivison — Glendyne
 Noel — Gainsborough
 Noel Paton — Ferrier*
 North — Guilford
 Northcote — Iddesleigh
 Norton — Granley
 Norton — Rathcreedan
 Nugent — Westmeath
 O'Brien — Inchiquin
 Ogilvy — Airlie
 O'Neill — Rathcavan
 Orde Powlett — Bolton
 Ormsby Gore — Harlech
 Osborne — Leeds
 Paget — Anglesey
 Pakenham — Longford
 Pakington — Hampton
 Palmer — Lucas of Cradwell
 Palmer — Rusholme
 Palmer — Selborne
 Parker — Macclesfield
 Parker — Morley
 Parker — P. of Waddington
 Parnell — Congleton
 Parsons — Rosse
 Paulet — Winchester
 Peake — Ingleby
 Pearson — Cowdray
 Pease — Daryngton
 Pease — Gainford
 Pease — Waddington
 Pelham — Chichester
 Pelham — Yarborough
 Pelham Clinton Hope — Newcastle
 Pelless — Exmouth
 Penny — Marchwood
 Pepys — Cottenham
 Perceval — Emsont
 Percy — Northumberland
 Pery — Limerick [downe]
 Petty Fitzmaurice — Lansdowne
 Philipps — Milford
 Philipps — St. David's [kin]
 Philipps — Strang — of Knowlton
 Phipps — Normanby [nor]
 Pleydell Bouverie — Radcliffe
 Plumtre — Fitzwalter
 Plunkett — Dunsany
 Plunkett — Fingall
 Plunkett — Louth
 Pollock — Hamworth
 Pomeroy — Harberton
 Ponsonby — Bessborough

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Ponsonby—De Mauley	Sclater Booth—Basing	Studley Herbert — Sea-	Watson Armstrong —
Ponsonby—P. of Shulbrede	Scott—Fildon [Walden	field [chester	Armstrong
Ponsonby—Sysonby	Scott Ellis—Howards de	Suenson Taylor—Grani-	Weir—Inverforth
Portal—Portal of Hunger-	Scrymgeour Wedder -	Sugden—St. Leonards	Weld Forester—Forester
Powys—Lilford [Jord	burn—Dundee	Sutherland Leveson	Wellesley—Cowley
Pratt—Camden	Seely—Mottistone	Gower—Sutherland	Wellesley—Wellington
Preston—Gormanston	Seely—Sherwood	Talbot—T. de Malahide	Wentworth Fitzwilliam
Primrose—Rosebery	Seymour—Herford	Taylor—Headford	—Fitzwilliam
Prittie—Dunally	Seymour—Somerset	Temple Gore Langton—	West—Granville-West*
Ramacca—Newburgh	Shaw—Craigmyte	Temple of Stowe	Westenra—Rossmore
Ramsay—Dalhousie	Shirley—Ferrals	Tennant—Glenconner	White—Annaly
Ramsbotham—Soulbury	Shore—Teignmouth	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Whiteley—Marchamley
Rees Williams—Ogmore	Siddleley—Kenilworth	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Whitfield—Kenswood
Rhys—Dynevior	Sidney—De L'Isle	Thynne—Bath	Willey—Barnby
Richards—Milverton	Simon—Simon of Wy-	Towneley O'Hagan —	Williams—Berners
Ritchie—Ritchie of Dun-	thenshaw	O'Hagan	Williams—Williams of
Robens—Robens of Wold-	Sinclair—Cathness	Trench—Ashdown	Barnburgh*
ingham*	Sinclair—Penland	Tuchet Jesson—Audley	Williamson—Forres
Roberts—Clwyd	Sinclair—Sinclair of Cleve	Tufton—Hothfield	Willoughby—Middleton
Robertson—Robertson of	Sinclair—Thurso	Turner—Netherthorpe	Wills—Dulverton
Oakridge	Skeffington—Massereene	Turnour—Winterton	Wilmot—Wilmot of Sel-
Roché—Fermoy	Smith—Bicester	Twisleton Wykeham	meston
Rodd—Rennell	Smith—Birkenhead	Fiennes—Saye and Sele	Wilson—Moran
Roper Curzon—Teynham	Smith—Colwyn	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Rous—Stradbroke	Smith—Dudley (Barony)	Upton—Templetown	Windsor—Cornwall
Rowley Conwy—Lang-	Smith—Hambleton	Vanden Bempde John-	Windsor—Gloucester
ford [of Doxford	Somerset—Beaufort	stone—Derwent	Windsor—Kent
Runciman—Runciman	Somerset—Raglan	Vane—Barnard	Windsor Clive — Ply-
Russell—Amphill	Spencer—Churchill	Vane Tempest Stewart—	mouh
Russell—Bedford	Spencer Churchill —	Londonberry	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Russell—De Clifford	Marlborough	Vanneck—Huntingfield	Winn—St. Oswald
Russell—R. of Liverpool	Spring Rice—Monteagle	Vaughan—Lisburne	Winn—Headley
Ryder—Harrowby	of Brandon	Vavasour Fisher—Fishe	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Sackville—De La Warr	Stanhope—Harrington	Venables Vernon—Vernon	Wood—Halifax
Sackville West—Sackville	Smith—Derby	Vereker—Gort	Woodall — Uvedale of
St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Stanley—Sheffield	Verney—Willoughby de	North End
St. Clair—Sinclair [lyn	Stapleton Cotton—Com-	Broke	Woodhouse—Terrington
St. Clair Erskine—Ross-	bermere	Verney Cave—Bray	Wright—Wootton of
St. John—St. I. of Bletso	Stern—Michelham	Vernon—Lyveden	Abinger*
St. John—Bolingbroke and	Stewart—Galloway	Vesey—De Vesel	Wyndham—Leconfield
St. John	Stonor—Camoys	Villiers—Clarendon	Wyndham Quin—Dun-
St. Leger—Doneraille	Stonford—Courtown	Vivian—Swansea	raven
Samuel—Bearsted	Stourton—Mowbray	Wallop—Portsmouth	Wynn—Newborough
Sanderson — Sanderson	Strachey—Strachie	Walrand—Wateran	Yarde Buller—Churston
of Ayot	Strauss—Conesford	Walsh—Ormathwaite	Yerburgh—Avingham
Sandilands—Torphichen	Strutt—Belper	Ward—Bangor	Yorke—Hardwicke
Saumarez—De Saumarez	Strutt—Rayleigh	Ward—Dudley (Earldom)	Young—Kenne
Savile—Mexborough	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Ward—Ward of Witley	Young Erskine—Mar
Scarlett—Abinger	Stuart—Moray [horn	Warrender — Bruntisfield	Younger—Y. of Leckie
	Stuart—Stuart of Find-	Watson—Manton	

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Courtesy Titles (in actual use in 1962)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough and the "Earl of Aboyne" to the Marquessate of Huntly, and "Viscount Acheson" heir to the Earldom of Gosford; *the titles of second heirs are also given; e.g. Viscount Savernake, eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan" heir to the Marquessate of Ailesbury.

*, In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of ——" e.g. "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland.

Marquesses.	Ancrem—Lothian	*Mount Charles — Con-	Althorp—Spencer
*Blandford—Marlborough	Bective—Headfort	yngham	Amberley—Russell
Bowmont—Roxburghe	Brecknock—Camden	Mulgrave—Normanby	Asquith of Morley—Ox-
Douglas & Clydesdale	Cassilis—Ailsa	Offaly—*Kildare	ford and Asquith
—Hamilton	Compton — Northamp-	*Percy—Northumberland	Borodale—Beatty
*Douro—Wellington	ton	Rocksavage — Chol-	Boyle—Shannon
Graham—Montrose	*Dalkeith—Buccleuch	mondeley	Brocas—Jellicoe
Granby—Rutland	Dumfries—Bute	Ronaldshay—Zetland	Bury—Albemarle
Hamilton—Abercorn	*Euston—Grafton	Shelburne—Lansdowne	Camden—Gainsborough
Hartington — Devonshire	Hopetoun—Linthgow	Sunderland—*Blandford	Chelsea—Cadogan
*Kildare—Leinster	*Jermyn—Bristol	Tyrone—Waterford	Clewton—Waldegrave
Lorne—Argyll	Lewes—Abergavenny	Uxbridge—Anglesey	Clanfield—Peel
Tavistock—Bedford	Maduff—Fife	Yarmouth—Herford	Corvedale—Baldwin of
	March—Richmond		Bewdley
Earls.	Medina—Milford Haven	Viscounts.	Cranborne—Salisbury
Aboyne—Huntly	Mornington—*Douro	Acheson—Gosford	Cranley—Onslow
Altamont—Sligo		Adare—Dunraven	Crowhurst—Cottenham

Curzon—Howe	Lambton—Durham	Tamworth—Ferrers	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Dalrymple—Stair	Lascelles—Harewood	Tarbat—Cromartie	Eskdaill—* Dalkeith
Danman—Cowley	Lewisham—Darlington	Throwley—Sondes	Forrester of Corstorphine
Dawick—Haig	Lowther—Lonsdale	Tiverton—Halsbury	—Verulam
Deerhurst—Coventry	Lumley—Scarborough	Traprain—Balfour	Garlies—Galloway
Dunluc—Antrim	Lymington—Portsmouth	Uffington—Craven	Greenock—Cathcart
Ebrington—Fortescue	Malden—Essex	Vaughan—Lisburne	Guernsey—Aylesford
Eden—Avon	Mandeville—Manchester	Villiers—Jersey	Hay—Eroll
Ednam—Dudley	Meigund—Minto	Walberton—Woolton	Herbert—Pembroke
Elveden—Iveagh	Moore—Drogheda	Weymouth—Bath	Irwin—Halifax
Emlyn—Cawdor	Morpeth—Carlisle	Windsor—Plymouth	Leslie—Rothies
Encombe—Eldon	Newport—Bradford	Wolmer—Selborne	Leveson—Granville
Enfield—Stratford	Newry and Mourne—		Loughborough—Rosslyn
Erleigh—Reading	Kilmorye	Barons (Lord —)	Masham—Swinton
Errington—Cromer	Ockham—Lovelace	Apsley—Bathurst	McWay—Cranbrook
Feilding—Denbigh	Parker—Macclesfield	Ardee—Meath	Montgomerie—Eglinton
Fincastle—Dumfries	Perceval—Ligon	Balgownie—Leven	Moreton—Ducie
Fitz Harris—Malmesbury	Petersham—Harrington	and Melville	Neidpath—Wemyss &
Folkestone—Radnor	Pollington—Mexborough	Balmiel—Crawford	March
Furzeaux—Birkenhead	Prestwood—Attlee	Berriedale—Cattiness	Ogilvy—Airlie
Garmyle—Cairns	Queenington—St. Aldwyn	Bingham—Lucan	Ossulston—Tankerville
Garnock—Lindsay	Raynam—Townshend	Binning—Haddington	Oxmantown—Ross
Glenapp—Inchcape	Reidhaven—Seafield	Brooke—Warwick	Forchester—Carrarvon
Glenworth—Limerick	Royston—Hardwicke	Bruce—Levin	Primrose—Rosebery
Glerawly—Annesley	St. Cyres—Idesleigh	Buckhurst—De La Warr	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Gwynnedd—Lord George	Sandon—Harrowby	Burghersh—Westmorland	Rideau—Alexander of
of Dwyfor	Savernake—Ailesbury	Cardross—Buchan	Tunis
Hinchingsbrooke—Sand-	Slane—* Mount Charles	Carnegie—Southesk	Scrimgour—Dundas
wich	Somerton—Normanton	Cochrane—Dundonald	Seymour—Somerset
Ikerrin—Carrick	Stoford—Courtown	Courtenay—Devon	Silchester—Longford
Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Stormont—Maunsell	Delvin—Westmeath	Willoughby de Eresby
Ipswich—* Euston	Strathallan—Perth	Donne—Moray	—Ancaster
Jocelyn—Roden	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Dunglass—Home	Wodenhouse—Kimberley
Kelburn—Glasgow	Sudley—Arran	Elliott—St. Germans	Worsley—Yarborough
Knebworth—Lytton	Suirdale—Donoughmore		

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish or Irish* title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an *Imperial* title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl., Brit., or U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such a date is that of the imperial creation. k. indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland. The mark ° signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Prince Philip,	Larnes, Alfred,	1945	Buccleuch and Queens-
Duke of Edinburgh,	Barrowclough, Sir Harold	1954	berry, Duke of,
H.R.H. the Duke of	Beaufort, Duke of,	1930	Bucknill, Sir Alfred,
Gloucester,	Beaumont, Sir John,	1944	Buller, Sir Reginald Man-
	Beaverbrook, Lord,	1918	ningham,
Adeane, Sir Michael,	Bellenger, Frederick John, .	1946	Butler, Richard Austen, . . .
Alexander of Hillsborough,	Bevis, John Reginald, . . .	1959	Cadogan, Sir Alexander, . .
Viscount,	Birch, Nigel,	1955	Campbell, Rt. Hon. Henry
Alexander of Tunis, Earl, . .	Birkett, Lord,	1947	Colville Montgomery, . . .
Alexander, Sir Ulrick,	Bottomley, Arthur George	1952	Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian, .
Alport, Lord,	Boyd of Merton, Viscount	1951	Canterbury, The Arch-
Amery, Julian,	Brabazon of Tara, Lord, . .	1940	bishop of,
Amory, Viscount,	Brecon, Lord,	1960	Carpenter, John Archibald
Attlee, Earl,	Bridges, Lord,	1953	Boyd,
Avon, Earl of,	Brook, Sir Norman,	1953	Carrington, Lord,
Azikiwe, Nnamdi,	Brooke, Henry,	1955	Casey, Lord,
Baker, Philip J. Noel,	Brown, Ernest,	1935	Chandos, Viscount,
Balewa, Sir Abubakar	Brown, George Alfred, . . .	1951	Chathfield, Lord,
Tafawa	Bruce of Melbourne, Vis-		Churchill, Sir Winston
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord, . .	count,	1923	Spencer,

Citrinc, Lord.....	1940	Howe, Earl.....	1929	Paling, Wilfred.....	1941
Clitheroe, Lord.....	1944	Ilsey, James Lorimer	1946	Parker of Waddington, Lord.....	1954
Clyde, Lord.....	1951	Ingleby, Viscount.....	1943	Patrick, Lord.....	1949
Cobbold, Lord.....	1959	Inman, Lord.....	1947	Pearce, Sir Holroyd.....	1957
Cohen, Lord.....	1946	Isaacs, George Alfred.....	1945	Pearson, Sir Colin.....	1961
Coleraine, Lord.....	1913	Ismay, Lord.....	1951	Perth, Earl of.....	1957
Colyton, Lord.....	1952	Jay, Douglas.....	1952	Pethick Lawrence, Lord.....	1917
Craigton, Lord.....	1961	Jenkins, Lord.....	1949	Powell, Enoch.....	1960
Crathorne, Lord.....	1951	Johnston, Thomas.....	1931	Profumo, John Dennis.....	1960
Crookshank, Viscount.....	1939	Jones, Arthur Creech.....	1946	Radcliffe, Lord.....	1949
Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.....	1940	Jones, Aubrey.....	1955	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937
Dalton, Lord.....	1940	Keith of Avonholm, Lord.....	1953	Redmayne, Martin.....	1959
Dankwerts, Sir Harold.....	1961	Key, Charles William.....	1947	Reid, Lord.....	1941
Davidson, Viscount.....	1928	Killearn, Lord.....	1941	Reith, Lord.....	1940
Davies, E. Clement.....	1947	Kilmuir, Viscount.....	1945	Rinret, Thibaud-au.....	1947
Davies, Sir William Arthian	1961	Kotclawala, Sir John.....	1954	Robens of Woldingham, Lord.....	1951
De La Warr, Earl.....	1936	Lascelles, Sir Alan.....	1943	Romer, Sir Charles.....	1951
De L'Isle, Viscount.....	1951	Latham, Sir John.....	1933	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945
Denning, Lord.....	1948	Lawson, Lord.....	1945	St. Aldwyn, Earl.....	1959
de Silva, Lucien Macull		Leathers, Viscount.....	1941	St. Laurent, Louis Stephen	1940
Dominic.....	1953	Listowel, Earl of.....	1916	Salisbury, Marquess of.....	1940
Devlin, Sir Patrick.....	1960	Lloyd, Geoffrey William.....	1943	Salter, Lord.....	1941
Diefenbaker, John.....	1957	Lloyd, John Selwyn		Samuel, Viscount.....	1908
Dixon, Sir Owen.....	1951	Brooke.....	1951	Sandys, Duncan.....	1944
Donovan, Sir Terence.....	1960	London, The Bishop of.....	1961	Scarborough, Earl of.....	1952
Dugdale, John.....	1949	Longford, Earl of.....	1948	Selkirk, Earl of.....	1929
Dundee, Earl of.....	1959	Low, Sir Toby.....	1954	Sellers, Sir Frederic.....	1957
Eccles, Sir David.....	1951	Mabane, Sir William.....	1944	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey	
Ede, James Chuter.....	1944	MacAndrew, Lord.....	1952	Bl.....	1945
Edwards, Ness.....	1947	McBride, Sir Philip.....	1959	Shawcross, Lord.....	1946
Erroll, Frederick James.....	1960	McCorquodale of Newton, Lord.....	1945	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945
Evatt, Herbert Vere.....	1942	MacDermott, Lord.....	1947	Silkin, Lord.....	1945
Evershed, Lord.....	1947	Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, Lord.....	1951	Simon, Sir Jocelyn.....	1961
Fadden, Sir Arthur.....	1942	MacDonald, Malcolm.....	1935	Simonds Viscount.....	1941
Fisher of Lambeth, Lord.....	1939	McEwen, John.....	1953	Slessor, Sir Henry.....	1929
Forde, Francis Michael.....	1941	McKell, Sir William.....	1948	Smith, Sir Ben.....	1943
Foster, Sir Harry Hylton-	1957	McLay, John Scott.....	1952	Smith, Sir Derek Colclough	
Franks, Sir Oliver Shewell	1949	Macleod, Iain.....	1952	Walker, Bt.....	1957
Gaitskell, Hugh Todd		Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	Smith, Patricia Hornsby-	1959
Naylor.....	1947	Malvern, Viscount.....	1947	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor-	
Gardiner, James Garfield	1947	Margesson, Viscount.....	1933	man.....	1939
Goddard, Lord.....	1938	Marples, Alfred Ernest.....	1957	Soames, Arthur Chris-	
Gore, David Ormsby.....	1957	Marquand, Hilary Adair	1949	topher John.....	1958
Grant, William.....	1958	Massey, Vincent.....	1941	Soskice, Sir Frank.....	1948
Grenfell, David Rhys.....	1951	Mathers, Lord.....	1947	Soulbury, Viscount.....	1939
Griffiths, James.....	1945	Maudling, Reginald.....	1957	Spens, Lord.....	1953
Grize, Sir James.....	1942	Menzies, Robert Gordon	1935	Stanhope, Earl.....	1921
Guest, Lord.....	1960	Merriman, Lord.....	1933	Strachey, John St. Loe.....	1946
Hailes, Lord.....	1951	Milligan, Lord.....	1955	Strathclyde, Lord.....	1953
Hailey, Lord.....	1949	Mills, Lord.....	1957	Strauss, George Russell.....	1947
Hallham, Viscount (Lord		Miller of Leeds, Lord.....	1945	Stuart of Findhorn, Visct.....	1939
President).....	1956	Molson, Lord.....	1956	Summerskill, Lady.....	1949
Hall, Viscount.....	1942	Monckton of Brencley, Viscount.....	1951	Sutherland, Duke of.....	1936
Hall, William Glenvil.....	1947	Monseil, Viscount.....	1923	Swinton, Earl of.....	1922
Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.....	1940	Morgan, Sir John Vaughan-	1961	Tenby, Viscount.....	1941
Hankey, Lord.....	1939	Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord.....	1951	Thomas, Sir Godfrey, Bt.....	1958
Hare, John Hugh.....	1955	Morrison of Lambeth, Lord.....	1931	Thomson, Lord.....	1945
Harlech, Lord.....	1927	Morton of Henryton, Lord.....	1944	Thorneycroft, Peter.....	1951
Harman, Sir Charles.....	1959	Mountbatten of Burma, Earl.....	1947	Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
Harrison, Sir Eric John.....	1951	Munster, Earl of.....	1954	Touche, Sir Gordon.....	1959
Head, Viscount.....	1951	Nair, Sir Madhavan.....	1941	Tredgold, Sir Robert.....	1957
Headlam, Sir Cuthbert, Bt.....	1945	Nash, Walter.....	1946	Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord.....	1944
Heald, Sir Lionel.....	1954	Nathan, Lord.....	1946	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
Heath, Edward Richard		Nkrumah, Kwame.....	1959	Turton, Robert Hugh.....	1955
George.....	1955	Noble, Cdr. Sir Allan Her-		Upjohn, Sir Gerald.....	1960
Henderson, Lord.....	1950	bert Percy.....	1956	Vosper, Dennis Forwood.....	1957
Henderson, Arthur.....	1947	Norfolk, Duke of.....	1936	Walker, Patrick Chrestien	
Hilbery, Sir Malcolm.....	1959	Normand, Lord.....	1933	Gordon.....	1950
Hill, Charles.....	1955	Nutting, Harold Anthony	1954	Wand, Rt. Rev. John	
Hodson, Lord.....	1951	Ogmore, Lord.....	1951	William Charles.....	1945
Holloway, Edward James.....	1950	Ormerod, Sir Benjamin.....	1957	Ward of Witley, Visct.....	1957
Holt, Harold Edward.....	1953	Page, Sir Earle.....	1929	Waterhouse, Capt. Charles	
Holyoake, Keith Jacka.....	1954			Watkinson, Harold Arthur	1955
Home, Earl of.....	1951				
Hope, Lord John.....	1959				
Horsburgh, Lady.....	1945				

Welensky, Sir Roland . . .	1960	Willink, Sir Henry Urms-	Wood, Richard Frederick .	1959
Wheatley, Lord	1947	ton, Bt.	Woodburn, Arthur	1947
White Henry Graham . . .	1945	Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon	Woolton, Earl of	1940
Williams, Sir Edward		Willmot of Selmeston, Lord	Wright, Lord	1932
John	1945	Wilson, James Harold . . .	York, The Archbishop of .	1961
Williams of Barnburgh,		Winterton, Earl	Younger, Kenneth	1951
Lord	1941			

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) — P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Tibbion, Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 300 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

Victoria Cross.—1856.—V.C. See pp. 298-301.

George Cross.—1940.—G.C. See p. 302.

British Orders of Knighthood.

Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C. (Class I).—For ladies, founded 1883.

Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. I.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941 for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Order of British India.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N. and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry, The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Silver, Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1910, for serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1921).

Canada Medal.

Queen's Police, and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.

Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

10 Star Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Police Medal for Valuable Service.

Badge of Honour.

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbur Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Police and Fire Brigades Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Colonial Prison Service Medal.

Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.O.
Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.
Territorial Efficiency Medal.
Efficiency Medal.
Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.D.
R.D.
Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.
Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Air Efficiency Award.—1942.
The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Military Forces).
Cadet Forces Medal.
Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.
Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.
Royal Observer Corps Medal.
Civil Defence Long Service Medal.
Service medal of the Order of St. John.
Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.
Voluntary Medical Services Medal.—1932.
Women's Voluntary Service Medal.
Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.
Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date)

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Shame on him who thinks evil of it*)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

H.R.H. PRINCESS WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1944.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1958.

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1958.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1910.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Earl Stanhope, 1934.
The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.
The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.
The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.
The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.
The Duke of Portland, 1948.
The Lord Harlech, 1948.
The Earl of Scarbrough, 1943.
The Lord Cranworth, 1948.
The Duke of Wellington, 1951.
Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.

The Earl of Avon, 1954.
The Earl of Iveagh, 1955.
The Earl Attlee, 1956.
The Lord Ismay, 1957.
The Lord Middleton, 1957.
The Viscount Slim, 1959. [1959.
The Duke of Northumberland, 1960.
The Earl of Radnor, 1960.
The Lord Digby, 1960.
Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.
Register, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary (vacant).

EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.
H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.
H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.
H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.
H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one provokes me with impunity*).

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.
The Duke of Sutherland, 1920.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.
The Earl of Stair, 1937.
The Viscount Thurso, 1941.
The Earl of Airlie, 1942.

The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1945.
The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.
The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.
The Earl of Haddington, 1951.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.
The Lord Bilsland, 1955.
Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.

The Lord Mathers, 1956.
The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.
The Lord Rowallan, 1957.
Chancellor, The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., V.C., O.B.E.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*) (No conferments since 1934)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Registrar and Knight Attendant, Aubrey John Toppin, C.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725)

Ribbon, Crimson, *Motto*, Tria iuncta in uno (Three joined in one). (Remodelled 1814 and enlarged thirteen times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)



C.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P. G.C.B. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., D.P.C. A.P.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. N. Wimberley C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, N.C.B., K.C.V.O., *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C. C.B., D.S.O.; *Deputy Secretary*, The Secretary, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood, 1, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B. Companion.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.



O.M. Mil.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Civ.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1930.
John Mascfield, 1935.
Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatfield, 1939.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.
Augustus Edwin John, 1942.
The Lord Adrian, 1942.
Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.
Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
Admiral of the Fleet the Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.
Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1943.
Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.
The Earl Russell, 1949.
Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.

The Earl Attlee, 1951.
Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.
The Lord Hailey, 1955.
Sir John Douglas Cockcroft, 1957.
Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.
The Viscount Samuel, 1958.
Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1959.
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, 1960.
Graham Vivian Sutherland, 1960.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1953.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.



G.C.S.I.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861)

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.M.G.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818)

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, Auspiciis melioris ævi (Token of a better age).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of Gloucester, K.C.M.G.; *Chancellor*, The Lord Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Secretary*, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.; *Registrar*, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C.; *King of Arms*, Sir Neville Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.



G.C.I.E.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877)

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, Imperatricis auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896)

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, Victoria.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, (vacant); G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



G.C.V.O.



K.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).

H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946).

Lord Fisher of Lambeth (1949).

Sir John Weir (1949).

The Duke of Norfolk (1953).

The Duke of Beaufort (1953).



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division) : without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). Motto, For God and the Empire.

G.B.E.

THE SOVEREIGN: Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; Prelate, The Bishop of London; King of Arms, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Secretary, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Dean, The Dean of St. Paul's; Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod. Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. Sub-Dean, The Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E., Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into Military and Civil divisions in Dec. 1918.



K.B.E.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.



This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. Secretary and Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.



MEN.

Abdul Rahman, Tunku, 1961.

Adams, William George Stewart, 193.

Alexander of Hillsborough, The Viscount, 1941.

Attlee, The Earl, 1945.

Beazley, Sir John, 1959.

Bone, James, 1947.

Boyd of Merton, The Viscount, 1960.

Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.

Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest, 1945.

Bruce of Melbourne, The Viscount, 1927.

Butler, Rt. Hon. Richard Austen, 1954.

Casey, The Lord, 1944.

Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.

Christie, John, 1954.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.

Clark, Sir Kenneth, 1959.

Clayton, Rev. Philip I. B., 1933.

Craig, Edward Henry Gordon, 1956.

Crerar, General Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.

Crookshank, The Viscount, 1955.

Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.

Dodd, Rev. Charles Harold, 1961.

Edc, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.

Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.

Fraser of Lonsdale, Lord, 1953.

Gooch, George Peabody, 1939.

Hill, Prof. Archibald Vivian, 1946.

Hives, The Lord, 1943.

Ismay, General The Lord, 1945.

Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.

Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.

Layton, The Lord, 1919.

Leathers, The Viscount, 1943.

Lewis, Essington, 1943.

Limerick, The Earl of, 1961.

McNaughton, General Andrew George Latta, 1946.

Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.

Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.

Martin, Rev. Hugh, 1955.

Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1946.

Maugham, William Somerset, 1954.

Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon, 1951.

Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.

Morrison of Lambeth, The Lord, 1951.

Nash, Rt. Hon. Walter, 1959.

Nuffield, The Viscount, 1958.

Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christ-mas Grafton, 1942.

Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.

Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.

Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., 1958.

Stuart of Findhorn, The Viscount, 1957.

Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.

Toynbee, Prof. Arnold Joseph, 1956.

Waley, Arthur David, 1956.

Williams, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert, 1945.

Wilson, Prof. John Dover, 1936.

Woolton, The Earl of, 1942.

Honorary Member, M. René Massigli, 1954.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since 1902. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jeweled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso

d'Orleans-Bourbon (the Infanta Beatriz of Spain).

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferrals have been made since 1948.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.
H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, 1947.
H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.
H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, 1937.

H.H. Maharani Sahab Chimna Bai Gackwar of Baroda, 1892.
Lady Victoria Patricia Heiema Ramsay, 1911.
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.
H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.

Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1936.
Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.
Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.
Florence Amery, 1945.
H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.
Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydesmuir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K.
(and Ireland marked *U.K.*)

Badge of Baronets
of Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked *S.*)



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A.—, B." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A.—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A.—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A.—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commander are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A.— B.—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Hon. Sir George Bell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir John Weir Russell; *Clerk*, Mrs. Rodney; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 16, 1961)

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt.	Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.	Adam, General Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).
Abbiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.	Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.	Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Abdul Rashid, Hon. Sir, Kt.	Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.	Adams, Hon. Sir Francis Boyd, Kt.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).	Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).	Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.	Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644).	Adams, Cdr. Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).	Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.
Abercromby, Col. Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (S. 1636).	Adair, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).	Adcock, Sir Frank Ezra, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Abrahall, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns, Kt., C.M.G.		

- Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Adeane, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Adeane, Col. Sir Robert Philip Wyndham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo Adegboyega, Kt.
 Adjaye, Sir Edward Otchere Asafu, Kt.
 Agarwala, Hon. Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
 Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (s 1629).
 Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony Stuart, Bt. (1895).
 Agnew, Cdr. Sir Peter Garnett, Bt., M.P. (1957).
 Ahmed, Hon. Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
 Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.L.B.
 Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C.
 Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1917).
 Aird, Col. Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
 Airey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1938).
 Aitchison, Capt. Sir David, K.C.V.O.
 Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson, Kt., M.D., D.Phil.
 Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Albergy, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
 Albergy, Sir Irving James, Kt., M.C.
 Albu, Sir George Werner, Bt. (1912).
 Alderson, Sir Harold George, Kt., M.B.E.
 Aldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry, Bt. (1945).
 Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart, Bt. (1880).
 Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. (1800).
 Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1922).
 Alexander, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Ulrick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Alexander, Sir William Picken, Kt., Ph.D.
 Alfred, Sir Robert Edmund, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Alison, Cdr. Sir Archibald, Bt. O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
 Allan, Sir Henry Ralph Moreton Havelock, Bt. (1858).
 Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt., C.L.B.
 Allchin, Sir Geoffrey Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt., M.C., O.C.
 Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt., C.B.E.
 Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley, K.C.M.G.
 Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.
 Allen, Col. Sir Stephen Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Allen, Sir (William) Denis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Allen, Sir William Kenneth Gwynne, Kt.
 Alleyne, Capt. Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1760).
 Allfrey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Allison, Sir (William) John, K.B.E.
 Allsop, Hon. Sir James Joseph Whitteslea, Kt.
 Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Almond, Sir James, Kt.
 Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Amcotts, Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cracroft, Kt., M.C.
 Amey Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
 Amies, Prof. Sir Arthur Barton Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
 Amory, Sir John Heathcoat, Bt. (1874).
 Anderson, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
 Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir David Stirling, Kt., Ph.D.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Desmond Francis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Duncan Law, K.B.E., T.D.
 Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir James Drummond, K.C.L.E.
 Anderson, Sir John, Bt. (1920).
 Anderson, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir John D'Arcy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Anderson, Lt.-Col. Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Neville, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Andrews, Sir Christopher Howard, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Andrews, Admiral Sir William Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Andrews, Sir (William) Linton, Kt.
 Angus, Sir John Keith, Kt.
 Angell, Sir Norman, Kt.
 Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
 Anson, Cdr. Sir Peter, Bt., R.N. (1831).
 Anson, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt., C.S.I., C.L.B.
 Anstice, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
 Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt., M.C. (s 1694).
 Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael, Bt. (s 1700; G.B. 1798).
 Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey, Bt., M.C. (1815).
 Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland, K.B.E.
 Appleton, Sir Edward Victor, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Arbuckle, Sir William Forbes, K.B.E., C.B.
 Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
 Archdale, Comdr. Sir Edward Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
 Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Arkell, Capt. Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
 Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Armitage, General Sir (Charles) Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Armitage, Sir (Stephen) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (1841).
 Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
 Armstrong, Sir John Dunmace Heaton, Kt., M.V.O.
 Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wilt, Kt., D.MUS.
 Armistage, Capt. Sir (John) Lionel, Bt. (1738).
 Arnott, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1806).
 Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter, K.C.M.G.
 Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
 Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Arundell, Brig. Sir Robert Duncau Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
 Ashburnham, Sir Denny Reginald, Bt. (1661).
 Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.S.C.
 Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Holland), Kt.
 Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Ashton, Sir John William, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ashworth, Hon. Sir John Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
 Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).
 Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
 Atcherley, Air Marshal Sir Richard Hewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Atkins, Col. Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
 Atkinson, Hon. Sir Fenton, Kt.
 Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
 Attygalle, Hon. Sir Nicholas, Kt.
 Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
 Auchinleck, Field Marshal Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.A.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Austen, General Sir (Alfred) Rea Le Godwin, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
 Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.L.E.
 Axon, Sir Albert Edwin, K.B.E.

- Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammon, Bt. (1920).
 Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
 Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1822).
 Aylwen, Sir George, Bt. (1949).
 Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray Murray, Kt.
 Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
 Ayres, Sir Reginald John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Babington, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
 Babington, Air Marshal Sir Philip, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
 Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
 Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England (1611 and 1627)*.
 Bacon, Hon. Sir Roger Sewell, Kt., M.B.E.
 Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
 Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, Bt., C.M.G. (1867).
 Baguey, Sir John Minty, Kt.
 Bahawalpur, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Bahr, Sir Philip Manson, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
 Bailly, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
 Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bailey, Prof. Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., F.B.A.
 Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baillic, Sir Gawnin George Hope, Bt. (1823).
 Bairamian, Hon. Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
 Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
 Baird, Prof. Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
 Baird, Gen. Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (S. 1995).
 Bairstow, Prof. Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Baker, Air Marshal Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Baker, Sir Frederick Spencer Arnold, Kt.
 Baker, Hon. Sir George Gillespie, Kt., O.B.E.
 Baker, Hon. Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston, Bt. (1796).
 Baker, Sir Jack Croft, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baker, Prof. Sir John Fleetwood, Kt., O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Baker, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt., C.B.
 Baker, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
 Baldwin, Sir Archer Ernest, Kt., M.C.
 Baldwin, Air Marshal Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Balewa, Rt. Hon. Sir Abubakar Tafawa, K.B.E.
 Balfour, Sir John G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
 Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
 Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
 Bambridge, Sir George, Kt., M.C., V.D.
 Bancroft, Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
 Bankart, Vice-Adm. (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Banks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bannor, Sir George Knowles Harwood, Bt. (1924).
 Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (S. 1682).
 Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
 Barber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
 Barber, Lt.-Col. Sir William Francis, Bt., T.D. (1960).
 Barbirolli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
 Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (S. 1668).
 Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
 Barker, General Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilary, Bt. (1803).
 Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
 Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
 Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
 Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Barnard, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Barnes, Sir William Lethbridge Gorell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Barnett, Air Marshal Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
 Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
 Barnewall, Sir Reginald John, Bt. (1823).
 Baroda, Col. H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.I.E.
 Baron, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
 Barotseland, The Paramount Chief of (Mwanawina III), K.B.E.
 Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
 Barratt, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Barratt, Capt. Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland, Bt., M.C. (1908).
 Barratt, Sir Sydney, Kt.
 Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
 Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
 Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
 Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
 Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. (1835).
 Barrowclough, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
 Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
 Barry, Hon. Sir John Vincent William, Kt.
 Barry, Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
 Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
 Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
 Bartholomew, General Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bartlett, Lt.-Col. Sir Basil Harding, Bt. (1913).
 Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Barton, Sir Harold Montague, Kt.
 Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
 Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
 Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
 Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bastyan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
 Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
 Bates, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie John Vernon, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
 Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey, Bt. (1818).

- Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baulkwill, Sir (Reginald) Pridham, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baxter, Sir (Arthur) Beverley, Kt., M.P.
 Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
 Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
 Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
 Bazl-ul-lah, *Sahib Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Beadle, Sir Gerald Clayton, Kt., C.B.E.
 Beadle, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Hugh William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Beale, *Hon.* Sir (Oliver) Howard, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
 Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Beamish, *Air Marshal* Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Beamish, Col. Sir Tufton Victor Hamilton, Kt., M.C., M.P.
 Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
 Beatty, Sir (Alfred) Chester, Kt., F.S.A.
 Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
 Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
 Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
 Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor, Bt. (1745).
 Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
 Beaumont, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
 Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, K.B.E.
 Beazley, *His Hon.* Sir Hugh Loveday, Kt.
 Beazley, Col. Sir (James) Geoffrey (Byrdon), Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, Kt., C.H.
 Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. (1831).
 Becke, *Maj.* Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
 Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C., (1921).
 Beckett, Sir (William) Eric, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Bedale, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Leigh K.B.E., C.B.
 Beddington, *Brig.* Sir Edward Henry Lionel, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Bedingfield, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston, Bt. (1661).
 Bednall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Beecham, Sir Adrian Welles, Bt. (1914).
 Beeley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Beeman, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Beever, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
 Beharrell, Sir George Edward, Kt.
 Behrens, *Maj.* Sir Edward Bedington, Kt., C.M.G., M.C., Ph.D.
 Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
 Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
 Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis Morrison, Bt. (1905).
 Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Harold Idris, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1885).
 Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bellow, Sir Arthur John Grattan, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Bellow, *Hon.* Sir George Rothe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
 Bellow, Sir Henry Charles Grattan, Bt. (1838).
 Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
 Bellman, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E.
 Bemrose, Sir (John) Maxwell, Kt.
 Benn, *Capt.* Sir (Patrick Ion) Hamilton, Bt. (1920).
 Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).
 Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Stenardale, K.C.M.G.
 Bennett, Sir John Wheeler Wheeler, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).
 Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
 Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
 Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
 Benson, Sir George, Kt., M.P.
 Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Lindsay, Kt., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
 Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
 Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
 Berlin, Sir Isaiab, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer, Bt. (1954).
 Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
 Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
 Berryman, *General* Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
 Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
 Beste, *Capt.* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N.
 Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
 Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (S 1683).
 Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, Bt. (1958).
 Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Beverley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
 Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).
 Biddle, Sir Reginald Poulton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (1664).
 Biggam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
 Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby, Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
 Biggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
 Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann, Kt.
 Bingley, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Noel Campbell, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
 Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Birch, Sir (John) Alan, Kt.
 Birchall, Sir (Walter) Raymond, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bircham, Sir Bertram Okeden, Kt., M.C.
 Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bird, Sir Cyril Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bird, Sir Donald Geoffrey, Bt. (1922).
 Bird, Sir Hugh Stonehewer, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).
 Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
 Birchnell, Sir Cyril Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.*, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bishop, Sir William Poole, Kt., C.M.G.
 Bisset, *Commodore* Sir James Gordon Partridge, Kt., R.N.R.
 Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt., M.P.
 Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, Kt.
 Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, Bt. (1922).
 Black, Sir Robert Brown, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Black, Sir William Rushton, Kt.
 Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.
 Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

- Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Blackburn, Sir Kenneth William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Blackett, *Maj.* Sir Charles Douglas, Bt. (1673).
 Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
 Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (1819).
 Blackwood, Sir Robert Rutherford, Kt.
 Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt. (1786).
 Blair, *Col.* Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 Blair, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1945).
 Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
 Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).
 Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Blake, Sir Ulick Temple, Bt. (1622).
 Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D. (1919).
 Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, Bt., M.C. (1763).
 Bland, Sir (George) Nevill (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Bland, Sir Thomas Maltby, Kt., T.D.
 Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, K.B.E.
 Blatch, Sir (William) Bernard, Kt., M.B.E.
 Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).
 Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
 Bliss, Sir Arthur, Kt., M.S.D., L.D.
 Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
 Blois, *Capt.* Sir Gervase Ralph Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1686).
 Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
 Blood, Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Bloss, Sir Robert (Geoffrey) Lynch-, Bt., R.N. (1622).
 Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).
 Blundell, Sir Robert Henderson, Kt.
 Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
 Blunt, *Prof.* Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
 Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt. (1720).
 Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Bodkin, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.V.O.
 Boevey, Sir Launcelot Valentine Hyde Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
 Boffa, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
 Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
 Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
 Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Bond, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lionel Vivian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
 Bonsor, Sir Bryan Cosmo, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1925).
 Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).
 Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).
 Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
 Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).
 Booth, *Maj.* Sir Paul, Kt.
 Booth, Sir Paul Henry Gore-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
 Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
 Bornu, The Shehu of, K.B.E.
 Borwick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.L.E., D.S.O.
 Boswall, Sir Thomas Houstoun-, Bt. (1836).
 Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.L.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Bouchier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1708).
 Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham Rouse-, Bt. (1641 and 1791).
 Boul, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.M.S.
 Boulton, Sir (Denis Duncan) Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
 Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).
 Bourke, *Maj.* Sir (Edward Alexander) Henry Legge-, K.B.E., M.P.
 Bourke, *Hon.* Sir Paget John, Kt.
 Bourne, General Sir Alan George Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
 Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.L.E.
 Bourne, General Sir Geoffrey Kemp, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Bovell, Sir Conrad Swire Kerr, Kt., C.M.G.
 Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, Kt.
 Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
 Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
 Bowden, Sir Frank, Bt. (1915).
 Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
 Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.
 Bower, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Blackmore, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Bowly, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
 Bowman, Sir James, Bt., K.B.E. (1961).
 Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).
 Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.
 Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
 Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
 Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
 Boyd, *Prof.* Sir John, Kt.
 Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
 Boyd, *Brig.* Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
 Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
 Boyle, Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
 Boynton, *Cdr.* Sir Griffith Wilfrid Norman, Bt., R.N. (1618).
 Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Brackenridge, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bradbeer, Sir Albert Frederick, Kt.
 Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
 Bradfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest William Charles, K.C.L.E., O.B.E.
 Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
 Bratford, Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
 Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
 Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Brain, Sir (Walter) Russell, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P. (1954).
 Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
 Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Christopher Joseph) Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
 Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., O.C.
 Branson, *Col.* Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Braund, *Hon.* Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
 Bray, *Capt.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
 Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.L.E.
 Brett, *Hon.* Sir Lionel, Kt.
 Brewer, Sir Henry Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
 Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).
 Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.

- Bridgeford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Bridgland, Sir Aynsley Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Briercuffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
 Briggs, *Hon.* Sir Francis Arthur, Kt.
 Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
 Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James) Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Brisbane, Sir Hugh Lancelot, Kt., M.B.E.
 Brisco, Sir Hylton Musgrave Campbell, Bt. (1782).
 Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt. D.F.C. (1910).
 Brise, Sir John Archibald Rugles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1935).
 Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.L.E.
 Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.L.E.
 Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
 Broadfoot, *Hon.* Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
 Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Brock, Sir Russell Claude, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).
 Brockhurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
 Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
 Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
 Bromley, Sir Rupert Howe, Bt. (1757).
 Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.
 Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Sergison-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
 Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell-, Bt., C.B.E. (1893).
 Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
 Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
 Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
 Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
 Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
 Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.M.
 Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
 Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
 Brown, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (1686).
 Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
 Brown, Sir Edward Joseph, Kt., M.B.E.
 Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Brown, *Eng. - Vice - Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, Kt., Q.C.
 Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
 Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
 Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
 Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
 Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
 Brown, Sir William Robson-, Kt., M.P.
 Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Browne, Sir Denis John, K.C.V.O.
 Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore-, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
 Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
 Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen) Bt. (1816).
 Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bruce, *Hon.* Sir Francis Edward Hovell - Thurlow - Cumming-, K.C.M.G.
 Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (1628).
 Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
 Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
 Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bruntton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
 Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
 Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
 Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
 Buchanan, Sir John Cecil Rankin, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 Buchanan, Sir John Scoular, Kt., C.B.E.
 Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Buckley, *Hon.* Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
 Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
 Buckley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenneth Robertson, K.B.E.
 Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
 Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
 Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Buller, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Edward Manningham-, Bt., Q.C., M.P. (1866).
 Bullin, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
 Bullock, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., M.B.E. (1954).
 Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
 Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
 Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
 Bunyoro-Kitara, The Omukama of, Kt., C.B.E.
 Burbidge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
 Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
 Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1655).
 Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Burgis, *His Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
 Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
 Burman, Sir (John) Charles, Kt.
 Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, K.B.E.
 Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Burnand, Sir (Richard) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.

- Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., O.M., M.D., F.R.S.
 Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
 Burney, *Cmdr.* Sir (Charles) Dennistoun, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
 Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
 Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
 Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
 Burrard, *Maj.* Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
 Burrell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
 Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
 Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
 Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
 Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
 Burt, Sir George Mowlem, K.B.E.
 Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Buscariet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Willett Amalric Bowen Bowen-, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Bushe, Sir (Henry) Grattan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
 Bustamante, Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
 Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Bt., M.P. (1960).
 Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
 Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
 Butler, Sir Neville Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
 Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
 Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
 Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
 Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
 Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
 Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
 Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
 Byrne, Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
 Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmund, Kt.
 Caccia, Sir Harold Anthony, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Cadbury, *Maj.* Sir Egbert, Kt., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 Cade, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
 Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanally Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cadogan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Cadogan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.R.D.
 Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
 Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
 Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
 Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
 Cairns, *Hon.* Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt.
 Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Callander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
 Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
 Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, Kt.
 Cameron, *Hon.* Sir Ewen Paul, Kt.
 Cameron, *Prof.* Sir Gordon Roy, Kt., F.R.S.
 Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
 Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
 Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt., LL.D.
 Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 †Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (s. 1804).
 Campbell, Sir Charles Rudolph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Colin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (s. 1668).
 Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
 Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1831).
 Campbell, Sir George Ilay, Bt. (1808).
 Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.E.
 Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
 Campbell, *Col.* Sir Guy Theophilus Halswell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1815).
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
 Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Campbell, Sir James Clark, Kt., T.D.
 Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.
 Campbell, Sir John Middleton, Kt.
 Campbell, Sir Norman Dugald Ferrier, Bt. (s. 1628).
 Campbell, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Kt.
 Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
 Campell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
 Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
 Cantlie, *Admiral* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
 Cantlie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
 Carden, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
 Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
 Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
 Carill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (s. 1702 and 1831).
 Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
 Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
 Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
 Carr, Sir Arthur Strettell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
 Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
 Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
 Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
 Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 Carson, Sir Norman John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
 Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cash, Sir William, Kt.
 Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).

- Cassels, *General* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Cassels, Sir James Dale, Kt.
- Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
- Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
- Cater, Sir John James, Kt., Ph.D.
- Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
- Catterall, Sir Robert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Cave, Sir Charles Edward Cole-ridge, Bt. (1896).
- Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1641).
- Cawthorn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Cayley, Sir Kenelm Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
- Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
- Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1922).
- Cazalet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
- Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
- Chamier, *Air Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Champion, *Prof.* Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (1910).
- Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
- Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
- Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.
- Chandler, Sir John De Lisle, Kt.
- Chapman, *Col.* Sir Robert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (1958).
- Chapman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
- Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Have-lock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
- Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
- Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
- Chau, Sik-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chau Tsun-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
- Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
- Cheshire, *Air Marshal* Sir Walter Graemes, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry) Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1995).
- Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt. (1908).
- Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
- Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
- Chiesman, Sir Walter Eric, Kt., C.B., M.D.
- Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
- Chilton, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
- Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
- Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
- Chitry, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
- Choimeley, *Maj.* Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
- Chopra, *Col.* Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., Sc.D.
- Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
- Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Christston, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
- Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
- Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
- Churchill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
- Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
- Clark, Sir Allen George, Kt.
- Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
- Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
- Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
- Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
- Clark, Sir (John) Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, C.H., K.C.B.
- Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
- Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
- Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Clark, Sir William Arthur Weir, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Noble Arden-, G.C.M.G.
- Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* (L.) Sir (Charles) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
- Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
- Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
- Clarke, Sir Horace William, Kt.
- Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt., (1831).
- Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
- Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephenson, K.B.E., T.D.
- Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
- Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Clouston, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Clauston, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Claverling, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
- Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
- Clayden, *Hon.* Sir (Henry) John, Kt.
- Claye, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Moynihan, Kt., M.D.
- Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
- Cleary, *Hon.* Sir Timothy Patrick, Kt.
- Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
- Clee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
- Cleland, *Brig.* Sir Donald Mac-kinnon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (1679).
- Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
- Cleverly, Sir Osmund Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
- Clifford, *Capt.* *Hon.* Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
- Clifford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Eric George Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
- Clouze, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Cloutman, *His Hon.* Sir Brett Mackay, Kt., J.C., M.C., Q.C.
- Clowes, Sir Harold, Kt., O.B.E.
- Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.
- Clutton, Sir George Lisle, K.C.M.G.
- Clyde, *Col.* Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
- Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
- Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes-, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
- Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
- Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D.
- Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
- Coats, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Stuart, Bt. M.C. (1905).
- Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
- Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).

- Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
- Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (1871).
- Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
- Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
- Cockerell, Sir Sydney (Carlyle), Kt., Litt.D.
- Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
- Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Codrington, Sir William Alexander, Bt. (1721).
- Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
- Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley, Kt.
- Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham, K.C.M.G.
- Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
- Cohen, *Maj.* Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
- Coker, Sir Salako Ambrosius Benka, Kt., O.B.E.
- Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
- Coleman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
- Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
- Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
- Coifax, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Philip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
- Colles, *Cmdr. (S.)* Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
- Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
- Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
- Collingwood, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
- Collingwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
- Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
- Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
- Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
- Colman, Sir Michael Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
- Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
- Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
- Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
- Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
- Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
- Colvin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Lethbridge, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O. (1954).
- Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
- Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel, Kt.
- Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland, Bt. (1641).
- Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.
- Constantine, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
- Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Coode, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt., C.B.
- Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
- Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
- Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B.
- Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
- Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
- Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
- Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley, Bt. (1821).
- Cooper, *Hon.* Sir Walter Jackson, Kt., M.B.E.
- Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
- Coote, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1621).
- Cope, Sir Anthony Mohun Leckonby, Bt. (1611).
- Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
- Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.
- Copeman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Nicholas Alfred, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
- Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Corea, Sir (George) Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
- Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.L.E., C.S.L., M.C.
- †Cornwall, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1764).
- Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin, Bt. (1918).
- Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Charles Lowry, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
- Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
- Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.P.C.
- Cosgrove, *Hon.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Costain, Sir Richard Rylandes, Kt., C.B.E.
- Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1763).
- Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
- Cotton, Sir Charles Andrew, K.B.E.
- Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotts, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell, Bt. (1921).
- Couchman, *Admiral* Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.
- Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
- Courtauld, Sir Stephen Lewis, Kt., M.C.
- Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Coutts, Sir Walter Fleming, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
- Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
- Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
- Cowley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
- Cox, Sir (George) Trenchard, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Ph.D.
- Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.
- Cox, Sir Ivor Richard, Kt., D.S.O.

- Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cox, Brig. Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
 Crabbe, Col. Sir John Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Crace, Admiral Sir John Gregory, K.B.E., C.B.
 Craddock, Sir (George) Beresford, Kt., M.P.
 Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
 Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
 Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., L.D.
 Crankshaw, Col. Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.
 Craufurd, Sir Alexander John Fortescue, Bt. (1782).
 Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.
 Crawford, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., C.B.E.
 Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Crawford, Vice-Adm. Sir William Godfrey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Creagh, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
 Creasy, Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Creighton, Rear-Adm. Sir Kenelm Everard Lanc, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Cresswell, Rev. Cyril Leonard, K.C.V.O.
 Creswell, Sir Michael Justin, K.C.M.G.
 Cribbitt, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
 Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
 Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
 Crocker, General Sir John Tredinick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
 Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).
 Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
 Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
 Crofton, Sir (Malby Richard) Henry, Bt., D.S.O. (1838).
 Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
 Cross, Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale), Kt.
 Cross, Air Marshal Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Cross, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1941).
 Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
 Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
 Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
 Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Crowther, Sir Geoffrey, Kt.
 Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
 Crutchley, Admiral Sir Victor Alexander Charles, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Cudmore, Hon. Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
 Cuffe, Sir George Eustace, Kt.
 Cuke, Sir (Hampden) Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cull, Vice-Adm. (S) Sir Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
 Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon, Bt. (1804).
 Cunard, Sir Edward, Bt. (1859).
 Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
 Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
 Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
 Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
 Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Cunningham, General Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.L.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
 Cunningham, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Ledger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
 Curgenvin, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
 Currie, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
 Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
 Cursetjee, Maj.-Gen. Sir Heerajee Jehangir Manockjee, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O.
 Curteis, Admiral Sir Alban Thomas Buckley, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Curteis, Capt. Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
 Curtis, Sq.-Ldr. Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
 Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
 Cushion, Air Vice-marshal Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cust, Col. Sir (Lionel George) Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cutforth, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cuthbert, Vice-Adm. Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dain, Sir Harry Guy, Kt.
 D'Albiac, Air Marshal Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Dale, His Hon. Sir Edgar Thorniley, Kt.
 Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
 Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
 Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
 Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton, Bt. (S 1697).
 Dalton, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dalton, Vice-Adm. Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Daly, Lt.-Col. Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Danckwerts, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
 Daniel, Admiral Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Dannatt, Sir Cecil, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
 Darbhanga, Col. Maharajadhiraja of, K.C.I.E.
 Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
 Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
 Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Darvall, Air Vice Marshal Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
 Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.E.C.
 Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
 Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., Premier Barones of Great Britain (1707).
 Datar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sir, Kt.
 Davenport, Hon. Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Davenport, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Henry Bromley, Kt., T.D., M.P.
 David, Sir Edgeworth Beresford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).

- Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
 Davidson, Sir Andrew, Kt., M.D.
 Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
 Davidson, Sir Nigel George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
 Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
 Davies, *Hon.* Sir Edward John, Kt.
 Davies, *Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.
 Davies, Sir Robert John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Davies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
 Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
 Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1929).
 Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
 Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
 Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Day, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace, Bt.
 Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
 Dean, Sir John Arthur, Kt.
 Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
 Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, K.C.M.G.
 de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1931).
 De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.F.
 Deedes, *General* Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Deeley, Sir Anthony Meyrick Mallaby-, Bt. (1922).
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
 de Fonseka, Sir (Deepal) Susanta, Kt.
 de Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 De Havilland, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Hoghton, Sir Henry Philip Anthony Mary, Bt. (1611).
 De La Bere, *Brig.* Sir Ivan, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
 De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
 Delacombe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Rohan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 De la Poer Beresford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
 De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
 De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles Emmanuel Clement Nageon, Kt.
 Del Tufo, Sir (Moroboe) Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 de Montmorency, Sir Miles Fletcher, Bt., (1631).
 Dempsey, *General* Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Denman, Sir Charles Spencer Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
 Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
 Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt. (1913).
 Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1782).
 Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dent, Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.
 Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Dering, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rupert Anthony Yea, Bt. (1627).
 d'Erlanger, Sir Gerard John Regis Leo, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Satege, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Valentine Bache, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
 De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
 De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
 De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
 Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
 Devlin, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
 Dew, *Prof.* Sir Harold Robert, Kt.
 Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
 D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson-, Bt. (1930).
 De Zoysa, *Hon.* Sir Cyril, Kt.
 Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
 Dick, Sir William Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Dickens, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
 Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlier, Bt. (1801).
 Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
 Diplock, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
 Dixie, Sir (Alexander Archibald Douglas) Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
 Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
 Dixon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
 Dixon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Owen, G.C.M.G.
 Dixon, Sir Pierson John, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney-, Kt.
 Doak, Sir James, Kt.
 Dobbie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
 Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
 Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.
 Dods, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
 Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
 Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith-, Bt. (1784).
 Dodsworth, Sir (Leonard) Lumley (Savage), Kt.
 Dollan, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
 Domville, *Admiral* Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
 Don, *Very Rev.* Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
 Donovan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
 Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
 Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, G.C.M.G.
 Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
 Doubleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
 Douglas, Sir James Boyd, Kt., C.B.E.
 Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
 Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
 Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Dowding, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Dowling, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roy Russell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.

- Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
- Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
- D'Oyly, Sir Charles Hastings, Bt. (1663).
- Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington-, K.C.M.G.
- Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyrwhitt-, Kt.
- Drax, *Admiral Hon.* Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-Elric-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt., C.M.G.
- Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
- Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
- Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
- Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.
- Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
- Drysdale, Sir Matthew Watt, Kt.
- Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
- Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt. (1916).
- Dudley, Sir Alan Alves, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Duff, Sir James FitzJames, Kt.
- Dugdale, Sir William (Francis Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
- du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duhig, *Most Rev.* James, K.C.M.G.
- Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
- Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
- Dumas, Sir Russell John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt., (S 1694).
- Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (S 1700).
- Dunbar, Sir David Hope-, Bt. (S 1664).
- Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (S 1698).
- Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland-, Bt. (S 1706).
- Duncan, *Col.* Sir Alan Gomme Gomme-, Kt., M.C.
- Duncan, Sir Arthur Bryce, Kt.
- Duncan, Sir (Charles) Edgar Oliver, Bt. (1905).
- Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Duncan, *Capt.* Sir James Alexander Lawson, Bt., M.P. (1957).
- Duncan, *Hon.* Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
- Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
- Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
- Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt. (1898).
- Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
- Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
- Dungarput, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
- Dunlop, *Prof.* Sir Derrick Melville, Kt., M.D.
- Dunlop, *Brig.* Sir John Kinninmont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre, K.C.M.G.
- Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
- Dunn, *Maj.* Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
- Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
- Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dunnett, Sir (Ludovic) James, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Dunning, Sir William Leonard, Bt. (1930).
- Dunphie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).
- Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
- Durand, *Col.* Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1892).
- Durlacher, *Admiral* Sir Laurence George, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
- Duthie, Sir William Smith, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
- Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Duven, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
- Dwyer, Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
- Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
- Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen), Kt., C.M.G.
- Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
- Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
- Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O., M.S.D.
- Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Earle, *Air Marshal* Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
- Earle, Sir George Foster, Kt., C.B.E.
- Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
- Eastham, *His Hon.* Sir Tom, Kt., Q.C.
- Easton, *Air Commodore* Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Eaton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Willson Mudgegrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
- Eccles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David McAdam, K.C.V.O., M.P.
- Eccles, *Admiral* Sir John Arthur Symons, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Eccles, *Prof.* Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Eccles, Sir Josiah, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
- Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (1721).
- Edden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Kaye, K.B.E., C.B.
- Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
- Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Edelstein, *Admiral* Sir John Hereford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert, Bt. (1672 and 1776).
- Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
- Edgell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
- Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
- Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
- Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir Eric Cyril Boyd, Kt., M.C.
- Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edwards, Sir Henry Charles Serrell Priestley, Bt. (1866).
- Edwards, Sir Ifan ab Owen, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Edwards, *Prof.* Sir (John) Goronwy, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A.
- Edwards, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
- Edwards, *Admiral* Sir Ralph Alan Bevan, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Edye, Sir Benjamin Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Egerton, Sir Philip Reginald le Belward Grey-, Bt. (1617).
- Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.
- Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
- Elderton, Sir William Palin, K.B.E.
- Eldridge, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

- Elliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (S 1666).
- Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
- Ellerton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
- Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
- Elliot, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Ivo D'Oyly, Bt. (1917).
- Elliott, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Ellis, Sir Arthur William Mickle, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
- Ellwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Aubrey Beauchlerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Elmhirst, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (S 1701).
- Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
- Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt.
- Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
- Elwes, *Hon.* Sir Richard Everard Augustine, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Elworthy, *Air Marshal* Sir (Samuel) Charles, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Emberton, Sir (John) Wesley, Kt.
- Embry, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Emerson, Sir Herbert William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Emerson, *Col.* Sir Ralf Billing, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
- Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Enever, Sir Francis Alfred, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
- Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
- Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., O.C.
- Errington, Sir Eric, Kt., M.P.
- Erskine, *Col.* Sir Arthur Edward, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Erskine, *General* Sir George Watkin Eben James, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, Bt., G.B.E. (1961).
- Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
- Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (1829).
- Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921).
- Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
- Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
- Evans, Sir (Benjamin) Ifor, Kt., D.Lit.
- Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
- Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
- Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Lit.
- Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
- Evans, Sir Francis Edward J., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
- Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne, Bt. (1913).
- Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, Sir Robert Charles, Kt.
- Evans, *His Hon.* Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington, Bt. (1916).
- Eve, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1943).
- Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
- Every, Sir John Simon, Kt. (1642).
- Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Evill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Ewart, Sir (William) Ivan (Cecil), Bt., D.S.C. (1887).
- Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Ewing, *Prof.* Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
- Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr, Bt. (1886).
- Eyre, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oliver Eyre Crosthwaite, Kt., M.P.
- Ezra, Sir Atwyn, Kt.
- Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
- Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
- Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
- Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1869).
- Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fairley, Sir Nell Hamilton, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
- Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1778).
- Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evelyn Dalrymple, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Faridkot, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
- Farquharson, Sir James Robbie, K.B.E.
- Farrant, Sir Geoffrey Upcott, Kt., C.B.E.
- Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
- Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
- Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
- Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
- Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.S.C.
- Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
- Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Lit.
- Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Felton, Sir John Robinson, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
- Fenton, *Col.* Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
- Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Ferguson, *Hon.* Sir John Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neil Edward Johnson, Bt., T.D. (1906).
- Ferguson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
- Ferguson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (S 1703).
- Ferguson, Sir (John) Donald (Balfour), G.C.B.
- Ferguson, Sir Louis Forbes, K.C.V.C.
- Ferguson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer, Bt. (1865).
- Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., M.C.
- Festing, *Field-Marshal* Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Fetherstonhaugh, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Timothy, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Fiolkes, Sir Robert Francis Alexander, Bt. (1774).
- forde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, Kt.
- Fiddes, Sir James Raffan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Lapt-horn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Fielden, *Air Commodore* Sir Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham, Bt. (1916).

- Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.,
Sc.D.
- Finch, Col. Sir William Heneage
Wynne, Kt., M.C.
- Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund
(Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
- Finlay, Hon. Sir George Pantou,
Kt.
- Finnemore, Hon. Sir Donald
Leslie, Kt.
- Firebrace, Cdr. Sir Aylmer New-
ton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
- Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt.,
C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
- Fisher, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertie Drew,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fisher, Admiral Sir Douglas Blake,
K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Fisher, Brig. Sir Gerald Thomas,
K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur,
K.C.M.G.
- Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, Kt.,
Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
- Fison, Sir (Frank Guy) Clavering,
Kt.
- Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt.,
M.C. (1905).
- Fitton, Col. Sir Charles Vernon,
Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander,
Kt., O.B.E.
- FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Henry
Brinsley, Bt., *The Knight of
Kerry* (1880).
- FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt.
(1903).
- Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert,
Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, Sir William James,
Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Ray-
mond, Kt.
- FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt.
(1784).
- Fitzmaurice, Lt.-Col. Sir Desmond
FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
- Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray,
G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth,
Bt. (1917).
- Fleming, Instr. Rear-Adm. Sir
John, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson,
K.C.B.
- Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Sir (Edward)
Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
- Fletcher, Maj. Sir Henry Lancelot
Aubrey, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O.
(1782).
- Fletcher, Sir James, Kt.
- Fletcher, Hon. Sir Patrick Bisset,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt.,
R.A.
- Florcy, Prof. Sir Howard Walter,
Kt., P.R.S.
- Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
- Flower, Lt.-Col. Sir Fordham,
Kt., O.B.E.
- Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
- Floyd, Brig. Sir Henry Robert
Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
- Fogarty, Air Chief-Marshall Sir
Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B.,
D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
- Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey
(Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
- Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell,
Kt., C.B.E.
- Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh,
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Forbes, Hon. Sir Alastair Gran-
ville, Kt.
- Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson,
G.B.E.
- Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles
Edward Stuart, Bt., (s 1626).
- Forbes, Col. Sir John Stewart,
Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
- Ford, Capt. Sir Aubrey St. Clair,
Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
- Ford, Vice-Adm. (E.) Sir Denys
Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Ford, Prof. Sir Edward, Kt., O.B.E.,
M.D.
- Ford, Maj. Sir Edward William
Spencer, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt.
(1929).
- Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter St.
Clair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ford, Admiral Sir Wilbraham
Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
- Forwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Dudley
Baines, Bt., C.M.G. (1895).
- Foster, Sir Frank Savin, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Brau-
styn Hylton Hylton, Kt., Q.C.,
M.P.
- Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt.
(1930).
- Foster, Gen. Sir Richard Foster
Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Foster, Air Chief Marshal Sir
Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.F.C.
- Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles
Liston, Bt. (s 1634).
- Fowke, Sir Frederick (Wool-
laston Radwon), Bt. (1824).
- Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D.,
F.S.A.
- Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fox, Maj. Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
- Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, Kt., C.B.,
M.C.
- Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
- Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wyness,
Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Francis, Sir (Cyril) Gerard)
Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
- Francis, Sir Frank Chalton, K.C.B.,
F.S.A.
- Francis, Hon. Sir Josiah, Kt.
- Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt.
(1920).
- Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard
Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Frankland, Sir James Assheton,
Bt. (1660).
- Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Franklyn, General Sir Harold
Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Franks, Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver
Shewell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
- Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt.
(1921).
- Fraser, Sir Bruce Donald, K.C.B.
- Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt.,
M.D.
- Fraser, Air Marshal Sir (Henry)
Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Fraser, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1961).
- Fraser, Sir James David, Bt.
(1943).
- Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adol-
phus, Bt. (1806).
- Fraser, Brig. Sir Kenneth Barron,
Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt.,
O.B.E.
- Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford),
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fraser, Sir (William) Robert,
K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Frederick, Maj. Sir Charles
Boscawen, Bt. (1723).
- Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel,
Bt. (1945).
- French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E.,
K.C.B.
- Fressanges, Air Marshal Sir Francis
Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
- Frctwell, Sir George Herbert,
K.B.E., C.B.
- Frew, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Mat-
thew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C., A.F.C.
- Frew, Eng. Rear-Adm. Sir Sydney
Oswell, K.B.E., C.B.
- Frome, Sir Norman Frederick,
Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
- Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt.
(1894).
- Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt.,
C.B.E., M.C.
- Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
- Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt.,
Ph.D.
- Fuller, Maj. Sir (John) Gerard
(Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1920).
- Fullerton, Admiral Sir Eric John
Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt.
(1913).
- Furse, Maj. Sir Ralph Dolignon,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
- Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson,
K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Gadsdon, Sir Lawrence Percival,
Kt.
- Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley,
K.C.M.G.
- Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair,
C.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Gairdner, General Sir Charles
Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
C.B.

- Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Phillip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humfrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
- Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt.
- Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Galloway, Sir Reginald Frankland Payne-, Bt. (1812).
- Galpern, Sir Myer, Kt., M.P.
- Gamage, Sir Leslie Carr, Kt., M.C.
- Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
- Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.
- Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, Kt., D.Litt.
- Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Gardner, Sir Douglas Bruce Bruce-, Bt. (1945).
- Gardner, Sir George William Hoggan, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, K.C.M.G.
- Garran, Sir Isham Peter, K.C.M.G.
- Garrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Alwyn) Ragnar, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, K.B.E.
- Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
- Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Garrod, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).
- Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Gass, Sir Neville Archibald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
- Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
- Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gentle, Sir Frederick (William), Kt., Q.C.
- Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Gerahty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
- German, Sir Ronald Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gerrard, Sir Albert Denis, Kt.
- Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1865).
- Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, Kt., F.B.A.
- Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).
- Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Cokayne, K.C.M.G.
- Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Humphrey Vicary, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Gibbs, Sir Phillip, K.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1932).
- Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
- Gibson, Sir (Ernest) Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Frank Ernest, Kt.
- Gibson, Sir (Horace) Stephen, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, Bt. (1926).
- Gibson, Sir William, Waymouth, Kt.
- Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
- Giffard, *General* Sir George James, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Gilbert, Sir Ian Anderson Johnson-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gilbert, *Hon.* Sir (Joseph) Trounsell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
- Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, Kt., Q.C.
- Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Blissill, Kt.
- Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
- Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.D.
- Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
- Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
- Gillett, Sir Stuart, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Bt., M.C. (1959).
- Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Gilmour, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1897).
- Gilmour, Sir John Little, Bt. (1926).
- Gimson, Sir Frankla Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
- Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, Bt., M.B.E. (1846).
- Gladstone, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Vaughan, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Glanville, Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
- Glover, *Col.* Sir Douglas, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Glover, Sir Harold Matthew, Kt.
- Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
- Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1937).
- Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
- Glyn, *Col.* Sir Richard Hamilton, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1759 and 1800).
- Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
- Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (1785).
- Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis, Bt. (1905).
- Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, Kt., Q.C.
- Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
- Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
- Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
- Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
- Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
- Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Goodbody, *General* Sir Richard Wakefield, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Goode, Sir William Almond Codrington, K.C.M.G.
- Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
- Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
- Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
- Goodhart, Sir John Gordon, Bt. (1911).
- Goodman, Sir Victor Martin Reeves, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Goodman, Sir William George Toop, Kt.
- Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
- Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
- Goold, Sir George Ignatius, Bt. (1801).

- Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Goossens, Sir (Aynsley) Eugene, Kt.
- Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Douglas Fredrick Duff-, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Capt. Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1706).
- Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
- Gore, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph St. George Brian, Bt. (1622).
- Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
- Gorman, Hon. Sir William, Kt.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Gough, General Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
- Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Gould, Hon. Sir Trevor Jack, Kt.
- Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
- Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir (Oliver) Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
- Gracey, General Sir Douglas David, G.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
- Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hammond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, Admiral Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
- Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
- Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
- Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., V.C., O.B.E. (1906).
- Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1620).
- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Grandy, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Grandsen, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir (Albert) William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Air Marshal Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
- Grant, Maj. Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Francis Cullen, Bt. (1705).
- Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
- Grant, Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict, Bt. (1688).
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, Admiral Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasett, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gravelly, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Gray, Prof. Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
- Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
- Gray, Maj. Sir William John Anstruther, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1956).
- Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
- Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1886).
- Green, Sir John, Kt.
- Green, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).
- Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
- Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
- Greeson, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
- Greeves, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gregg, Sir Norman McAllister, Kt., M.C.
- Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
- Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
- Gresson, Hon. Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.
- Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Grey, Sir Robin Edward Dysart, Bt. (1814).
- Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (1685).
- Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
- Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
- Griffin, Sir Herbert John Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
- Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffith, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkiss, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
- Grigg, Lt. Hon. Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
- Grimston, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
- Groom, Sir Thomas Reginald, Kt.
- Groom, Air Marshal Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Grottrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
- Grove, Sir Gerald, Bt. (1874).
- Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gubbins, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Guest, Air Marshal Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
- Guest, Col. Hon. Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.
- Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
- Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
- Gull, Sir Michael Swinnerton Cameron, Bt. (1872).
- Gunn, Sir William Archer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gunning, Sir (Orlando) Peter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
- Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gunston, Maj. Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
- Gunter, Sir Geoffrey Campbell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
- Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop M'Eacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1926).
- Guthrie, Sir (William) Tyrone, Kt.
- Guttery, Sir Norman Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gwatkin, Brig. Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Gwynn, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.
- Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
- Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

- Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
 Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
 Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
 Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hale, Sir William Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
 Halid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
 Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
 Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
 Hall, Sir Frederick John Frank, Bt. (1923).
 Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (1687).
 Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
 Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Air Marshal Sir Robert Hamilton Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hall, Cdr. Sir (William) Stephen (Richard) King-, Kt.
 Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
 Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Hallett, Sir Hugh Imbert Periam, Kt., M.C.
 Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Halliday, General Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, VC, K.C.B., R.M.
 Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., L.L.D.
 Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
 Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Halsey, Capt. Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
 Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Musgrave), Bt. (1924).
 Hambro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.
 Hamer, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hames, Sir George Colville Hayter, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hamilton, Capt. Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O.
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
 Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (1646).
 Hamilton, Capt. Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (1673).
 Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
 Hammick, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
 Hammond, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
 Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hancock, Prof. Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.B.A.
 Hanham, Sir Henry Phelps, Bt. (1667).
 Hankey, Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hanmer, Sir (Griffin Wyndham) Edward, Bt. (1774).
 Hannay, Sir Hugh Augustus Macnish, Kt., V.D.
 Hannays, Sir Leonard Courtney, Kt., Q.C.
 Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
 Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
 Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).
 Happeil, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Happeil, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
 Harcourt, Sir (Robert) John (Rolston), Kt.
 Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
 Hardman, Air Chief Marshal Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
 Hardy, Prof. Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Hardy, General Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
 Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).
 Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
 Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
 Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hargreaves, His Hon. Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
 Hargreaves, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Harington, Sir Charles Robert, Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
 Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
 Harkness, Sir Joseph Welsh Park, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
 Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
 Harman, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Anthony Ernest) Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King-, Bt. (1914).
 Harman, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
 Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe, Bt. (1918).
 Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
 Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
 Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Harries, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
 Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
 Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
 Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
 Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Ronald Montague Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Harris, Sir Sidney West, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
 Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
 Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
 Harrison, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric John, K.C.V.O.
 Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Harrison, Col. Sir (James) Harwood, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1961).
 Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
 Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
 Harston, Maj. Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1893).
 Hart, Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Hart, Sir William Ogden, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hartigan, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
 Hartley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock-, Bt. (1796).

- Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.M.G.
Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
Harvey, Col. Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George David, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
Harvey, Sir Robert James Paterson, K.B.E., C.B.
Harwood, Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
Haslam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Robert) Humphrey, Kt., O.B.E.
Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Havelock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
Hawes, Sir Richard Brunel, Kt., C.M.G.
Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Hawke, Sir (Edward) Anthony, Kt.
Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hawtrey, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
Hay, Sir (Alan) Philip, K.C.V.O., T.D.
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (1663).
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn, Bt. (1635).
Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (1793).
Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt., (1798).
Hay, Sir James Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E.
Hay, Sir John George, Kt.
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Haygarth, Col. Sir Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Hayman, Sir (Cecil George) Graham, Kt.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
Hayward, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Hayward, Sir Edward Waterfield, Kt.
Hayward, Sir Isaac James, Kt.
Hayward, Sir Maurice Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
Heading, *Hon.* Sir James Alfred, Kt., C.M.G., D.C.M., M.M.
Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (1919).
Hearne, Sir Hector, Kt.
Heathcote, *Rt. Rev.* Sir Francis Cooke Caulfield, Bt., D.D. (1733).
Heaton, Sir John Henniker, Bt. (1912).
Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Helmere, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Helsby, Sir Laurence Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, Kt.
Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, Kt., M.D.
Henderson, Sir Guy Willmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
Henderson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir James Thynne, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Henderson, Sir (John James) Crank, Kt.
Henderson, Sir Malcolm Siborne, K.C.M.G.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, Kt., M.C.
Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).
Henriques, Sir Basil Lucas Quixano, Kt., C.B.E.
Henry, Sir David, Kt.
Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1923).
Heppburn, Sir Ninian Buchan Archibald John Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, Kt., O.B.E.
Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, K.B.E.
Herbert, *Rt. Rev.* Percy Mark, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
Heron, Col. Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, K.B.E., LL.D.
Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).
Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
Hewson, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Bushby, Kt.
Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.
Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
Heyson, Sir Hans, Kt., O.B.E.
Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
Hicks, Col. Sir Denys Theodore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Hilbery, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Malcolm, Kt.
Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Hill, *Prof.* Sir Austin Bradford, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1779).
Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Hinchcliffe, *Hon.* Sir George Raymond, Kt.
Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
Hincks, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Stephen, Kt.
Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hinschelwood, Sir Cyril Norman, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hinton, Sir Christopher, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, Bt. (1784).

- Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Kt.
Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
Hobart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
Hobbs, Sir John Berry, Kt.
Hobhouse, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Kt.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
Hobson, Sir Patrick, Kt.
Hochoy, Sir Solomon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1922).
Hodge, *Prof.* Sir William Vallance Douglas, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt., O.B.E.
Hodsoil, *Wing-Comd.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.
Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay, Bt. (1905).
Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie, Bt. (1909).
Holden, Sir Isaac Holden, Bt. (1803).
Holder, Sir Frank Wilfred, Kt., C.M.G.
Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
Holford, *Prof.* Sir William Graham, Kt.
Holland, Sir Alfred Herbert, Kt.
Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, Kt., M.D.
Holland, Sir Edward Milner, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Holland, Sir George William Frederick, K.B.E., M.M.
Holland, Sir Henry Irlam, Kt., C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Jim Sothern, Bt. (1917).
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.
Hollinghurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Leslie Norman, C.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
Hollis, Sir (Alfred) Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.F.
Hollis, *General* Sir Leslie Chasemore, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
Hollis, Sir Roger Henry, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt. C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.
Home, Sir David George, Bt. (S 1671).
Home, Sir John Hepburn Milne, Kt.
Hone, Sir Evelyn Denison, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Hone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
Honeyman, Sir George Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Honywood, *Col.* Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
Hooke, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
Hooper, Sir Frederic Collins, Kt.
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).
Hope, Sir James, Bt., M.M. (1932).
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
Horlick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Nockels, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1914).
Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
Hornby, Sir Roger Antony, Kt.
Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt. M.C. (1929).
Hornibrook, Sir Manuel Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt.
Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1900).
Horsman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
Hori, Sir James Fenton, Bt. (1767).
Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
Hoskins, Sir Cecil Harold, Kt.
Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Houldsworth, *Brig.* Sir Henry Walter, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
Houldsworth, Sir Reginald Douglas Henry, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1887).
Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Howard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Howard, Sir Harold Walter Seymour, Bt. (1955).
Howard, *Maj.* Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
Howard, Sir Henry Rudolph, Kt.
Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
Howard, *Hon.* Sir (Stephen) Gerald, Kt.
Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Howorth, Sir Rupert Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Htoon Aung Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
Hubback, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
Huddleston, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hudson, *Hon.* Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E.
Hugessen, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull, K.C.M.G.
Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
Hughes, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Huibert, *Wing-Comd.* Sir Norman John, Kt., M.P.
Hull, Sir Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., Mus.Doc.
Hull, *General* Sir Richard Amyatt, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
Hume, Sir (Hubert) Nutcombe, K.B.E., M.C.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
Hunt, *Brig.* Sir (Henry) Cecil John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir Ellis, G.B.E.
Hunter, *Col.* Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.

- Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
 Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
 Hunting, Sir Percy Llewellyn, Kt.
 Hulton, General Sir Thomas
 Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.,
 R.M.
 Hurd, Sir Anthony Richard, Kt.,
 M.P.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E.,
 C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington,
 G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
 Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James
 Henry) Donald, Kt.
 Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell,
 K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Hutchinson, Sir Geoffrey Clegg,
 Kt., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
 Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burt, Kt.,
 C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Balfour
 Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchison, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alex-
 ander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
 Hutchison, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George)
 Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
 Hutchison, *Hon.* Sir James
 Douglas, Kt.
 Hutchison, Sir James Riley Holt,
 Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1956).
 Hutchison, Sir John Colville,
 K.B.E.
 Hutchison, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
 Hutchison, Sir William Oliphant,
 Kt., P.R.S.A.
 Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald)
 Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt.,
 C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B.
 Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas,
 K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell, Kt.,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson,
 K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Hyderabad and Berar, *Lt.-Gen.*
 H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I.,
 C.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.
 Hyland, *Hon.* Sir Herbert John
 Thornhill, Kt.
 Hyne, *Hon.* Sir Ragnar, Kt.
 Idun, Sir Samuel Okie Quashie,
 Kt.
 Iliff, Sir William Angus Boyd, Kt.,
 C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Illingworth, *Prof.* Sir Charles
 Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Iltott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
 Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
 Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of,
 G.C.I.E.
 Indore, H.H. *ex-Maharaja* Holkar
 of, G.C.I.E.
 Ingilby, Sir Joslan William Vivian,
 Bt. (1866).
 Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt.,
 C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond,
 K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Inglis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Gilchrist
 Thesiger, K.B.E., C.B.
 Inglis, *Genl.* Sir Maxwell
 Ian Hector, Bt. (1703).
 Inglis, Sir Robert John Mathison,
 Kt., C.I.E., T.D.
 Ingold, *Prof.* Sir Christopher Kelk,
 Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Ingram, *Capt.* Sir Bruce Stirling,
 Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
 Innes, Sir Charles Alexander,
 K.B.E.
 Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt., C.B.E.
 Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas,
 K.C.V.O.
 Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt.
 (1828).
 Inniss, *Hon.* Sir Clifford de Lisle,
 Kt.
 Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
 Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alfred
 William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Irving, Sir Mues, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
 Isham, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
 Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.
 Isitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard
 Monk, K.B.E.
 Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Izat, Sir (James) Rennie, Kt., V.D.
 Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
 Jackman, *Air Marshal* Sir (Harold)
 Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
 Jackson, Sir Edward St. John,
 K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Jackson, *Col.* Sir Francis James
 Giddow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Jackson, Sir George Christopher
 Mather-, Bt. (1869).
 Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
 Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Chol-
 mondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt.
 (1913).
 Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt.
 (1815).
 Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt.
 (1902).
 Jackson, *Cmdr.* Sir Robert Gill-
 man Allen, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward
 Francis, G.C.M.G.
 Jackson, Sir Willis, Kt., D.Sc.,
 D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian
 (Claude), G.B.E., C.B.
 Jacob, *Hon.* Sir George Harold
 Lloyd-, Kt.
 Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt.
 (1892).
 Jagdish Prasad, *Kunwar* Sir,
 K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Jaipur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the
 Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 James, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Archibald
 William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
 James, *Hon.* Sir Claude Ernest
 Weymouth, Kt.
 James, Sir David John, Kt.
 James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt.,
 O.B.E.
 James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kings-
 ton, Bt. (1823).
 James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.
 James, *Admiral* Sir William Mil-
 bourne, G.C.B.
 Jameson, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir
 William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson,
 G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
 Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.
 Janes, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
 Janner, Sir Barnett, Kt., M.P.
 Jausz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Jardine, *Maj.* Sir Ian Liddell,
 Bt., M.C. (1916).
 Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.
 (1919).
 Jardine, *Capt.* Sir John William
 Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).
 Jardine, Sir William Edward,
 Bt. (1872).
 Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
 Jarrett, Sir Clifford George,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt.
 (1922).
 Jatar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Nilkanth
 Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Acha-
 rige, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Jayetilleke, *Hon.* Sir Edward
 George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
 Jefferis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Mills Row-
 land, K.B.E., M.C.
 Jefferison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alex-
 ander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O.
 (1958).
 Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt.,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph,
 K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jeffries, *Hon.* Sir Shirley Williams,
 Kt.
 Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt.,
 G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt.
 (1857).
 Jenkin, Sir William Norman
 Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
 Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour,
 K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
 Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks,
 Bt. (1661).
 Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt.
 (1932).
 Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt.
 Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor,
 K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D.
 Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard
 (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
 Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt.,
 O.B.E.
 Jephcott, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand,
 K.C.M.G.
 Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Row-
 land Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C.
 (1883).
 Jessel, Sir Richard Hugh, Kt.
 Jivanjee, Sir Yusuf Ali Alibhai
 Karimjee, Kt.
 John, *Admiral* Sir Caspar, G.C.B.
 Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.

- Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
 Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).
 Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).
 Johnson, Sir Philip Bulmer, Kt.
 Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Johnson, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
 Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, K.C.M.G.
 Johnston, Sir Gaston, Kt., O.C.
 Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (s 1626).
 Johnston, Sir William Wallace Stewart, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., M.D.
 Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (s. 1700).
 Joint, Sir (Edgar) James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray, K.C.I.E.
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Jones, Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.
 Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melvill, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
 Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
 Jones, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Phibbs, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Jones, Sir Clement Wakefield, Kt., C.B.
 Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne-, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Glyn Smallwood, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Jones, *Hon.* Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, Kt., M.B.E.
 Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.
 Jones, Sir James, Kt., C.I.E.
 Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-, Kt., M.C.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (John) Humphrey Edwards, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
 Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
 Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wansbrough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
 Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce-, Bt. (1918).
 Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt. (1910).
 Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
 Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn-, Kt.
 Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
 Joseph, Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
 Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Julian, Sir (Kenneth) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1960).
 Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
 Kano, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
 Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
 Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William, Kt.
 Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
 Kaye, Sir Lister Lister-, Bt. (1812).
 Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
 Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt. (1801).
 Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
 Keatinge, Sir Edgar Mayne, Kt., C.B.E.
 Keay, Sir John, Kt.
 Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
 Keefe, Sir Ronald Barry, Kt.
 Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Keevil, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Keightley, *General* Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
 Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
 Kelllett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt. (1801).
 Kelly, Sir Arthur John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
 Kemsley, *Col.* Sir Colin Norman Thornton-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
 Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury Charles, Bt. (1891).
 Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
 Kennedy, Sir (Henry Charles) Donald (Cleveland) Mackenzie-, K.C.M.G.
 Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1835).
 Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
 Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, K.C.B.
 Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt., M.P. (1957).
 Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
 Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Key, Sir Neill Cooper-, Kt., M.P.
 Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
 Killick, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Killick, Sir Anthony Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
 Kimmins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
 Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Kinahan, Sir Robert George Caldwell, Kt., E.R.D.
 King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.
 King, Sir Alexander William, Bt. (1815).
 King, Sir Arthur Henry William, K.B.E.
 King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
 King, Sir (Clifford) Robertson, K.B.E.
 King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
 King, Sir John Richard Duckworth-, Bt. (1792).
 King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
 Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
 Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (s 1686).
 Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
 Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, Kt.
 Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Kirby, *Hon.* Sir Richard Clarence, Kt.
 Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (s. 1685).
 Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, Kt.
 Kisch, Sir Cecil, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.

- Kitto, *Hon.* Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
- Kleinwort, Sir Alexander San-
riago, Bt. (1909).
- †Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
- Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald Wil-
liam, Bt. (1765).
- Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred
William Fortescue, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt.,
M.C.
- Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh
Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Knox, Sir Robert Uchtrede Eyre,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
- Knox, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
- Koelle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Harry
Philpot, K.C.B.
- Kolhapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja
of, G.C.S.I.
- Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
- Kotalawala, *Col.* Rt. *Hon.* Sir
John Lionel, C.B., K.B.E.
- Krebs, *Prof.* Sir Hans Adolf, Kt.,
M.D., F.R.S.
- Krishnamachariar, Rao Bahadur
Sir Vangal Thiruvengkatachari,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Kukday, *Col.* Sir Krishnaji Vish-
noo, Kt., C.I.E.
- Kyle, *Air Marshal* Sir Wallace
Hart, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
D.F.C.
- Labouchere, Sir George Peter,
K.C.M.G.
- Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, K.B.E.
- Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis,
Bt. (1818).
- Lacy, Sir Maurice John Pierce, Bt.
(1921).
- Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt.,
O.B.E.
- Laing, Sir John William, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E.,
C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Lalithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt.,
C.B., O.B.F., M.N. (1711).
- Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
- Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar,
Diwan Bahadur Sir Arcot, Kt.
- Lala Gujjar Mai, *Rai Bahadur* Sir,
Kt.
- Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G.,
O.B.E.
- Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt.
(1911).
- Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir
David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas,
K.B.E., C.V.O.
- †Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt.
(1711).
- Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
- Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt.,
(1866).
- Lancaster, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John
Strike, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
- Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles
Reginald Cambridge, K.C.I.E.,
C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Lane, Sir Charlton Adelbert
Gustavus, Kt.
- Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt.,
C.B.E. (1913).
- Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
- Langham, Sir John Charles
Patrick, Bt. (1660).
- Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.
- Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt.
(1906).
- Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume,
Bt. (1777).
- Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).
- Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
- Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan
Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,
C.M.G., M.C.
- Lascelles, Sir Daniel William,
K.C.M.G.
- Lascelles, Sir Francis William,
K.C.B., M.C.
- Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles George,
Kt.
- Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig,
G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul,
Bt. (1919).
- Lathbury, *General* Sir Gerald
William, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
- Lauder, *Maj.* Sir George Andrew
Dick, Bt. (s. 1690).
- Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G.,
M.D.
- Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emi-
lius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
- Laurie, *Brig.* Sir Percy Robert,
K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
- Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt.
(1882).
- Lawrence, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Salis-
bury, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Lawrence, Sir David Roland
Walter, Bt. (1906).
- Lawrence, Sir Henry Eustace
Waldemar, Bt. (1858).
- Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
- Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Charles
Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O.,
M.C. (1900).
- Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant,
Bt. (1905).
- Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt.
(1841).
- Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
- Lawton, *Hon.* Sir Frederick
Horace, Kt.
- Laycock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert
Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey,
G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris,
Bt. (1892).
- Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton,
K.C.V.O.
- Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.
- Leane, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Raymond
Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
M.C., V.D.
- Learmonth, *Prof.* Sir James
Rögnvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Le Breton, *Col.* Sir Edward
Philip, Kt., M.V.O.
- Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick
Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
- Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George,
Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B.
- Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.
- Lee, Sir (Henry) Desmond (Prit-
chard), Kt.
- Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., LL.D.
(1941).
- Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry,
K.C.M.G.
- Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur
St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
- Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildgig
Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Lees, Sir Charles Archibald
Edward Ivor, Bt. (1804).
- Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Ronald
Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt.,
(1897).
- Lees, Sir (William) Hereward
Clare, Bt. (1937).
- Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver William
Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O. (1908).
- Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas,
Bt. (1905).
- Lefroy, Sir Edward Henry Bruce,
Kt.
- Legard, Sir Thomas Digby, Bt.
(1660).
- Leggatt, *Col. Hon.* Sir William
Watt, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
- Leggett, Sir Frederick William,
K.B.E., C.B.
- Leicester, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles
Byrne Warren, Bt. (1671).
- Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
- Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan,
Bt. (1693).
- Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon)
Forbes, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
- Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
- Lennard, Sir Fienness Cecil Arthur
Barrett, Kt.
- Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen
Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt.
(1880).
- Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard
Fienness Barrett, Bt. (1801).
- Leon, Sir Ronald George, Bt.
(1911).
- Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier,
K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Leslie, Sir (Henry John) Lindores,
Bt. (s. 1625).
- Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane,
Bt. (1876).
- Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector
Wroth, Bt. (1804).
- Lethem, Sir Gordon James,
K.C.M.G.
- Lett, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E. (1941).
- Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.
- Lever, Sir Trisham (Joseph
Philip), Bt. (1911).
- Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere
Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1704).
- Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt.,
O.B.E.

- Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
 Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.
 Lewis, Prof. Sir Aubrey Julian, Kt., M.D.
 Lewis, Brig. Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir Edward Roberts, Kt.
 Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).
 Lewis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
 Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).
 Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. (1805).
 Liardet, Maj.-Gen. Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Liddbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Liddbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lienhop, Hon. Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Liesching, Sir Percival, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Ligertwood, Hon. Sir George Coutts, Kt.
 Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
 Lillcrap, Sir Charles Swift, K.C.B., M.B.E.
 Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lind, Hon. Sir Albert Eli, Kt.
 Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
 Lindsay, Maj. Sir (George) Humphry (Maurice) Brown-, Kt., D.S.O.
 Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
 Lindsell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
 Linstead, Sir (Reginald) Patrick, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
 Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
 Lister, Sir Thomas Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt. (1925).
 Little, Admiral Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
 Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.
 Livingston, Air Marshal Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Llewellyn, Sir David Treharne, Kt.
 Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
 Llewellyn, Col. Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
 Llewellyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables-, Bt., M.V.O., (1890).
 Lloyd, Maj. Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Bt., D.S.O. (1960).
 Lloyd, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Lloyd, Sir Robert Owen, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Elliot, Kt., C.I.E.
 Lockhart, Sir John Beresford Sinclair-, Bt., E.D. (1836).
 Lockhart, General Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flawith, Kt.
 Locock, Sir Charles Bird, Bt. (1857).
 Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
 Loewen, General Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.Phil.
 Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Lombe, Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Malcolm Evans-, K.C.B.
 Long, Sir Bertram, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Longmore, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lord, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lord, Sir Leonard Percy, K.B.E.
 Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lovell, Prof. Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Low, Rt. Hon. Sir Toby, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
 Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Low, Sir Henry Telfer, Kt., C.B.E.
 Low, Sir James Richard Morrison-, Bt. (1908).
 Lowe, Sir Albert George, Kt.
 Lowe, Hon. Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G. (1918).
 Lowles, Sir John Geoffrey Nelson, Kt.
 Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
 Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
 Loyd, General Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lucas, Maj. Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (1887).
 Luce, Admiral Sir (John) David, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Lucy, Capt. Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax-, Bt., M.C. (1836).
 Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
 Lumley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
 Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
 Lydford, Air Marshal Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1929).
 Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.S.C.
 Lyon, Hon. Sir David Bowes-, K.C.V.O.
 Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
 Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mabane, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.B.E.
 Maby, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Macadam, Sir Ivion Stevenson, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
 Macalister, Sir Robert Lachlan, Kt.
 McAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
 McAlpine, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, K.B.E.
 Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
 McArthur, Sir Gordon Stewart, Kt.
 MacArthur, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Macartney, Sir John Barrington, Bt. (1799).
 Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingston, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
 McBride, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
 McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
 McCall, Admiral Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
 McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 McCarthy, Admiral Sir (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
 McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 M'Carthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
 McCauley, Air Marshal Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
 McEay, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McColl, Sir Alexander Lowe, Kt.
 McConnell, Cdr. Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
 McCowan, Sir David James Cargill, Bt. (1934).
 McCreery, General Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
 McCulloch, Sir Malcolm McLeod, Kt., C.B.E.

- McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- McDavid, Sir Herbert Gladstone, Kt., C.B.E.
- McDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (s 1625).
- Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
- McDonald, *Hon.* Sir John Gladstone Black, Kt.
- Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell-, Bt. (s 1682 and s 1707).
- Macdonald, *Capt.* Sir Peter Drummond, K.B.E.
- McDonald, Sir (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.
- McDonald, *Hon.* Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
- MacDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir William Laurence Mary, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E.
- McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
- McEvoy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McEwen, *Capt.* Sir John Helias Finnie, Bt. (1953).
- McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
- McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
- McFadyen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McFadyen, Sir Eric, Kt.
- McFadzean, Sir William Hunter, Kt.
- McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander) Talbot, Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
- MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
- MacGillivray, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- McGlashan, *Rear-Adm.* (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McGlashan, Sir George Tait, Kt., C.B.E.
- McGovern, Sir Patrick Silvesta, Kt., C.B.E.
- MacGregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, K.B.E., M.D.
- MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
- MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).
- McGregor, *Air Marshal* Sir Hector Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
- Macgregor, Sir Robert James McConnell, Bt., M.M. (1828).
- McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
- Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
- McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
- Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
- Macintyre, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- McKalg, *Col.* Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Mackay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Iven Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
- McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- McKee, *Maj.* Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
- McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander) George Anthony Allan, Bt. (1890).
- Mackenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, Kt.
- Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Edward) Montague Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt. (s 1703).
- Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (s 1673).
- Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
- MacKereth, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- McKerron, Sir Patrick Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mackeson, *Brig.* Sir Harry Ripley, Bt. (1954).
- McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
- Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
- McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
- McKisack, Sir Audley, Kt.
- Macklin, Sir Albert Sortain Romer, Kt.
- Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
- McLaggan, Sir (John) Douglas, K.C.V.O.
- MacIaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- McLarty, *Hon.* Sir (Duncan) Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
- Maclean, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (s 1631).
- Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).
- McLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
- McLean, Sir William Hannah, K.B.E.
- MacLennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
- MacLennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
- McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
- McLeod, *Rev.* Sir George Fielden, Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
- McLeod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roderick William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McIntock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
- Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
- McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
- MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
- MacMillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McMullen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
- Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
- McNair, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
- McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
- MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
- McNaughton, Sir George Matthew, Kt., C.B.
- Macneal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
- McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
- McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- McNeill, Sir James McFadyen, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Maconachie, Sir Richard (Roy), K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Maconochie, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
- Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
- McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
- MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
- MacTaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. (1938).
- MacTier, Sir Reginald Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- McTiernan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
- McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
- McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Madden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., K.C.B. (1919).
- Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
- Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G.
- Madge, Sir Frank William, Bt. (1919).
- Madhorao Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
- Madsen, *Prof.* Sir John Percival Vissina, Kt., D.Sc.
- Magee, Sir Cuthbert Gaulter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.
- Maginness, Sir Greville Simpson, K.B.E.
- Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (1917).
- Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
- Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).

- Mahoney, Sir John Andrew, Kt., O.B.E.
 Malhar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maitland, Sir Alexander Keith, Bt. (1818).
 Maitland, Cdr. Sir John Francis Whitaker, Kt., M.P.
 Maitland, Sir Keith Richard Felix Ramsay-Steel, Bt. (1917).
 Makhdam Murid Hussain Quraishi, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt.
 Makgill, Maj. Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (1827).
 Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
 Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Makins, Lt.-Col. Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
 Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (1865).
 Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
 Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Lt.-Col. *Nawab* Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Mallinson, Col. Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
 Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Maltby, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
 Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mance, Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
 Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
 Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Manifold, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Chester, Kt.
 Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
 Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
 Mann, Sir James Gow, K.C.V.O.
 Manning, Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
 Mansergh, Vice-Adm. Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Mansergh, General Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Mansergh, Admiral Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Mansfield, Hon. Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
 Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt.
 Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
 Margai, Sir Milton Augustus Strieby, Kt., M.B.E.
 Margetson, Maj. Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
 Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan, Kt.
 Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
 Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt., M.P.
 Marling, Lt.-Col. Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
 Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
 Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
 Marriott, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith, Bt. (1774).
 Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
 Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt. (1924).
 Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Marshall, Hon. Sir Archie Pellow, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
 Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
 Marten, Sir Amberson Barrington, Kt.
 Martin, Sir Alec, K.B.E.
 Martin, Sir Charles Carnegie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, Admiral Sir Deric Holland, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
 Martin, Prof. Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
 Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Martin, Prof. Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, Hon. Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
 Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
 Mason, Sir Dan Hurdie, Kt., O.B.E., E.R.D.
 Mason, Vice-Adm. (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
 Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Massey, Prof. Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Massiah, Sir Hallam Grey, Kt., C.B.E.
 Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
 Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
 Matheson, General Sir Torquhil George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).
 Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
 Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
 Matters, Sir Reginald Francis, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
 Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
 Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
 Matthews, Very Rev. Walter Robert, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., G.B.E.
 Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
 Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (1881).
 Maxwell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Maxwell, Vice-Adm. (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron, Bt. (1883).
 Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Maxwell, Sir Robert Hugh, K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Rear-Adm. Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L.
 May, Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
 Mayo, Hon. Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Mayurbhanj, Flight-Lt. The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Mbanefo, Sir Louis Nwachukwu, Kt.
 Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
 Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
 Measures, Sir Philip Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Medley, Sir John Dudley Gibbs, Kt.
 Medlicott, Brig. Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Medlicott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1808).
 Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.
 Megaw, Hon. Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.

- Mehta, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Manekji Navroji, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Melkicjohn, Sir Roderick Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B.
 Melkircrid, Sir (Ernest) William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
 Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
 Menson, Sir Charles William Tachie-, Kt., C.B.E.
 Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (1838).
 Menzies, Hon. Sir Douglas Ian, K.B.E.
 Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
 Mercieca, Hon. Sir Arturo, Kt., I.L.D.
 Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert Sissons, Kt.
 Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce Brooke, Kt., M.C.
 Merrick, Sir John Edward Siegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
 Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Merton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
 Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
 Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
 Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
 Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
 Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
 Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis-, Bt., M.C. (1791).
 Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
 Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
 Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
 Michelmores, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
 Michelmores, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
 Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
 Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
 Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1862).
 Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, *VC*, C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.L.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
 Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
 Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunders, Bt. (1772).
 Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
 Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
 Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
 Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
 Millar, Sir Frederick Robert Hoyer, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
 Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bewes, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Christie-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, Sir Ian Douglas, Kt.
 Miller, Sir James, Kt.
 Miller, *Col.* Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Miller, Sir John Holmes, Bt. (1705).
 Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
 Miller, Sir Stanley Norie-, Bt., M.C. (1936).
 Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd, G.C.B., D.F.C.
 Mills, *Col.* Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
 Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
 Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
 Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
 Milne, Sir James Allan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Wardlaw-, K.B.E.
 Milner, Sir (George Edward) Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
 Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, G.C.V.O.
 Misra, Sir Lakshmiapati, Kt.
 Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Angus Sinclair, Kt.
 Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.L.E., C.S.I., V.D.
 Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
 Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
 Mitchell, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.L.E.
 Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
 Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mitchell, Sir William, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., Litt.D.
 Mitra, Sir Dharendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Moberly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertrand Richard, K.C.L.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
 Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
 Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
 Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
 Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Roys, Bt. (1916).
 Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
 Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (1885).
 Moncreiff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
 Monteath, Sir David Taylor, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton-, Bt. (1801).
 Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
 Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
 Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
 Moon, Sir Richard, Bt. (1887).
 Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
 Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
 Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
 Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Moore, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (James Newton) Rodney, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1919).
 Moore, Sir Richard Greenslade, Kt., O.B.E.
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1956).
 Moore, Hon. Sir Walter K., Kt., C.B.E.
 Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
 Mooring, Sir (Arthur) George (Rixson), K.C.M.G.
 Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
 Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
 Morgan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
 Morgan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Kenyon Vaughan-, Bt., M.P. (1960).
 Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes-, Bt. (1925).
 Morgan, *Admiral* Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.

- Morgan, *General* Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Morison, Sir Ronald Peter Kt., Q.C.
 Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Morley, Sir Alexander Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Morrell, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
 Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Morris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
 Morris Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
 Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
 Morris, *General* Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
 Morris, *Air Marshal* Sir Leslie Dalton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
 Morris, Sir Philip Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
 Morse, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
 Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mortimer, *Rev.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Moses, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
 Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
 Moss, Sir John Herbert Theodore Edwards- Bt. (1868).
 Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
 Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
 Mott, Sir Adrian Snear, Bt. (1930).
 Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1922).
 Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
 Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
 Mowat, *Col.* Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., D.B.F., I.C. (1932).
 Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
 Moxham, Sir Harry Cuthbertson, Kt.
 Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Mudaiar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
 Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Muhamad Noor, *Khai Bahadur* Sir Khaia, Kt., C.B.E.
 Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan Nawab Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Nawaz, *Col.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Muir, Sir David John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
 Muir, Sir John Haring, Bt. (1892).
 Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Mulholland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
 Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
 Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (S. 1634).
 Munro, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Munro, Sir Torquill (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
 Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
 Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
 Murphy, Sir William Lindsay, K.C.M.G.
 Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Alan John Digby, Bt. (S 1628).
 Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbutnot, Kt., O.B.E.
 Murray, *Brig.* Sir George David Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Murray, *General* Sir Horatius, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
 Murray, *Hon.* Sir John Murray, Kt.
 Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt.
 Murray, Sir Keith Anderson Hope, Kt., Ph.D.
 Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
 Murray, Sir Patrick Ian, Bt. (S 1673).
 Murray, Sir Robert Alistair, Kt., O.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (S 1630).
 Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611).
 Musgrave Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
 Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1782).
 Musker, Sir John, Kt.
 Musprat, *General* Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
 Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
 Myers, Sir James Eckersley, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 Naesmith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
 Nair, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
 Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
 Nairn, Sir Douglas Leslie Spence, Bt., T.D. (1933).
 Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
 Nall, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
 Napier, *Hon.* Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
 Napier, *Hon.* Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
 Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
 Napier, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (S 1627).
 Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
 Nasmith, *Admiral* Sir Martin Eric Dunbar, *VC*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Nawanagar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Nayudu, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
 Neale, *Prof.* Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
 Neale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Neame, Sir Thomas, Kt., F.S.B.
 Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
 Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Needham, Sir Raymond Walter, Kt., Q.C.
 Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
 Neill, *Col.* Sir Frederick Austin, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
 Nelson, *Maj.* Sir William Vernon Hope Bt., O.B.E. (1912).
 Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
 Nethersole, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Nevile, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
 Nevill, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
 Neville, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
 Neville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
 Newbould, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.
 Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
 Newman, Sir Ralph Alured, Bt. (1836).
 Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
 Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
 Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
 Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt. (1900).
 Nicoletts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

- Nicholls, Sir Harmar, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Hon.* Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
- Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Nicholson, *General* Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt., M.P. (1958).
- Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
- Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
- Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Nicoll, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G.
- Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Nicolson, *Hon.* Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
- Nield, *Hon.* Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., E.C.B.
- Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628).
- Nihill, *Hon.* Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Niven, Sir (Cecil) Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
- Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Noble, *Cmdr. Rt. Hon.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
- Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
- Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).
- Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
- Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Norris, Sir Alfred Henry, K.B.E.
- Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Norritt, Sir James Henry, Kt.
- North, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Kingsley, Kt.
- North, Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
- Northam, Sir Reginald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Northcott, *General* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Northey, Sir Armand Hunter Kennedy Wilbraham, Kt.
- Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, Kt.
- Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
- Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
- Nottidge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
- Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
- Nugent, Sir (George) Richard (Hodges), Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795).
- Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
- Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Bt. (1961).
- Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
- Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
- Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
- Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
- Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Nye, Sir Geoffrey Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Oakeley, Sir (Edward) Atholl, Bt. (1790).
- Oakes, Sir Sydney, Bt. (1939).
- Oakshott, Sir Hendrie Dudley, Bt., M.B.E., M.P. (1959).
- Obeyssekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
- O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt.
- O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
- Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
- O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
- O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Odgers, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
- Oehlers, Sir George Edward Noel, Kt., O.B.E.
- Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
- Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant) Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
- Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (1626).
- Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
- Ojukwu, Sir Odumegwu, Kt., O.B.E.
- Okeover, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
- Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Oliphant, Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Oliver, Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
- Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
- O'Loghlin, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
- Olver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
- O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
- Onslow, Sir Geoffrey Henry Hughes, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Onslow, *Admiral* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Onslow, Sir Richard Wilmot, Bt. T.D. (1797).
- Oppenheim, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
- Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
- Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
- Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell, Bt. (1790).
- Ormerod, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Berkeley, K.B.E.
- Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
- Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
- Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
- Osborne, Sir Cyril, Kt., M.P.
- Osborne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
- Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (1629).
- Osbourne, *Air Commodore* Sir Henry Percy Smyth, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- O'Sullivan, *Hon.* Sir Neil, K.B.E.
- Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Outerbridge, *Col.* *Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
- Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
- Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Owen, Sir Alfred George Beech, Kt., C.B.E.
- Owen, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe, Bt. (1920).

- Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
 Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
 Owen, *Hon.* Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
 Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
 Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
 Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Packer, Sir (Douglas) Frank (Hewson), Kt., C.B.E.
 Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley Somerset Wreford, Kt., C.I.E.
 Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christ- mas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
 Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
 Paine, Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
 Paley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander George) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Palitana, Thakore Sahab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
 Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
 Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
 Palmer, *Brig.* Sir Otho Leslie Prior, Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
 Palmer, Sir William, G.B.E., C.B.
 Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
 Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
 Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
 Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.
 Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
 Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
 Parkes, Sir Fred, Kt.
 Parkes, Sir Roderick Wallis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir (Arthur Charles) Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
 Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
 Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
 Parry, Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
 Parry, *Brig.* Sir Richard Gambier, K.C.M.G.
 Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
 Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Leth- bridge, K.C.I.E.
 Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward Broadbent, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
 Pascoe, Sir (Frederick) John, Kt.
 Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
 Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall, G.C.M.G.
 Patch, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swin- ton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Patiala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Paton, *Prof.* Sir George White- cross, Kt.
 Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Patron, Sir Joseph, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Paul, Sir Brian Kenneth Dean, Bt. (1821).
 Paul, *Ven.* Sir William Edmund Jeffrey, Bt. (1794).
 Paull, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
 Pavlides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
 Payne, Sir William Labatt, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.
 Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
 Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
 Pearce, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Edward) Holroyd, Kt.
 Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
 Peard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
 Pearson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pearson, Sir James Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
 Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
 Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
 Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
 Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
 Pedder, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
 Peek, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
 Peel, Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Peel, *Capt.* Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.V.O.
 Peile, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford, Bt., C.B. (1814).
 Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Pelly, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
 Felly, Sir Harold Alwyn, Bt., M.C. (1840).
 Pelly, Sir Kenneth Raymond, Kt., M.C.
 Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Penney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Ronald Campbell, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., M.C.
 Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Pennycuik, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt.
 Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
 Peppiatt, Sir Leslie Ernest, Kt., M.C.
 Pereira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.
 Peren, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, K.B.E.
 Perez, Sir Joseph Leon Mathieu, Kt.
 Peries, Sir (Pattiya Pathiran- nahalage) Albert Frederick, K.B.E.
 Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
 Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
 Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Kt.
 Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
 Perry, *Hon.* Sir Frank Tennyson, Kt., M.B.E.
 Perry, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
 Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Mal- colm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
 Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
 Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
 Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
 Petric, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1918).
 Peyton, Sir Algernon, Bt. (1776).
 Phaltan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.

- Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Phillimore, Hon. Sir Henry
 Josceline, Kt., O.B.E.
 Philipps, Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond
 Picton, Kt., C.V.O.
 Philipps, Sir Richard Foley
 Foley-, Bt. (1887).
 Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward,
 K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Phillips, Sir (Edward) Charles,
 Kt., C.B.E.
 Phillips, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry
 Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.
 Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie
 Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt.
 (1912).
 Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams,
 G.B.E., K.C.B.,
 Phillipson, Sir Sidney, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 Philp, Hon. Sir Roslyn Foster
 Bowie, K.B.E.
 Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
 Pickering, Prof. Sir George
 White, Kt., F.R.S.
 Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick
 Ingham, Kt.
 Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.
 Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth William
 Murray, Bt., Litt.D., M.P.
 (1959).
 Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
 Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitz-
 maurice, Bt. (1661).
 Pierson, Sir Stephen Herbert,
 Kt., T.D.
 Pigot, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert, Bt.,
 D.S.O., M.C. (1764).
 Pigott, Maj. Sir Berkeley, Bt.
 (1808).
 Pike, Sir Theodore Ousley,
 K.C.M.G.
 Pike, Air Chief Marshal Sir
 Thomas Geoffrey, G.C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.F.C.
 Pike, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Greg-
 ory Huddleston, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 Pilcher, Sir Gonne St. Clair,
 Kt., M.C.
 Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
 Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward,
 Bt. (1929).
 Pile, General Sir Frederick Alfred,
 Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
 Pilkington, Capt. Sir Richard
 Antony, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry
 Milborne - Swinerton-, Bt.
 (1635).
 Pilkington, Sir (William) Henry,
 Kt.
 Pim, Capt. Sir Richard Pike,
 K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
 Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938).
 Pipon, Vice-Adm. Sir James
 Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
 M.V.O.
 Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pirie, Air Chief Marshal Sir George
 Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Pitman, Sir Hubert Percival
 Lancaster, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pitman, Sir (Isaac) James, K.B.E.,
 M.P.
- Pizey, Admiral Sir (Charles
 Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B.,
 D.S.O.
 Plant, Prof. Sir Arnold, Kt.
 Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
 Platt, Prof. Sir Robert, Bt., M.D.
 (1959).
 Platt, General Sir William, G.B.E.,
 K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
 Playfair, Air Marshal Sir Patrick
 Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.,
 M.C.
 Playford, Hon. Sir Thomas,
 G.C.M.G.
 Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G.,
 K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Plowman, Hon. Sir John Anthony,
 Kt.
 Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt.,
 M.P.
 Podc, Sir Edward Julian, Kt.
 Poett, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Joseph
 Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Poland, Vice-Adm. Sir Albert
 Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
 D.S.C.
 Pole, Col. Sir John Gawen Carew,
 Bt., D.S.O. (1628).
 Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt.
 (1791).
 Pollard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald
 George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Pollen, Sir John Michael
 Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
 Pollen, Capt. Sir Walter Michael
 Hungerford, Kt., M.C.
 Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
 Pollock, Sir George Seymour
 Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
 Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).
 Pollock, Sir (John) Donald, Bt.,
 O.B.E., M.D., LL.D. (1939).
 Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
 Pollock, Sir William Horace
 Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
 Ponsonby, Col. Sir Charles
 Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
 Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur,
 K.C.V.O.
 Poole, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard
 Hayden Owen Lane-, K.B.E.,
 C.B.
 Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, Bt.,
 G.C.V.O. (1953).
 Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt.
 (1995).
 Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
 Porbandar, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maha-
 raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G.,
 K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt.
 (1901).
 Portal, Admiral Sir Reginald
 Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall
 Horsburgh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
 Porter, Sir George Swinburne,
 Bt. (1880).
 Potter, Sir Alan Graeme, Kt.
 Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
 Potter, Air Marshal Sir Patrick
 Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
 Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt.
 (1905).
- Powell, Maj. Sir Richard George
 Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).
 Powell, Sir Richard Royle, K.C.B.,
 K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Power, Sir John Patrick McLan-
 nahan, Bt. (1924).
 Power, Admiral Sir Manley
 Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice,
 Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.
 Powles, Sir Guy Richardson,
 K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Powlett, Vice-Adm. Sir Peveril
 Barton Reibey Wallop Wil-
 liam-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt.
 (1902).
 Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton,
 K.C.M.G.
 Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt.,
 O.B.E.
 Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 Premph II., Otumfuo Sir Osei
 Agyeman, K.B.E.
 Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley,
 Bt. (1938).
 Prestige, Maj. Sir John Theodore,
 Kt.
 Preston, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward
 Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
 Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.
 Preston, Admiral Sir Lionel
 George, K.C.B.
 Prevost, Capt. Sir George James
 Augustine, Bt. (1805).
 Preziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
 Price, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles James
 Napier Rugge-, Bt. (1804).
 Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
 Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
 Price, Maj. Sir Robert Henry
 Green-, Bt. (1874).
 Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
 Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pridham, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur)
 Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm,
 K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Priestley, Sir Gerald William,
 K.C.I.E.
 Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward,
 Kt., M.C.
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
 Pringle, Sir Stuart Robert, Bt.
 (1683).
 Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey,
 K.C.I.E.
 Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E.,
 C.S.I.
 Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt.,
 M.B.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
 Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt.,
 M.C.
 Proby, Maj. Sir Richard George,
 Bt., M.C. (1952).
 Proctor, Sir (Phillip) Dennis,
 K.C.B.
 Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt.
 (1926).
 Pryse, Sir Pryse Loveden Saun-
 ders-, Bt. (1866).
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.

- Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Pugh, *Hls. Hon.* Sir (John) Alun, Kt.
- Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
- Purchase, Sir (William) Bentley, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Futtick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Pym, *Maj.* Sir Charles Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pyman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold English, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.
- Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).
- Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1813).
- Radcliffe, Sir Ralph Hubert John Delmé, Kt.
- Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott, Kt., M.P.
- Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
- Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Rae, Sir Alexander Montgomery Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D.
- Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.
- Raeburn, Sir Colin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
- Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Ragg, Sir Hugh Hall, Kt.
- Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, Sir, Kt.
- Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
- Raikes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Taunton, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
- Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
- Railing, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas Prasonna, Kt.
- Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
- Ralli, Sir Stratil, Bt., M.C. (1912).
- Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
- Ram Chandra Mardaral Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.
- Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.
- Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
- Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpat P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Rampur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Ramsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alan Hollick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
- Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Ramsay, Sir Neils Alexander, Bt. (1866).
- Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick William Maule, K.C.M.G.
- Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
- Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey William Pennington, Bt. (1889).
- Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
- Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
- Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
- Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
- Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Rasch, *Col.* Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
- Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
- Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
- Rau, Sir Bengali Rama, Kt., C.I.E.
- Raw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney Moffat, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1821).
- Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
- Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
- Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. (1661).
- Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
- Rebeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
- Rebeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
- Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.
- Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Redman, Sir Herbert Vere, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
- Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
- Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
- Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake, Kt., O.B.E.
- Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., L.L.D.
- Rees, Sir Frederic Tavinor, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
- Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
- Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
- Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
- Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
- Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Reid, Sir George Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), G.C.B., C.V.O.
- Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Renals, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1895).
- Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
- Renison, Sir Patrick Muir, K.C.M.G.
- Rennie, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Baillie, Kt.
- Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Renold, Sir Charles Garonne, Kt.
- Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
- Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
- Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
- Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fernand, Kt., C.M.G.
- Reynolds, *Air Marshal* Sir Bryan Vernon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
- Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
- Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
- Rhodes, Sir Christopher George, Bt. (1919).
- Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Rhydderch, Sir William Edmund Hodges, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., L.L.D., F.R.S.
- Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).
- Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
- Richardson, *Prof.* Sir Albert Edward, K.C.V.O., B.A., F.S.A.
- Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart, Bt. (1630).
- Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
- Richardson, Sir John Samuel, Kt., M.V.O., M.D.
- Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
- Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir William Wigbam, Bt., M.B.E. (1920).
- Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.

- Riches, *General* Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
- Richmond, Sir Bruce Lyttelton, Kt.
- Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
- Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
- Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
- Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan, Bt. (S 1628).
- Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.I.
- Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
- Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
- Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Guy, K.B.F., C.B.
- Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
- Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
- Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir John Neish, Kt. C.B.
- Ritchie, *Capt.* (S) Sir Lewis Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
- Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
- Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Robb, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Roberts, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
- Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, K.C.M.G.
- Roberts, Sir George William Kelly, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
- Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
- Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
- Roberts, Sir Sydney Castle, Kt.
- Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt. (1809).
- Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
- Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Illingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
- Robertson, Sir Alexander, Kt., D.C.M.
- Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
- Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
- Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Dennis Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A.
- Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Robertson, Sir George Stuart, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
- Robertson, Sir Howard Morley, Kt., M.C., A.R.A.
- Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
- Robertson, Sir James Wilson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Robleson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
- Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Robinson, Sir Foster Gotch, Kt.
- Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
- Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
- Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir (John) Roland, Kt., M.P.
- Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
- Robinson, Sir Norman de Winton, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Robinson, Sir Victor Lloyd, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
- Robinson, Sir William, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.
- Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
- Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
- Roe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rogers, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Rogers, Sir Philip James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
- Rolland, *Very Rev.* Sir Francis William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Romer, *General* Sir Cecil Francis, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Romer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
- Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Roome, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace Eckford, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Rooney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Patrick James, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
- Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Ropner, Sir (Emil Hugo Oscar) Robert, Bt. (1904).
- Ropner, *Col.* Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
- Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
- Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
- Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1909).
- Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
- Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
- Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
- Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
- Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ross, Sir Archibald David Manisty, K.C.M.G.
- Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
- Ross, *Prof.* Sir James Paterson, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1960).
- Ross, Sir James Stirling, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
- Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstubb Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
- Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Rowcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eric) Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
- Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
- Rowell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
- Rowland, Sir Wentworth Lowe, Bt. (1950).
- Rowlands, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
- Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
- Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Samuel, Bt., E.D. (1786).
- Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
- Roxburgh, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
- Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
- Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
- Roy, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, K.C.I.E.
- Royden, Sir John Ledward, Bt. (1905).
- Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
- Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Ruddle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
- Rugg, Sir (Edward) Percy, Kt.
- Rumball, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Campion) Aubrey, K.B.E.

- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1779).
- Runciman, *Hon.* Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
- Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Rupendra Coomar Mitter, Sir, Kt.
- Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).
- Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1930).
- Russell, *Hon.* Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.
- Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Russell, *Admiral Hon.* Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
- Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Russon, Sir (William) Clayton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
- Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).
- Rycroft, Sir Benjamin William, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).
- Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
- Sachs, *Hon.* Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Sadd, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Saffana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth, Bt. (1689).
- St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
- Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Salmon, *Hon.* Sir Cyril Barnett, Kt.
- Salmon, Sir Samuel Isidore, Kt.
- Salmond, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
- Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
- Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1899).
- Samuel, Sir John Oliver Cecil, Bt. (1898).
- Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
- Sanders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sanders, Sir Percy Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sanderson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
- Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
- Sandford, Sir Folliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Sarat Kumar Ghose, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
- Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., Mus.D.
- Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Sargent, Sir (Sidney) Donald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Saundby, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr, K.B.E.
- Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
- Saunders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
- Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
- Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
- Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.
- Savory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Savory, Sir William Borradaile, Bt. (1890).
- Sayad Muhammad, *Nawab* Sir, Kt.
- Sayer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy Bourchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Scarman, *Hon.* Sir Leslie George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scherger, *Air Marshal* Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Schlink, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
- Schonland, Sir Basil Ferdinand Jamieson, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Schreiber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt. (1906).
- Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
- Scobie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Scoones, *General* Sir Geoffrey Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scoones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Scopes, Sir Leonard Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Scott, *Brig.* Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scott, *Col.* Sir Malcolm Stoddart, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
- Scott, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt. (1821).
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
- Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir William Daiglish, Kt., C.B.E.
- Scrivenor, Sir Patrick Stratford, K.C.M.G.
- Scrivenor, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt., C.M.G.
- Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Seager, Sir (George) Leighton, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt. (1838).
- Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Selby, Sir Walford Harwood Montague, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
- Sellers, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
- Selway, *Air Marshal* Sir Anthony Dunkerton, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Senter, Sir John Watt, Kt., Q.C.
- Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt. (1863).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (1883).
- Seward, Sir Eric John, K.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir George Seymour, Kt., O.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael Culme, Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shakerley, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838).
- Shakespeare, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hitherday, Bt. (1922).
- Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.M.G.
- Shapcott, *Brig.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.

- Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Havergal Downes-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
- Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
- Shaw, Cdr. Sir John James Kenward Best-, Bt., R.N. (1665).
- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt., M.C. (1821).
- Shaw, Sir William Fletcher, Kt., M.D.
- Shea, General Sir John Stuart Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Shearer, Sir James Greig, Kt.
- Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
- Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Shelley, Brig. Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1611).
- Shelley, Sir Sydney Patrick, Bt. (1806).
- Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, Kt.
- Shephard, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
- Shepherd, Sir (Edward) Henry Gerald, K.C.M.G.
- Shepherd, Sir Francis Michie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, Kt., M.B.E.
- Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, K.B.E., M.C.
- Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
- Shiner, Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Shipway, Sir Francis Edward Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shone, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G.
- Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.L.E., E.D.
- Shoobridge, Hon. Sir Rupert Oakley, Kt.
- Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
- Sikim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.L., K.C.L.E.
- Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E.
- Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
- Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barrington, Bt. (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
- Simner, Col. Sir Percy Reginald Owen Abel, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
- Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
- Simpson, General Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Simpson, Sir George Clarke, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir John Roughton, Kt., C.B.
- Simpson, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
- Sims, Sir Alfred John, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Simson, Capt. Sir Donald Petrie, K.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (1704).
- Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
- Sinclair, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
- Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Sita Ram, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt.
- Sitwell, Capt. Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), Bt., C.H., C.B.E. (1808).
- Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, Kt., C.B.E.
- Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).
- Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estotville, Bt. (1622).
- Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
- Slade, Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne, Kt.
- Slade, Sir Michael Nial, Bt. (1831).
- Slater, Admiral Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford-, K.C.B.
- Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Slattery, Rear-Adm. Sir Matthew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
- Slayter, Admiral Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Sc.
- Sleeman, Col. Sir James Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
- Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
- Slessor, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Kt.
- Slessor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
- Smallpeice, Sir Basil, K.C.V.O.
- Smart, Sir Walter Alexander, K.C.M.G.
- Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
- Smirk, Prof. Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
- Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
- Smith, Brig. Sir Alick Drummond Buchanan-, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Smith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smith, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ben, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Bracewell, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1947).
- Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, Kt., Q.C.
- Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
- Smith, Sir Clifford Edward Heathcote-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Derek Colclough Walker-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1960).
- Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
- Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
- Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
- Smith, Col. Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
- Smith, Col. Sir Henry Abel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
- Smith, Sir John Hamilton-Spencer, Bt. (1804).
- Smith, Sir Jonah Walker-, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graffey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, Kt., C.L.E., O.B.E.
- Smith, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt. (1917).
- Smith, Prof. Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Gilbert, Bt. (1897).
- Smith, Sir Tom Elder Barr, Kt.
- Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).
- Smith, Sir William Prince-, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1911).
- Smith, Sir William Proctor, Kt.
- Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (1920).
- Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.

- Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
- Smithers, Sir Arthur Tennyson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smyth, *Brig.* Sir John George, Bt., *V.C.*, M.C., M.P. (1955).
- Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1861).
- Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G.
- Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Charles Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
- Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahibsingh, Kt., M.D.
- Sokoto, *Hon.* The Sardauna of, K.B.E.
- Somerville, Sir John Livingston, Kt., F.R.S.E.
- Somerville, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
- Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Soskice, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Sousby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
- Soundy, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
- Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
- Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
- Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., R.B.E.
- Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. (1840).
- Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt., M.P.
- Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
- Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B.
- Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
- Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton Hebden Neven-, Kt.
- Spence, Sir Basil Urwin, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., R.A.
- Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Spence, Sir Reginald, Kt.
- Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
- Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
- Spreckley, *Air Marshal* Sir Herbert Dorman, K.B.E., C.B.
- Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
- Spurrier, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Srinivasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt.
- Stable, *Hon.* Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
- Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Stallard, Sir Peter Hyla Gawne, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
- Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Stanley, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
- Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stanton, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapledon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1628).
- Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
- Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1635).
- Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, G.B.E.
- Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir Fiennes William Strang, Bt. (1938).
- Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
- Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
- Stephens, Sir (Leon) Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stephenson, Sir Arthur George, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
- Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
- Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stern, *Col.* Sir Frederick Claude, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
- Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, Sir Roger Benthams, K.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
- Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Sir Roy Hunter, Kt., M.B.E.
- Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir James Henderson-, Bt., M.P. (1957).
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1623).
- Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, Bt., G.B.E. (1960).
- Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw-, Bt., M.C. (1667).
- Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stirling, Sir John, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Stirling, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stoby, Sir Kenneth Sievwright, Kt.
- Stockdale, Sir Edward Villiers Minshull, Bt. (1960).
- Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
- Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Stoneham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
- †Stonhouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1628).
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford-, K.C.M.G.
- Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Storey, Sir Samuel, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt., (1920).
- Stourton, Sir Ivo Herbert Evelyn Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Philipson-, Bt. (1907).
- Stow, Sir John Montague, K.C.M.G.
- Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
- Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.

- Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
- Strath, Sir William, K.C.B.
- Stratton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Street, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
- Streetfield, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
- Street, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
- Strohenger, Sir Ernest John, C.B.E., C.B.
- Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
- Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
- Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Stuart, Sir Alexander Moody, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- † Stuart, Sir Phillip Luttrell, Bt. (1660).
- Stucley, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
- Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1956).
- Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Sturdee, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
- Sugden, *General* Sir Cecil Stanley, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Sugden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Haskins Clapham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
- Sullivan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
- Summerscale, Sir John Percival, K.B.E.
- Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
- Sutherland, Sir Gordon Brims Black McIvor, Kt., F.R.S.
- Suttle, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (1702).
- Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Swann, Sir (Charles) Duncan, Bt. (1906).
- Swayne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Réaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Swinburne, Sir Spearman Charles, Bt. (1660).
- Swinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Syfret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
- Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
- Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
- Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
- Syme, *Prof.* Sir Ronald, Kt., F.B.A.
- Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
- Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
- Synge, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
- Tait, Sir Frank Samuel, Kt.
- Tait, Sir John, Kt.
- Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
- Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tangye, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
- Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tapp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nigel Prior Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
- Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
- Taylor, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
- Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
- Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
- Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
- Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
- Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
- Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
- Taylor, *Capt.* Sir Patrick Gordon, Kt., G.C., M.C.
- Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C., D.D., LL.D.
- Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
- Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
- Teasdale, Sir John Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
- Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
- Templer, *Field-Marshal* Sir Gerald Walter Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tennant, *Admiral* Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
- Terrell, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Antonio Reginald, Kt.
- Terry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Bouhier Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
- Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Thesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Thesiger, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt., M.B.E.
- Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungood-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir Clement Price-, K.C.V.O.
- Thomas, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
- Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
- Thomas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
- Thomas, *General* Sir (Gwilym) Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir (James William) Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
- Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
- Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Ancurin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thomas, Sir (Thomas) Shenton (Whitelegge), G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Eric, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1929).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Michael (Marsh), Bt. (1918).

- Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meysey-, Bt. (1874).
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan, Kt.
- Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, Kt.
- Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Harington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Peile Beaumont, Bt. (1890).
- Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, Bt., M.C. (1805).
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.
- Thomson, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Peregrine, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
- Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
- Thomson, *Hon.* Sir James Beveridge, Kt.
- Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
- Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
- Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
- Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Thornley, Sir Hubert Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thornton, Sir (Henry) Gerard, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Thorold, Sir Guy Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), Bt., (1642).
- Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
- Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
- Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
- Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thwin, Sir U, Kt.
- Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
- Tichborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, Bt., (1621).
- Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Tirikatene, *Hon.* Sir Eruera Tihema, K.C.M.G.
- Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
- Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
- Todd, *Prof.* Sir Alexander Robertus, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tollmache, Sir (Cecil) Lyonel (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
- Tomkinson, Sir Geoffrey Stewart, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, Kt.
- Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
- Tooth, Sir Hugh Veer Huntly Duff Lucas-, Bt., M.P. (1920).
- Tory, Sir Geoffrey William, K.C.M.G.
- Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Touche, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gordon Cosmo, Kt., M.P.
- Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).
- Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
- Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
- Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.
- Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
- Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
- Train, Sir (John Cumberland) Landale, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Tredgold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salusbury-, Bt. (1628).
- Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, Bt. (1874).
- Trevelyan, Sir Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1662).
- Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
- Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
- Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., C.B.E. (1905).
- Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, Bt. (1642).
- Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Troubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), Bt., M.B.E. (1799).
- Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
- Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, Kt.
- Troutbeck, Sir John Monro G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Trower, Sir William Gosselin, Kt.
- Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.
- Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).
- Trustam, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt.
- Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
- Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).
- Tucker, Sir Henry James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tucker, Sir James Millard, Kt., Q.C.
- Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Tudsbury, Sir Francis Cannon Tudsbury, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tuff, *Maj.* Sir Charles, Kt.
- Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1622).
- Tuker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Tupper, Sir Charles Bt., (1888).
- Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. (5 1638).
- Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
- Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, K.C.M.G.
- Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
- Turner, Sir Michael William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
- Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
- Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Walford Hollier, Kt.
- Tuttle, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
- Twynnam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Twysden, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).
- Tyler, Sir Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald-, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
- Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
- Tyndall, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tyrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Tyrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

- Tyrwhitt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir St. John Reginald, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1919).
- Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Tytler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Kerr Fraser, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., LL.D.
- Upcott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
- Upjohn, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Urton, Sir William Holmes Lister, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
- Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
- Uvarov, Sir Boris Petrovitch, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Valsey, Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
- Vandepeer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Vavasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard (Pius), Bt., R.N. (1828).
- Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Veale, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey de Paiva, Kt.
- Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Verity, Sir John, Kt.
- Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
- Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).
- Vernon, Sir Sydney, Kt.
- Vernon, Sir Wilfred Douglas, Kt.
- Vernon, Sir (Wilham) Norman, Bt. (1924).
- Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
- Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., *T.C.*
- Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), Kt.
- Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
- Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Vizianagaram, Rajkumar of, Kt.
- Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).
- Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Waddell, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
- Wade, Sir Armigel de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Wade, Col. Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
- Wadham, *Prof.* Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
- Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
- Wagner, Sir Anthony Richard, K.C.V.O.
- Waitalingam, Sir Duraiswamy, Kt.
- Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1621).
- Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
- Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).
- Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
- Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).
- Walch, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Waldock, *Prof.* Sir (Claud) Humphrey (Mercedith), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.
- Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
- Waley, Sir (Sigismund) David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
- Walker, Sir Francis William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir George Ferdinand Forestier, Bt. (1835).
- Walker, *Admiral* Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
- Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
- Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Walker, Sir Ronald Fitzjohn, Kt.
- Walker, Sir William Giles Newson, Kt., T.D.
- Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
- Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart-, Kt., C.B.
- Wallace, Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
- Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).
- Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).
- Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
- Wallington, Sir Hubert Joseph, Bt.
- Walmsley, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Walsh, *Prof.* Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.
- Walsham, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E. (1831).
- Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Walton, Col. Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
- Walton, *Brig.* Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
- Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., Doc.
- Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Ward, *General* Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Ward, Sir John Guthrie, K.C.M.G.
- Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
- Ward, *Cdr.* Sir Melvill Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
- Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (1631).
- Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
- Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
- Waring, Sir (Arthur) Bertram, Kt.
- Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Warmington, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
- Warner, *Hon.* Sir Arthur George, Kt.
- Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
- Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
- Warr, *Very Rev.* Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Warren, *Hon.* Sir Edward Emerson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Warren, Sir Mortimer Langton, Kt.
- Warren, Col. Sir Thomas Richard Pennefather, Bt., C.B.E. (1784).
- Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
- Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Percival, K.B.E., C.B.
- Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
- Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
- Waterlow, Col. Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1930).
- Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., *T.C.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
- Watkinson, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

- Watney, Col. Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
- Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
- Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Watson, General Sir Daril Gerard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
- Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Inglefield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
- Watson, Sir Hugh, Kt.
- Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
- Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
- Watson, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
- Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
- Watt, Prof. Sir Robert Dickie, Kt.
- Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (s 1667).
- Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.L.E., C.S.L.
- Way, Sir Richard George Kit-chener, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
- Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Tren-ham, Kt., C.M.G.
- Webb, Sir (Ambrose) Henry, Kt.
- Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.L.E.
- Webb, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Clifton, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Webb, Hon. Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
- Webbe, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
- Webster, Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., Litt.D.
- Webster, Sir David Lumsden, Kt.
- Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Wedderburn, Cdr. Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
- Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
- Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
- Weedon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cyril Ettrick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
- Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
- Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.F., M.C. (1957).
- Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolsey, Bt. (1723).
- Welensky, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland, K.C.M.G.
- Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
- Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
- Wells, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Wells, Admiral Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Welsh, Air Marshal Sir William Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
- West, Sir Frederick John, Kt., O.B.E.
- West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
- West, Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Westall, General Sir John Chad-desley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
- Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
- Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
- Westrup, Prof. Sir Jack Allan, Kt.
- Wetherau, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
- Wheatley, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman Derek), Bt. (1920).
- Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., P.R.A.
- Wheeler, Brig. Sir (Edward) Oliver, Kt., M.C.
- Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.L.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wheler, Capt. Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
- Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Whistler, General Sir Lashmer Gordon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.
- Whitaker, Maj. Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
- Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
- White, Sir Alfred Edward Row-den, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
- White, Brig. Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
- White, Wing-Cdr. Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
- White, Surgeon Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- White, Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice Fitz-gibbon Grove-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- White, Maj. Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Wool-laston, Bt. (1802).
- Whitehead, Hon. Sir Edgar Cuth-bert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, Capt. Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
- Whiteley, General Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
- Whitford, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Whitley, Air Marshal Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Whitmore, Col. Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (1954).
- Whittingham, Air Marshal Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Whittle, Air Commodore Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitmore, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., C.B.
- Whitworth, Admiral Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
- Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
- Wickham, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Widgery, Hon. Sir John Passmore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1808).
- Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
- Wigglesworth, Air Marshal Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Wight, Sir Gerald Robert, Kt.
- Wigram, Rev. Sir Clifford Wool-more, Bt. (1805).
- Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
- Wijewardene, Hon. Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
- Wilberforce, Hon. Sir Richard Orme, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
- Wildish, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wiles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.L.E., C.S.L.
- Wilcs, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1941).
- Wilkinson, Sir Robert Pelham, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
- Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crowe Spencer-, Kt.
- Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Willcox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.L.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt. (1918).
- Williams, Sir (Daniel) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.

- Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).
 Williams, *Hon.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., M.C.
 Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
 Williams, Sir Ernest Hillas, Kt.
 Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
 Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
 Williams, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
 Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
 Williams, Sir Henry Morton Leech, Kt., M.B.E.
 Williams, Sir Hugh Grenville, Bt., M.C. (1798).
 Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
 Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury, Kt., C.V.O.
 Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
 Williams, Sir John Lias Cecil Cecil, Kt.
 Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort, Kt., Q.C.
 Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
 Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 † Williams, Sir Robert Ernest, Bt. (1866).
 Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
 Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume, Bt. (1922).
 Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry, Kt., D.Litt.
 Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
 Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.
 Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
 Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
 Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
 Williamson, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Willink, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Urnston, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.I. (1957).
 Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Osborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Willmer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
 Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
 Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
 Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
 Wills, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Agnew, K.B.E., M.C. E.D.
 Willmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley, Bt. (1821).
 Willmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
 Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir Alan Herries, Kt., F.R.S.
 Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
 Wilson, *Capt.* Sir Frank O'Brien, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
 Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
 Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon, Bt. (1661).
 Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
 Wilson, Sir (James) Steuart, Kt.
 Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
 Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
 Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
 Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
 Wilson, *General* Sir Roger Cocurane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Wilson, Sir Roland, Kt., C.B.F.
 Windeyer, *Prof.* Sir Brian Wellingham, Kt.
 Windeyer, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Windham, *Hon.* Sir Ralph, Kt.
 Windley, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Wingate, *Col.* Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
 Winn, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel), Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Winneke, Sir Henry Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
 Winniffrith, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
 Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
 Winsted, Sir Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A.
 Winter, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
 Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.R.E.
 Wiseman, Sir William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1628).
 Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wolff, *Hon.* Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.
 Wolffsohn, Sir Arthur Norman, Kt.
 Wolfst, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
 Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
 Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
 Womersley, Sir Peter John Walter, Bt. (1945).
 Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
 Wood, Sir David Basil Hill, Bt. (1921).
 Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
 Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wood, Sir William Wilkinson, Kt.
 Woodall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Danc, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Woodhouse, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
 Woolley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
 Woods, Sir John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Woods, *Admiral* Sir Wilfrid John Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Woodward, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Eric Winslow, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
 Woolford, Sir Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Wooten, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Worboys, Sir Walter John, Kt.
 Wordie, Sir James Mann, Kt., C.B.E.
 Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Worledge, Sir John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
 Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
 Worthington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Luis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Worthington, Sir (John) Hubert, Kt., O.B.E., R.A., F.R.L.B.A.
 Wrangham, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
 Wraxall, Sir Morvill: William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
 Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Wrench, Sir (John) Evelyn (Leslie), K.C.M.G.
 Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bouchier, Bt. (1628).
 Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
 Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory, Bt. (1903).
 Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, Sir Leonard Morton, Kt.
 Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.
 Wright, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Royston Hollis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wrightson, Sir John Garmonds-way, Bt. (1900).

Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.	Yarrow, Sir Harold Edgar, Bt., G.B.E. (1916).	Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.
Wrisberg, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.	Yatts, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.	Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Bos- well), Kt.
Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.	Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.	Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).
Wyatt, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.	Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.	Younger, Capt. Sir James Paton, Kt. C.B.E.
Wyatt, Sir Stanley, Kt.	Young, Sir Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).	Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
Wycherley, Sir (Robert) Bruce, Kt., M.C.	Young, Sir George Samuel Knatchbull, Bt. (1813).	Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.	Yusuf, Nawab Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Wynn, Lt.-Col. Sir Owen Watkin Williams-, Bt. (1688).	Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.	Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Shar- land, Kt.
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.	Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).	Zuckerman, Prof. Sir Solly, Kt., C.B., M.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.
	Young, Brig.-Gen. Sir Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	

Baronetries Extinct (Since last issue)—

Cooper of Hursley Park (U.K. 1905); Fry of Oare (U.K. 1929); Lorraine (E. 1664); Magnay (U.K. 1844); Nicolson (S. 1629); Rankin of Broughton Tower (U.K. 1937); Samman (U.K. 1921); Sassoon (U.K. 1909); Smith of Kidderminster (U.K. 1920).

Baronetries Created—

Bowman of Killingworth; Erskine of Rerrick; Fraser of Dinciddug; Harrison of Bugbrooke; Nicholls; Nugent of Portaferry; Stockdale.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I. G.M.V.O.	Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrix, Viscountess, D.B.E.	Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O.	Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., Litt.D.	Cripps, Hon. Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Brooke, Dame Barbara Muriel, D.B.E.	Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor (Mrs. Thornhill), D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Brookeborough, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.
H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Brookes, Mabel Balcombe, Lady, D.B.E.	Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.	Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.	Buckley, Hon. Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.	Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.	Cargill, Air Commandant Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.	Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bon- ham, D.B.E.	Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.	Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.	de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Judith, D.B.E.	Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.S.C.	Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Kitty, D.B.E., Ph.D.	Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.	Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.	Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.	Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.	Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.	Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
Barnett, Air Commandant Dame (Mary) Henrietta, D.B.E.	Colvin, Brig. Dame Mary Katherine rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.	Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.	Farrer, Hon. Dame Frances Mar- garet, D.B.E.
Berry, Dame Alice Miriam, D.B.E.	Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.	Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.	Forbes, Air Chief Commandant Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
Blair, Matron in Chief Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Couchman, Dame Elizabeth May Ramsay, D.B.E.	Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.
	Coulshed, Brig. Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.	Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
	Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Olier, D.B.E.	Gardiner, Dame Helen Louise, D.B.E., M.V.O.
		Gaskell, Lady Constance Milnes-, D.C.V.O.
		Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.

- Gillespie, *Brig. Dame Helen*
Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Gilmore, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E.,
R.R.C.
Granville, Rose, Countess, G.C.V.O.
Greenwood, The Viscountess,
D.B.E.
Halifax, Dorothy, Countess of,
D.C.V.O.
Hambleton, Patricia, Viscountess,
D.C.V.O.
Hanbury, *Air Commandant Dame*
Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.
Hancock, Dame Florence May,
D.B.E.
Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance
Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.
Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Herring, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.
Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady,
D.B.E.
Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady,
G.B.E., R.R.C.
Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady,
D.B.E.
Hyde, The Lady, D.C.V.O.
Johnson, *Brig. Dame* (Cecilie)
Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta,
D.B.E., R.R.C.
Jones, Dame Mary Latchford
Kingsmill, D.B.E.
Kelly, Dame Elisabeth Harlott,
D.B.E.
Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie
(Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
Kilmuir, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
Limerick, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide
Lord, D.B.E.
Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.
Lloyd, *Commandant Dame Mary*
Kathleen, D.B.E.
Lonsdale, *Prof. Dame Kathleen*,
D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
- Lowrey, *Air Commandant Dame*
Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E.,
M.D.
Macloed of Macloed, Dame Flora,
D.B.E.
Marshall, Dame Joan (Hon.
Mrs. Sydney Marshall), D.B.E.
Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E.
Millar, *Commandant Dame* (Evelyn
Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.
Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline,
Lady, D.B.E.
Myer, Dame (Margery) Merlyn
Baillieu, D.B.E.
Northumberland, Helen, Duchess
of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, Hon. Dame Annie Florence
Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.
Oudendyk, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.
Parker, *Rt. Hon. Dame* Dehra,
G.B.E.
Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret,
D.C.V.O.
Penon, Dame Lillian Margery,
D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.
Pentland, Marjorie Adeline,
Baroness, D.B.E.
Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Raiton, *Brig. Dame Mary*, D.B.E.
Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane
Mary, D.B.E.
Richmond and Gordon, Hilda
Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.
Robertson, *Commandant Dame*
Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.
Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie,
D.B.E.
Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Salmon, *Air Commandant Dame*
Nancy Marion, D.B.E.
Seymour, Lady Katharine,
D.C.V.O.
Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide,
G.B.E.
Sitwell, Dame Edith Louisa,
D.B.E.
- Smieton, Dame Mary Guilan,
D.B.F.
Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell
Russell-, D.B.E.
Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
Stephens, *Air Commandant Dame*
Anne, D.B.E.
Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
Templewood, The Viscountess,
D.B.E.
Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs.
Cottingham), D.B.E.
Thomson, *Brigadier Dame* Anne,
D.B.E.
Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E.
(Lady Casson).
Tonga, Queen Salote Tubou of,
G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Tyrwhitt, *Brigadier Dame* Mary
Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte
Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria,
(Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.
Waiwyn, Helen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick,
D.B.E.
Watt, Dame Katherine Christie,
D.B.E., R.R.C.
Welsh, *Air Chief Commandant*
Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs.
Andrews), D.B.E.
Whareley, *Chief Controller Dame*
Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie,
D.B.E.
Whyte, *Air Commandant Dame*
Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Wilkinson, *Matron-in-Chief Dame*
Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady
Rhys-, D.B.E.
Williamson, *Air Commandant*
Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.,
R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May,
D.B.E.

NOTABLE HONOURS OF THE YEAR

Among the honours notified in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, 1961, were the following :
(For Peerages and Baronetcies created, see pp. 222 and 296).

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR
Tunku Abdul Rahman.
Rev. C. H. Dodd.
The Earl of Limerick.

G.C.B. (Military)
General Sir James Cassels.
General Sir Richard Hull.
Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas
Pike.
Admiral Sir Peter Reid.

G.C.M.G.
Sir Frederick Crawford.

G.B.E. (Military)
Air Chief Marshal the Earl of
Bandon.

G.B.E. (Civil)
Sir James Bowker.
Sir Ellis Hunter.
Sir William Luce.

Dame Evelyn Sharp.
Sir Ivan Stedeford.

K.C.B. (Military)
Lieut.-Gen. J. D'A. Anderson.
Lieut.-Gen. R. N. Anderson.
Vice-Adm. L. G. Durlacher.
Air Marshal S. C. Elworthy.
Air Marshal R. B. Lees.
Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Madden, Bt.
Lieut.-Gen. W. G. H. Pike
Air Marshal A. D. Selway.
Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Stirling.
Vice-Adm. Sir St. John Tyrwhitt,
Bt.
Vice-Adm. R. H. Wright.

K.C.B. (Civil)
Sir Charles Cunningham.
B. D. Fraser.
Sir Richard Powell.
R. G. K. Way.

K.C.M.G.

Col. Sir Henry Abel Smith.
H. S. Baker.
W. L. Gorell Barnes.
Harold Bealey.
J. C. R. Buchanan.
W. A. W. Clark.
Hon. F. E. H. T. Cumming-
Bruce.
I. P. Garran.
Viscount Head.
M. S. Henderson.
Sir George Mooring.
A. D. M. Ross.
B. P. Uvarov.
D. A. H. Wright.

K.C.V.O.

Lord Ashburton.
D. J. Browne.
Sir Charles Dixon.
A. P. Hay.

Basil Smallpeice.
Robert Somerville.

K.B.E. (Military)
Rear-Adm. K. R. Buckley.
Vice-Adm. N. A. Copeman.
Vice-Adm. W. G. Crawford.
Maj.-Gen. R. Delacombe.
Air Marshal A. Earle.
Air Marshal H. P. Fraser.
Air Marshal J. Grandy.
Vice-Adm. J. S. Lancaster.
Maj.-Gen. P. St. Clair-Ford.
Maj.-Gen. L. N. Tyler.

D.B.E. (Military)
Air Commandant Anne Stephens.

K.B.E. (Civil)
W. F. Arbuckle.
E. B. David.
A. A. Dudley.
Sir Lawrence Edwards.
Sir Charles Harris.
A. B. Killick.
R. H. Maxwell.
Sir Arthur Morse.
A. H. Norris.
Sir Kenneth O'Connor.
Capt. R. A. Pilkington, M.P.
I. J. Pitman, M.P.
S. D. Sargent.

D.B.E. (Civil)
Miss Kitty Anderson.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR
Col. R. P. W. Adeane.
W. P. Alexander.
W. K. G. Allen.
C. H. Andrewes.
Prof. J. F. Baker.
Sydney Barratt.
J. V. W. Barry.
G. C. Beadle.
T. H. W. Beadle.

Col. T. V. H. Beamish, M.P.
G. E. Beharrell.
J. A. Birch.
W. P. Bishop.
R. R. Blackwood.
T. M. Bland.
R. H. Blundell.
Prof. John Boyd.
H. C. Brisbane.
Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.
E. J. Brown.
J. C. Burman.
E. P. Cameron.
C. R. Campbell.
R. A. Campbell.
A. G. Clark.
W. F. Coutts.
Trenchard Cox.
Lt.-Col. O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, M.P.
H. G. Dain.
Cecil Dannatt.
R. J. Davies.
R. H. J. Delmé-Radcliffe.
A. B. Duncan.
Maj.-Gen. E. D. Fanshawe.
T. J. Gould.
T. R. Groom.
G. C. Gunter.
Tyrone Guthrie.
W. O. Hart.
E. W. Hayward.
J. A. Heading.
D. T. Hicks.
Prof. A. B. Hill.
Patrick Hobson.
G. G. Honeyman, Q.C.
H. R. Howard.
W. A. B. Iliff.
Prof. C. F. W. Illingworth.
C. de L. Inoué.



Barnett Janner, M.P.
A. J. Kelly.
R. G. C. Kinahan.
T. M. Knox.
H. D. P. Lee.
E. R. Lewis.
T. F. Lister.
Prof. A. C. B. Lovell.
A. G. Lowe.
R. S. MacTier.
C. G. Magee.
D. H. Mason.
R. F. Matters.
D. J. Muir.
R. A. Murray.
Reginald Northam.
Alexander Oppenheim.
Cyril Osborne, M.P.
A. G. B. Owen.
Joseph Patron.
K. R. Pelly.
H. P. L. Pitman.
Maj.-Gen. A. H. Ramsay.
H. V. Redman.
J. N. Ritchie.
Alexander Robertson.
P. J. Rogers.
H. E. Snow.
K. S. Stoby.
I. H. E. J. Stourton.
A. E. Trotman.
H. J. Tucker.
M. W. Turner.
Prof. C. H. M. Waldox, O.C.
F. W. Walker.
Prof. J. A. Westrup.
M. G. Whitome.
H. M. L. Williams.
A. H. Wilson.
Prof. B. W. Windeyer.
A. N. Wolffsohn.
Capt. J. P. Younger



The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED January 29th, 1856.



The  is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattee of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the  receive a tax-free annuity of £100, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Addison, Rev. W. R. F. (C.F.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1916	Barrett, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John C. (R. Linc. R.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918
Adlam, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> T. E. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918	Beattie, <i>Capt.</i> S. H. (R.N.), <i>World War...</i>	1942
Agansing Raj, <i>Naik</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War...</i>	1944	Beesley, <i>Pte.</i> W. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918
Agar, <i>Commodore</i> Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1919	Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1917
Ali Haidar, <i>Sepoy</i> (Frontier Force Rifles), <i>World War...</i>	1945	Bent, C.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1914
Amey, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (R. War. R.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918	Bhanbhagta Gurung, <i>Rifleman</i> (2nd Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War...</i>	1945
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War...</i>	1942	Bhandari Ram, <i>Sepoy</i> (Baluch R.), <i>World War...</i>	1944
Andrew, <i>Brig.</i> Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1917	Bissett, <i>Lt.</i> W. D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918
Annand, <i>Lt. R.</i> W. (Durham L.I.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1940	Borella, <i>Lt.</i> A. C., M.M. (Australia), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918
Archibald, <i>Sapper</i> Adam (R.E.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918	Boyle, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> E. C. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1915
Auten, <i>Capt.</i> H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918		
Axford, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> T. L., M.M. (A.L.F.), <i>Gl. War...</i>	1918		

- Brereton, Pte. A. (Manitoba R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Brooks, C.-Sgt.-M. E. (O.B.L.I.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Brown, *Corpl.* W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Burman, *Sergt.* W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Burt, *Corpl.* A. A. (Herts. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1915
 Burton, Pte. R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *World War*... 1944
 Butler, Pte. Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gl. War.* 1917
 Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
- Cain, *Maj.* R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), *World War*... 1944
 Caldwell, *Sergt.* Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), *G. War*... 1913
 Calvert, *Sergt.* L., M.M. (K.O.Y.L.L.), *Gl. War.* 1913
 Campbell, *Brigadier* L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), *World War*... 1943
 Carmichael, *Sergt.* J. (N. Staff. R.), *Gl. War.* 1917
 Carne, *Col.* J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), *Korea*... 1951
 Carroll, *Pte.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Ind. Gds.), *Gl. War.* 1915
 Cartwright, Pte. George (Aust.), *Gl. War.*... 1913
 Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Sur. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Chafer, Pte. G. W. (E. York. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1910
 Chapman, *Corpl.* E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), *World War*... 1945
 Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Gl. War.*... 1915
 Cheshire, *Group Capt.* G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *World War*... 1944
 Christian, Pte. H. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gl. War.* 1915
 Christie, *L.-Cpl.* J. A. (Lond. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1913
 Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gl. War.*... 1913
 Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimington's Guides), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Cloutman, His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Colman, *L.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Colvin, *Maj.* Hugh (Chesh. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Cooper, and *Lt.* E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Coppins, *Corpl.* F. G. (Manitoba R.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Counter, *Corpl.* Jack T. (King's R.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Cox, Pte. Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Crichton, Pte. J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gl. War.*... 1913
 Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur H. (M.G.C.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Cruickshank, *Fl. Lt.* J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War*... 1944
 Cruickshank, Pte. R. E. (Lond. R.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Cumming, *Brig.* A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), *World War*... 1942
 Currie, *Maj.* D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), *World War*... 1944
 Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey R.), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Curtis, *Sergt.* H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gl. War.* 1913
 Cutler, *Lt.* A. R. (Australia), *World War*... 1941
- Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garnwal R.), *Gl. War.*... 1914
 Davey, *Corpl.* P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Davies, *Corp.* J. T. (S. Lancs. R.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Davies, *Sergt.* J. (R. Welch Fus.), *Gl. War.*... 1916
 Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* L. A. E. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa*... 1901
 Davies, *Vice-Adm.* Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., *Gl. War.*... 1915
 Dawson, *Maj.* James Lennox (R.E.), *Gl. War.* 1915
 Dean, *Col.* D. J., O.B.E. (R. W. Kent R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
- De L'Isle, *Maj.* Viscount, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), *World War*... 1944
 Dinesen, *Lt.* T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Dobson, *L.-Corpl.* F. W. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Gl. War.*... 1914
 Dorrell, *Lt.-Col.* G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), *Gl. War.*... 1914
 Downie, *Sergt.* R. (R. Dub. F.), *Gl. War.*... 1916
 Drain, *Sergt.* J. H. C. (R.H.A.), *Gl. War.*... 1914
 Dresser, Pte. T. (Green Howards), *Gl. War.* 1914
 Duffy, Pte. James (R. Innis. Fus.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lts.), *Upper Swat*... 1897
 Dwyer, *Lt.* John J. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gl. War.* 1917
- Eardley, *Sergt.* G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.L.), *World War*... 1944
 Edwards, *Corpl.* F. J. (Middx. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1916
 Edwards, *Air Commodore* H. I., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *World War*... 1941
 Edwards, and *Lt.* W. (K.O.Y.L.L.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Egerton, *Sergt.* E. A. (Sherwood F.), *Gl. War.* 1917
 Elliott, *Lt.* K. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*... 1942
 Ervine-Andrews, *Maj.* H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), *World War*... 1940
 Evans, *C.-S.-M.* G. (Man. Regt.), *Gl. War.* 1916
 Evans, *Brig.-Gen.* Lewis Pugn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), *Gl. War.*... 1917
- Faulds, *Capt.* W., M.C. (S. Africa), *Gl. War.*... 1916
 Finch, *Sergt.* N. A. (R.M.A.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Findlay, *Col.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Foote, *Maj.-Gen.* H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (K. Tank R.), *World War*... 1942
 Foote, *Rev.* J. W. (Canada), *World War*... 1942
 Foster, *Corpl.* E. (E. Sur. R.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Fraser, *Lt.* I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *World War*... 1945
 Freyberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), *Gl. War.*... 1916
 Frickeleton, *Capt.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Frisby, *Maj.* Cyril H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Fuller, *Sgt.* W. (Welch Regt.), *Gl. War.*... 1914
- Ganju Lama, M.M., *Rifleman* (Gurkha Rifles), *World War*... 1944
 Gardner, *Capt.* P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), *World War*... 1941
 Garforth, *Sergt.* C. E. (15th Hrs.), *Gl. War.*... 1914
 Geary, *Rev.* B. H., C.F. (E. Sur. R.), *Gl. War.* 1915
 Ghale, *Jemadar*, Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), *Wld. War* 1943
 Gian Singh, *Naik* (Punjab R.), *World War*... 1945
 Gobind Singh, *Dafadar* (Ind. Cav.), *Gl. War.* 1918
 Good, *Corpl.* H. J. (Quebec R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Gordon, *L.-Cpl.* B. S., M.M. (Aust.), *Gl. War.* 1917
 Gordon, Pte. J. H. (Australia), *World War*... 1941
 Gould, *P.O.* T. W. (R.N.), *World War*... 1942
 Gourley, and *Lt.* C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald, Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Grant, *Col.* John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
 Grant, *Lt.* J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Greaves, *Sergt.* Fred. (Sherwood F.), *Gl. War.* 1917
 Gregg, *Brig.* Hun. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Gregg, *Sergt.* W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gl. War.*... 1917
 Grogan, *Brig.-Gen.* G. W. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.), *Gl. War.*... 1918
- Haine, *Capt.* R. L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Gl. War.* 1917
 Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Australia), *Gl. War.*... 1918
 Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China*... 1900

Halton, <i>Pte. A. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	Leak, <i>Pte. John (Australia), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Hamilton, <i>Sergt. I. B. (H.L.I.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	Learoyd, <i>Wing-Comdr. R. A. B. (R.A.F.), World War.</i>	1940
Hanna, <i>Lt. Robert (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1914	Le Patourel, <i>Col. H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), World War.</i>	1942
Harvey, <i>Capt. F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	Lewis, <i>Pte. H. W. (Welch R.), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Harvey, <i>Pte. Jack (Lond. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Lister, <i>Sergt. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Harvey, <i>Pte. Norman (R. Innis), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Lowerson, <i>Sergt. A. D. (Aust.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Hayward, <i>Lt.-Col. Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Luke, <i>Driver F. (R.H.A.), Gt. War.</i>	1914
Heaton, <i>Corpl. W. (King's R.), S. Africa.</i>	1900	McAulay, <i>Sergt. John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.)</i>	1918
Heaviside, <i>Pte. M. (Durh. L. I.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	McCarthy, <i>Lt. L. D. (Aust.), Gt. War.</i>	1913
Herring, <i>Maj. A. C. (N'thants R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	McDougall, <i>Sergt. S. R. (A.I.F.), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Hewitson, <i>Corpl. J. (K. O. Roy. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	MacIntyre, <i>Lt. David Lowe, C.B. (Arg. & Suth. High.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Hewitt, and <i>Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	McNally, <i>Sergt. William, M.M. (Green Howards), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Hill, <i>Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	McNamara, <i>Air Vice-Marshal Frank H., C.B., C.B.E., (Aust. R.F.C.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Hinton, <i>Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), World War.</i>	1941	McNamara, <i>Corpl. John (E. Surrey R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Hogan, <i>Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), Gt. War.</i>	1914	McNess, <i>L.-Sergt. Fred (Scots G.), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Holbrook, <i>Com. N. D. (R.N.), Gt. War.</i>	1914	Magennis, <i>Lt. J. J. (R.N.), World War.</i>	1943
Holland, <i>Capt. John V. (Leinster R.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Mahony, <i>Lt.-Col. J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), World War.</i>	1944
Hollis, <i>C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), World War.</i>	1944	Mallison, <i>Com. W. St. A. (R.N.), Gt. War.</i>	1915
Holmes, <i>Lt. F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War.</i>	1914	Martin, <i>Brig. C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), Gt. War.</i>	1915
Howell, <i>Corpl. G. J., M.M. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	Masters, <i>Pte. R. G. (R.A.S.C.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Huffman, <i>Maj. J. P. (Duke of Wellington's R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Maxwell, <i>Lt. J., M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Hull, <i>Shoeing-Smith C. (21st Lrs.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Meekosha, <i>Capt. S. (W. Yorks. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1915
Hulme, <i>Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), World War.</i>	1941	Mellish, <i>Rev. E. N., M.C. (C.F.), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Hunter, <i>Corpl. D. F. (H.L.I.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Melvin, <i>Pte. Charles (R. Highrs.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Hutchinson, <i>L.-Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Merritt, <i>Lt.-Col. C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan R.), World War.</i>	1942
Hutt, <i>Corpl. A. (R. Warwick. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	Metcalf, <i>L.-Corpl. William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Ingram, <i>Lt. G. M., M.M. (Australia), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Miers, <i>Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), World War.</i>	1942
Insall, <i>Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), Gt. War.</i>	1915	Miles, <i>Pte. Francis G. (Glouc. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Inwood, <i>Pte. R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	Mitchell, <i>Lt.-Col. Coulson N., M.C. (Canada), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Ishar Singh, <i>Lt. (Punjab), Waziristan.</i>	1922	Moyneux, <i>Sergt. John (R. Fus.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Jackson, <i>W.O.N.C. (R.A.F.V.R.), Wld. War.</i>	1945	Moon, <i>Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Jackson, <i>Pte. W. (Australia), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Moore, <i>Capt. M. S. S. (R. Hants. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
James, <i>Brig. Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Mott, <i>Sergt. E. J., D.C.M. (Border R.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Jamieson, <i>Maj. D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), World War.</i>	1944	Mountain, <i>Sergt. A. (W. Yorks. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Jefferson, <i>Fusilier F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), Wld. War.</i>	1944	Moyney, <i>Sergt. John (Irish Gds.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Jerrard, <i>Flg.-Offr. Alan (R.A.F.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Mullin, <i>Capt. G. H., M.M. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1918
Johnson, <i>Maj.-Gen. Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Murray, <i>Lt.-Col. Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Joynt, <i>Maj. W. D. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Myles, <i>Capt. E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Judson, <i>Capt. Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Namdeo Jadhao, <i>Sepoy (Maharatta L. I.), World War.</i>	1945
Kamal Ram, <i>Sepoy (Punjab R.), Wld. War.</i>	1944	Nand Singh, <i>Naik (Sikh R.), World War.</i>	1944
Karanbahadur Rana, <i>Naik (Gurkha Rifles), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Nansmith, <i>Adm. Sir M. E. Dunbar, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (R.N.), Gt. War.</i>	1915
Kelliher, <i>Pte. R. (Australia), World War.</i>	1943	Neame, <i>Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), Gt. War.</i>	1915
Kenna, <i>Pte. E. (Australian M.F.), Wld. War.</i>	1945	Newland, <i>Maj. James E. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Kennelly, <i>L.-Cpl. J. P. (Irish Gds.), Wld. War.</i>	1943	Newman, <i>Lt.-Col. A. C., O.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), World War.</i>	1942
Kennedy, <i>Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quebec R.), Gt. War.</i>	1918	Nicholls, <i>L.-Cpl. H. (G. Gds.), World War.</i>	1940
Kenny, <i>Pte. H. E. (Loyal R.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Norton, <i>Capt. G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), World War.</i>	1941
Kenny, <i>Pte. T. (Durham L. I.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Ockenden, <i>Sergt. J. (R. Dub. Fus.), Gt. War.</i>	1917
Kenny, <i>Pte. T. J. B. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917	O'Meara, <i>Pte. Martin (Australia), Gt. War.</i>	1916
Kerr, <i>Pte. J. Chipman (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1916	Parkash Singh, <i>Havildar (Punjab R.), World War.</i>	1943
Khudadad Khan, <i>Naik (19th Bal), Gt. War.</i>	1914	Parridge, <i>Pte. F. J. (Australia), World War.</i>	1945
Knight, <i>Capt. H. J. (King's R.), S. Africa.</i>	1900		
Konowal, <i>Corpl. P. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.</i>	1917		
Kulbir Thapa, <i>Rifmn. (Gurkha R.), Gt. War.</i>	1915		
Lachiman Gurung, <i>Riflesman (Gurkha Rifles), World War.</i>	1945		
Lalbahadur Thapa, <i>Subadar (Gurkha Rifles), World War.</i>	1943		
Lauder, <i>Pte. D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), Gt. War.</i>	1916		
Laurent, <i>Sergt. H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bde.), Gt. War.</i>	1918		

Pearkes, Maj.-Gen. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Peeler, Sergt. Walter (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Phillips, Capt. R. E. (R. War. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Pitcher, Petty Off. E., D.S.M. (R.M.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Place, Capt. B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1943
Pooll, Capt. A. H. Batton-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Porteous, Lt.-Col. P. A. (R.A.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Premindra Singh Bhagat, 2nd Lt. (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), <i>World War</i>	1941
Procter, Rev. A. H. (King's R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1915
Ramsden, Lt. H. E. (Protect Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Ratcliffe, Pte. W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Rattee, Sergt. R. R. (Australia), <i>World War</i>	1945
Rayfield, Lt. W. (Brit. Col. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Readitt, Sergt. John (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
Rees, Sergt. Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
Reid, Flt.-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i>	1943
Ricketts, Sgt. T. (R. Newf'land R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ritchie, Corp. W. (Seaforth H.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1916
Roberts, Maj.-Gen. F. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1913
Roberts, Lt.-Com. P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Robinson, Rear-Adm. E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Robson, Pte. H. H. (Royal Scots), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1914
Rogers, Lt. J. (S. A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Roupell, Brig. G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Rutherford, Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ruthven, Lt. William (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ryder, Sergt. Robert (Middx. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Ryder, Capt. R. E. D. (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Sadlier, Lt. C. W. K. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Sage, Pte. T. H. (Som. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Shahamad Khan, Naik (Punjabis), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1916
Shankland, Lt.-Col. Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Sharpe, Sergt. C. (Lincs. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Shepherd, Rftm. A. E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Sherbrooke, Rear-Adm. R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Smith, Pte. E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), <i>World War</i>	1944
Smith, Pte. James (Border R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1914
Smyth, Brig.-Gen. Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., M.P. (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Smythe, Lt. G. Q. M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1942
Spackman, Sergt. Charles Edward (Border R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Speakman, Pte. W. (Black Watch), <i>Korea</i>	1951
Stannard, Capt. R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i>	1940
Starcevic, Pte. L. T. (Australia), <i>World War</i>	1945
Steele, Com. G. C. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1913
Steele, Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
Stone, Gunner C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Storkey, Capt. P. V. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Strachan, Maj. H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Stratton, Sergt. P. C., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Stringer, Pte. G. (Manch. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Sykes, Pte. Ernest (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
Tandey, Pte. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Thomas, Sergt. J. (N. Staffs R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Tilston, Maj. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), <i>World War</i>	1945
Tombs, Lt.-Corpl. J. (King's R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1915
Topham, Corp. F. G. (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.), <i>World War</i>	1945
Towers, Pte. James (Cameronians), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Towner, Maj. Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Train, Corp. C. W. (Lond. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Trent, Group Capt. L. H., D.R.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), <i>World War</i>	1943
Triquet, Lt.-Col. P. (R. 22R. of Canada), <i>World War</i>	1943
Tulbahadur Pun, Havildar (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i>	1944
Turner, Lt.-Col. V. B. (R.B.), <i>World War</i> ..	1942
Turrall, Pte. Thos. G. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Umrao Singh, Havildar (I.A.), <i>World War</i>	1917
Upham, Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) <i>World War</i>	1941
Upton, Pte. J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Veale, Corp. T. W. H. (Devon R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1919
Vickers, Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Vickery, Sergt. S. (Dorset R.), <i>Thah</i>	1897
Wakeford, Maj. R. (R. Hampshire R.), <i>World War</i>	1944
Wallace, Capt. S. T. D. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Watkins, Maj. T. (Welch R.), <i>World War</i> ..	1944
Watt, Ch. Skipper J. (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Weale, Sgt. H. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Welch, Sgt. J. (R. Berk. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
White, Col. Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
White, Pte. I. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
White, Lt. Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Whitfield, Sergt. H. (K. Shrop. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Whittle, Sergt. John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Wilcox, Lt.-Corpl. A. (O.B.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1913
Williams, C-Sergt.-Maj. John H., D.C.M., M.M. (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Williams, Seaman W. (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1917
Willis, Maj. R. R. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1915
Wilson, Lt.-Col. E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), <i>World War</i>	1940
Wood, Pte. W. (R. Northd. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Woodall, and Lt. J. E. (Rif. Brig.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Woods, Pte. James P. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i> ..	1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), <i>World War</i>	1944
Wyat, Lt.-Sergt. G. H. (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Wyllie, Col. Guy G. E., C.B., D.S.O. (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Young, Pte. T. (Durh. L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Zengel, Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918



THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.

The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves
FOR GALLANTRY



INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942)

The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM



(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907, 1926, 1955 and 1958), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

Sovereign Head H.M. the Queen.

Grand Prior H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester,
G.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O.

Lord Prior The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.



The Order had its origin in Jerusalem where a hospice for the relief of Christian pilgrims was founded in the eleventh century. Initially a monastic order, it later became militarized and its Knights fought alongside the Crusaders against the spread of Islam. After the loss of the Holy Land, the Order became sovereign in Rhodes and then in Malta. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John was represented in most European countries, though its Priories in England and Scotland were dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798 and the Grand Magistracy eventually settled in Rome.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistracy, assisted in the revival of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at St. John's Gate, the surviving gatehouse of the former Priory of England in Clerkenwell. A Royal Charter was granted to the Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a white eight-pointed cross, embellished in alternate angles with a lion and an unicorn; the ribbon is of black watered silk. By a Royal Charter of March 15, 1955, members are divided into six grades:—(1) Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters; and (6) Esquires. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, title or precedence.

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is concerned with education in First Aid and kindred subjects; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the main object of which is to provide trained personnel for attendance on the public where the rendering of First Aid may be required.

Prelate—The Lord Fisher of Lambeth, P.C., G.C.V.O.,
D.D.

Chancellor—H. F. Parshall, T.D.

Secretary-General—C. T. Evans, C.M.G.

Director-General, St. John Ambulance Association—
Sir Philip Southwell, M.C.

Receiver-General—L. G. Whyte.

Hospitaller—Brig. Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O.,
M.D., F.R.S.

Almoner—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
O.B.E.

Librarian—Major R. Williams, F.S.A.

Registrar—Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G., D.Litt., LL.D.

Genealogist—Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O.

Director of Ceremonies—Maj. A. Urquhart, D.S.O.

Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade—
Maj.-Gen. J. M. Kirkman, C.B., C.B.E.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1962

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1962, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37s. 6d. net.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons. The *Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act* (1960) laid down aggregate limit of 33 Parliamentary Secretaries.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(1900-1959)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1900.....	408	185	11
1906.....	158	387	41
1910 (Jan.)....	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.)....	272	272	42
1918.....	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922.....	347	118 (d)	142
1923.....	258	151	191
1924.....	411	39	150
1929.....	260	59	287
1931.....	471	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935.....	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945.....	189	25 (i)	396 (j)
1950.....	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951.....	320 (m)	6	296 (l)
1955.....	344 (m)	6	277 (n)
1959.....	365 (m)	6	258 (o)

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (Macdonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8;

Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13. Liberal 12. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (m) Including associates. (n) Sinn Féin (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (o) Independent (1) makes total of 630.

Conservatives and Associates have subsequently gained one seat from Labour at a by-election and Conservative candidate in S.E. Bristol by-election was declared to have been elected.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee of the whole House. Select, or Standing—see "Committees," pp. 314-15). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Counsellors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Counsellors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's Canadian tour in 1959, the Counsellors of State were Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent and Princess Alexandra.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. The Regency Act, 1953, has designated the Duke of Edinburgh as Regent, should a Regency become necessary during the minority of the children of her present Majesty.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusionists who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *toiraidhe* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679-80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junio* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The Act of Settlement (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendancy in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As

the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951, 1955 and 1959 Elections.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a three-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant*

do.) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

The House of Lords

The Government Whips are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl St. Aldwyn), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard and the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Newton) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (Lord Denham and Lord St. Oswald).

The Labour Whips are: The Earl of Lucan (Chief Whip); The Lords Burden and Shepherd.

The Liberal Whip is The Lord Amulree.

The House of Commons

The Government Whips are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (Chief Whip) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. Assistant Whips (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The Labour Whips are: H. W. Bowden (Chief Whip); J. Taylor; G. H. R. Rogers; E. W. Short; J. D. Cronin; C. A. Howell; G. Darling; G. M. Lawson; S. Irving; E. C. Redhead; S. Mahon; L. Davies.

The Liberal National Whip is Sir Herbert Walter Butcher, Bt.

The Liberal Whip is D. W. Wade.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Oct, 1959).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Duke of Atholl.	Lord Forbes.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Haddington	Lord Balfour of
Earl of Airlie.	Burleigh.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Fairfax of
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Cameron.
Earl of Northesk.	Lord Polwarth.
Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Sinclair.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

No elections were held after the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920, and the last Irish Representative Peer (the 4th Earl of Kilmorcy) died in 1961.

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority
1833	Whig	307
1835	Whig	107
1837	Whig	51
1841	Conservative	81
1847	Whig	1
1852	Liberal	13
1857	Liberal	79
1859	Liberal	43
1865	Liberal	67
1868	Liberal	128
1874	Conservative	46
1880	Liberal	62
1885	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	166
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1802

Assembled	Dissolved	Duration
		Yrs. m. d.
<i>George III</i>		
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3 11 26
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0 4 14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5 3 7
1812 Nov. 24	1818 June 10	5 6 16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1 1 15
<i>George IV</i>		
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6 1 10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 24	3 8 10
<i>William IV</i>		
1830 Oct. 26	1831 April 22	0 5 27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1 5 19
1833 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1 11 1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2 4 28
<i>Victoria</i>		
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3 7 8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5 11 4
1847 Nov. 18	1852 July 1	4 7 13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4 4 17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1 11 23
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6 1 0
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2 9 10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 25	5 1 16
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6 0 20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 13	5 6 20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0 5 14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5 10 21
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 1	2 11 5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5 1 14
<i>Victoria and Edward VII</i>		
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 3	5 1 6
<i>Edward VII</i>		
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3 11 2
<i>Edward VII and George V</i>		
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 23	0 9 13
<i>George V</i>		
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7 9 25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3 8 22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0 11 27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0 9 1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4 5 7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2 3 11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3 11 22
<i>George V, Edward VIII and George VI</i>		
1935 Nov. 16	1945 June 15	9 6 25
<i>George VI</i>		
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4 6 3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1 7 4
<i>George VI and Elizabeth II</i>		
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3 6 6
<i>Elizabeth II</i>		
1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4 3 9
1959 Oct. 27	..	..

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1662. Sir E. Turner.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1694. Paul Foley.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700. Robert Harley
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	(Earl of Oxford and Mortimer).
1680. W. Williams.	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708 Sir Richard Onslow (Lord Onslow).	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton (Earl of Wilmington).	1788. Hon. W. Grenville (Lord Grenville).
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Henry Addington (Viscount Sidmouth).

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale).	
1802. Charles Abbot (Lord Colchester).	
1817. Charles M. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury).	
1835. James Abercomby (Lord Dunfermline).	
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley).	
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington).	
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (Viscount Hampden).	
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (Viscount Peel).	
1895. William Court Gully (Viscount Selby).	
1905. James W. Lowther (Viscount Ullswater).	
1921. John Henry Whitley.	
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.	
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (Viscount Ruffside).	
1951. William Shepherd Morrison (Viscount Dunsfossil).	
1959. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.	

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Twenty-four women were elected at the 1929 Election (12 Labour, 11 Conservative and 1 Ulster Unionist), 2 fewer than at the Dissolution. One more woman Conservative member has since been returned at a by-election, but there is now one Labour woman member fewer.

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

Deposits forfeited at the 1959 Election totalled 116, 16 more than in 1951. Deposits were lost by 55 Liberal candidates, 17 Communists, 14 Welsh Nationalists, 7 Sinn Féin, 3 Scottish Nationalists, 2 Conservatives, 1 Labour and 17 others. Seventeen

out of 18 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

BRITISH GROUP.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker. *President*, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P. *Vice-Presidents*, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaiskell, C.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P. *Chairman*, J. D. R. T. Tilney, T.D., M.P. *Secretary*, Maj-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. M.C.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" in 1911. Its object was, then as now, to facilitate the exchange of information, closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the Commonwealth. In 1949, the Association was reorganized as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and a General Council was instituted as the governing body.

The Association now consists of ten main branches in the Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone—and three auxiliary branches, in the Parliaments of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federation of the West Indies, and Singapore. There are also branches in State, Provincial and Territorial Legislatures, as well as in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the States of Jersey. In addition, there are sixteen affiliated branches in Legislatures of those Commonwealth countries which are not completely self-governing, making a total of 67 branches. The branches in Pakistan and Malta are at present in abeyance. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held every year in different countries of the Commonwealth.

Chairman of the General Council, Sir Roland Robinson, M.P. (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General, R. V. Vanderfelt, O.B.E., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, P. G. Molloy, Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Ministry

(As reconstructed in Oct. 1959, July 1960 and Oct. 1960)

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., born Feb. 10, 1894.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Home, born July 2, 1903.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., born July 28, 1904.
Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., born Oct. 9, 1907.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O., born May 29, 1900.
Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., M.P., born July 9, 1916.
Secretary of State for the Home Department and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.B., M.P., born Dec. 9, 1902.
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., born Jan. 24, 1908.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1913.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. John Scott MacLay, C.M.G., M.P., born Oct. 26, 1905.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 22, 1911.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., born March 7, 1917.
Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P., born April 9, 1903.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P., born Jan. 15, 1904.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. (Arthur) Christopher (John) Soames, C.B.E., M.P., born Oct. 12, 1920.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., born Sept. 18, 1904.
Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M.P., born Dec. 9, 1907.
Minister of Aviation, The Rt. Hon. (George Edward) Peter Thornycroft, M.P., born July 26, 1909.
Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mills, K.B.E., born Jan. 4, 1890.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Harold Arthur Watkinson, M.P., born Jan. 25, 1910.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C., born June 6, 1919.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. John Dennis Profumo, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 30, 1915.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Julian Amery, M.P., born March 27, 1919.
Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Joseph Bradshaw Godber, M.P., born March 17, 1914.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, born May 13, 1907.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), The Rt. Hon. Lord Craigton, C.B.E., born Sept. 3, 1904.
Minister of State (Board of Trade), The Rt. Hon. Frederick James Erroll, M.P., born May 27, 1914.
Minister of State (Welsh Affairs), The Rt. Hon. Lord Brecon, born 1905.
Minister of State (Technical Co-operation), The Rt. Hon. Dennis Forwood Vosper, M.P., born Jan. 2, 1916.
Minister of State (Home Affairs), David Lockhart-Mure Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P., born Aug. 12, 1908.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., born June 2, 1908.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Reginald Bevins, M.P., born August 20, 1908.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. (John) Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., born June 16, 1912.
Minister of Works, The Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., born April 7, 1912.
Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Richard Frederick Wood, M.P., born Oct. 5, 1920.
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundee, born May 3, 1902.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C. M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, D. C. Anderson, Q.C.
Admiralty (Civil Lord), C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D.
Air, W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P.
Aviation, A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.
Colonies, Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.
Commonwealth Relations (Joint), The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.; B. R. Braine, M.P.
Education, K. P. Thompson, M.P.
Foreign (Joint), The Marquess of Lansdowne; P. J. M. Thomas, M.P.
Health, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.
Home (Joint), The Earl Bathurst; C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt. (Joint), Sir Keith Joseph, Bt., M.P.; The Earl Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C.
Labour, A. Green, M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), The Rt. Hon., Patricia Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; R. C. Sharples, O.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P.
Power, J. C. George, M.P.
Science, D. K. Freeth, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, T.D., M.P.; R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.
Trade, N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P.
Transport (Joint), J. A. Hay, M.P.; The Lord Chesham; Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-Hallett, C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; (do.) *Financial Secretary*, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.; (do.) *Economic Secretary*, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.
Junior Lords, M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., M.P.; J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.P.; R. Chichester-Clark, M.P.; J. E. B. Hill, M.P.; W. S. I. Whitclaw, M.C., M.P.
War Office, J. E. Ramsden, M.P.
Works, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskill, C.B.E., M.P., born April 9, 1906.

For the Ministry as reconstructed on October 9, 1961, see page 83

MINISTRIES SINCE 1924

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1924 Jan. 22	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	J. R. MacDonald	A. Henderson	J. H. Thomas, C.	S. Webb
1924 Nov. 4	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	L. C. M. S. Amery, C.	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister
1929 June 8	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, D Passfield, C	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden N. Chamberlain	S. Baldwin	Reading Sir J. Simon	Sir H. Samuel Sir J. Gilmour	J. H. Thomas, D Sir P. C. Lister, C	Sir P. C. Lister W. Runciman
1935 June 7	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare	Sir J. Simon	J. H. Thomas, D M. MacDonald, C	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, D J. H. Thomas, C W. Ormsby-Gore, C	W. Runciman
1937 May 28	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hailsham Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O. Gore, C Stanley, D M. MacDonald, C Sir T. Inskip, D	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, D M. MacDonald, C	O. Stanley
1940 May 21	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Calder, C, D Cranborne, D Lloyd, C Moyn, C C. R. Attlee, D Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellyn
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaiskill	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	Addison, D G. H. Hall, C A. C. Jones, C P. Noel Baker C-R P. C. Gordon-Walker, C-R	Sir S. Cripps I. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, C A. T. Lennox-Boyd Ismay, C-R [C Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1955 April 7	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Home, C-R [C A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1957 Jan. 13	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thorneycroft D. H. Amory J. S. B. Lloyd	Salisbury Home Hailsham Home Hailsham	J. S. B. Lloyd Home	R. A. Butler	Home, C-R, [C A. T. Lennox-Boyd J. N. Macleod, C D. Sandys, C-R	Sir D. Eccles R. Maundling

* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1925-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947)

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air 1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1890)	Education (1857)
1924 Jan. 22	Haldane	Chelmsford	S. Walsh	Thomson	I. Wheatley	N. Buxton	C. P. Trevelyan
1924 Nov. 4	Cave Hailsham	W. C. Bridgeman	Sir L. Worthing- ton-Evans	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain	E. F. L. Wood W. E. Guinness	Lord E. Percy
1929 June 8	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulree	A. Greenwood	N. Buxton C. Addison	Sir C. P. Trevelyan H. B. Lees-Smith
1931 Aug. 25	Sankey	Sir A. Chamber- lain	Crews Hailsham	Amulree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain Sir E. Hilton- Young	Sir I. Gilmour W. E. Elliot	Sir D. Maclean Irwin
1935 June 7	Hailsham	Sir B. E.-Monsell	Halifax	Sir P. C.-Lister	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	O. Stanley
1935 Nov. 22	Hailsham	Monsell	A. Duff-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley
1937 May 28	Hailsham Maugham	A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman- Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1939 Sept. 3	Caldecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman- Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 11	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson Sir J. Grigg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler
1945 May 23	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law
1945 July 26	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hail Pakenham	J. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell E. J. St. L. Strachey	Stansgate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson
1951 October 26	Simonds Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crook- shank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat- Amory	Florence Hors- burgh Sir D. Eccles
1955 April 7	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas (Cilecennia) Hailsham	A. H. Head J. H. Hare	De L'Isle and Dudley E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod	D. Heathcoat- Amory	Sir D. Eccles
1957 Jan. 13	Kilmuir	Selkirk Carrington	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames J. D. Profumo	G. R. Ward J. Amery	D. F. Vosper D. C. Walker- Smith J. E. Powell	D. Heathcoat- Amory J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames	Hailsham G. W. Lloyd Sir D. Eccles

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1940

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour	Works
1940 May 11	C. R. Attlee Sir S. Cripps Cranborne Beaverbrook	Hankey Duff Cooper E. Brown	E. Brown T. Johnston	E. Bevin	I. Lyon Reith Portal D. Sandys
1945 May 23	Beaverbrook	Sir A. Salter	Rosebery	R. A. Butler	D. Sandys
1945 July 26	A. Greenwood Inman Addison E. Bevin R. R. Stokes	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton Alexander of Hillsborough	J. Westwood A. Woodburn H. McNeill	G. A. Isaacs A. Roberts	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26	Salisbury	Swinton Wootton	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7	H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Wootton Selkirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchanan- Hepburn
1957 Jan. 13	R. A. Butler Hailsham E. R. G. Heath	C. Hill	J. S. Maclay	I. N. Macleod E. R. G. Heath J. H. Hare	A. H. E. Molson Lord John Hope
Date	Defence	Supply§	Transport*	Fuel and Power (from 1942)†	Postmaster-General
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	H. Morrison Sir A. Duncan Beaverbrook Sir A. Duncan	Sir J. Reith J. T. C. Moore- Brabazon Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	W. S. Morrison H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 May 21	W. S. Churchill	Sir A. Duncan	Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander E. Shinwell	J. C. Wilmot G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Gaiskell P. J. Noel-Baker	Listowel W. Paling N. Edwards
1951 October 26	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunis H. Macmillan	D. Sandys J. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. Maclay A. T. Lennox-Boyd J. A. Boyd-Carpenter	G. W. Lloyd	De La Warr
1955 April 7	I. S. B. Lloyd Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	J. A. Boyd-Carpenter H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1957 Jan. 13	D. Sandys H. A. Watkinson	A. Jones D. Sandys G. E. P. Thorneycroft	H. A. Watkinson A. E. Marples	Mills R. F. Wood	A. E. Marples J. R. Bevins

* Transport and Civil Aviation Oct. 1951 to Oct. 1959. † Power since Jan. 1957. § Aviation since Oct. 1959.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state, and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. The Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, must begin in the Commons and may not be amended by the Lords in any respect whatever. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid but are entitled to a daily expense allowance of up to £3 3s. and to travelling expenses from their homes to the House.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. Since 1957, members have received payment of £1,750 per annum; they are entitled to claim income tax relief on expenses incurred in the course of parliamentary duties. Members of Parliament contribute towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits; income from investments in 1959-60 was £4,018 and expenditure grants £21,568. The Capital Account (1960) stood at £103,796. An Act was passed in 1957 enabling the Treasury to make an annual contribution to the fund. £10,000 was so contributed in 1959-60.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 900 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament) and life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the Representation of the People Act (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the Act of Union with Ireland) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the Government of Ireland Act (1920) and the Irish Free State Agreement Act (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13

members. By the Representation of the People Act of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

Elected by	General Elections 1950 and 1951	General Elections 1955 and 1959
London Boroughs.....	43	42
English Boroughs.....	248	247
English Counties.....	215	222
Welsh Boroughs.....	10	10
Welsh Counties.....	26	26
Scottish Burghs.....	32	32
Scottish Counties.....	39	39
N. Irish Boroughs.....	4	4
N. Irish Counties.....	8	8
Total.....	625	630

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or keptid wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 22½ feet in diameter, the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of England is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.

Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1752.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1785.
Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1834.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Reelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1853.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1858.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1865.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.
H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.

Of the 43 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 24 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O.

(+ £3,000 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, A. D. M. Oulton.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Lord Merthyr, T.D. £3,250

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Victor Martin
Reeves Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C. £7,015
Clerk Assistant (vacant)
Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Journals,
H. M. Burrows, C.B.E. £3,615
Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, T.G.
Talbot, C.B., Q.C. £4,115
Principal Clerks, R.W. Perceval (Public Bills);
R. P. Cave (Judicial Office) £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Clerks, P. Stuart-Heaton (Committee
and Private Bill Office); E. D. Graham
(Office of Chairman of Committees) £2,715 to £3,065
Senior Clerk, P. G. Henderson (seconded as
Secretary to the Leader of the House and
the Chief Whip).
Clerks, J. V. D. Webb; J. E. Grey; J. C.
Sainty; J. A. Roberts; M. A. J. Wheeler-
Booth £793 to £1,282
Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E.
£2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Clerks of the Records, Miss E. R.
Poyser; H. S. Cobb £1,381 to £2,291

Accountant, R. W. Hill £1,573 to £1,937
Assistant Accountant, E. W. Field £1,136 to £1,490
Examiner of Private Acts, etc., Miss R. J.
Griffith, M.B.E. £918 to £1,433
Librarian, C. S. A. Dobson £2,715 to £3,415
Asst. Librarian, R. M. Price £1,043 to £1,495
Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills,
H. R. M. Farmer; P. Stuart-Heaton.
Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut-
Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C. £2,715
Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and Secretary
to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L.
Mackintosh, R.N. £2,358
Staff Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover,
M.B.E., D.S.C. £1,074 to £1,339
Serjeant-at-Arms, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul
Maltby, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. £2,700
Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy fees
Editor, Official Report (Hansard), S. C. Ireland
M.B.E. £1,937
Asst. do., W. M. Stuart £1,469 to £1,656

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker (First elected Oct. 20, 1959), Rt. Hon. Sir Harry (Braustyn Hylton) Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P.
for Cities of London and Westminster £5,000
Chairman of Ways and Means, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Touche, M.P. for Dorking £3,250
Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Sir William Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C., M.P. for Berwick and
East Lothian £2,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Edward
Fellowes, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C. £7,015
Clerk Asst., T. G. B. Cocks, C.B., O.B.E. £4,765
Second do., D. W. S. Lidderdale £3,415
Principal Clerks—
Public Bills, K. R. Mackenzie £3,415
Journals, S. C. Hawtree £3,415
Financial and Miscellaneous Committees,
H. R. M. Farmer £3,415
Fourth Clerk at the Table, R. D. Barlas, O.B.E.
£3,165 to £3,415
Private Bills, T. G. Odling £3,165
Standing Committees, A. C. Marples £3,165
Senior Clerks, D. Scott; C. A. S. Gordon; E. S.
Taylor, Ph.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen;
A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw;
D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S.
Taylor; C. A. James; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle;
D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton; J. F. Sweetman;
A. A. Barrett; D. W. Limon; R. V. R. James.
each £1,781 to £2,483
Assistant Clerks, J. R. Rose; R. K. Middlemas;
G. S. Ecclestone; C. B. Winniffrith; A. J. Hastings.
Examiners of Private Bills, T. G. Odling; P. Stuart-
Heaton.
Taxing Officer, T. G. Odling.

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

Speaker's Secretary, Brig. F. S. Reid, C.B.E.
£2,085 to £2,605
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Robert Speed,
C.B. £4,115
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon M. S.
Stancliffe, M.A. £627
Librarian, Strathearn Gordon, O.B.E. £2,715 to
£3,415
Senior Library Clerks, R. F. C. Butcher;
D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thompson;
R. H. V. C. Morgan; A. B. Pepin; D. J. T.
Englefield; D. Menhennet; B. J. Enright;
H. J. Palmer; G. F. Lock £1,381 to £2,291
Accountant, A. J. Moyes, C.B.E. £1,729 to £2,353
Deputy Accountant, F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M.
£1,272 to £1,703
Editor, Official Report (Hansard), L. W. Bear
£2,145 to £2,680 fees
Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy
Vote Office, Principal Clerk, P. K. Marsden
£1,729 to £2,291

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS

Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. I. T. P. Hughes,
C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £3,415
Deputy do., Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne £2,483
Assistant do., Cdr. D. Swanson, D.S.O.,
D.S.C., R.N. (ret.) £1,973 to £2,285

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Lord Balneil (Crawford and Balcarres) Hertford (Conservative); Earl of Dalkeith (Buccleuch), Edinburgh
North (Conservative); Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith (Strathclyde) Glasgow, Hillhead (Conservative); Viscount
Hinchinbrooke (Sandwich), South Dorset (Conservative); Viscount Lambton (Durham), Berwick-upon-
Tweed (Conservative); M. A. J. St. Clair (Sinclair), S. E. Bristol (Conservative); Hon. Richard Stanley (Derby),
North Fylde (Conservative); Hon. C. M. Woodhouse (Terrington), Oxford (Conservative).

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, or Steward of the Manor of Northstead, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Northstead as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. Strangers are present during the debates of both Houses on sufferance, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the Press Gallery. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within four minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (see p. 311).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g.

ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered*." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the Clerk of the House of Commons, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the Clerk of the Parliaments. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than two demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the

House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—Committees of the Whole House, Select Committees (appointed for a specific purpose) and the Standing Committees which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing exclusively with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the Committee of Supply and that of Ways and Means. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the Budget and put into effect by the Finance Act, while the Appropriation Act ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made that the question be now put. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the Closure. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 27, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of

Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the House of Commons is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitely is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscounty. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to Name him. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion that the Speaker do now leave the Chair. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950, 1951, 1955 AND 1959 AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945

Labour.....	11,985,733
Conservative.....	8,693,858
Liberal.....	2,253,197
Liberal National.....	759,884
Ulster Unionist.....	441,109
Independent.....	287,345
Irish Nationalist.....	148,078
National.....	125,299
Communist.....	102,780
Common Wealth.....	96,247
Independent Conservative.....	40,948
Independent Labour Party.....	36,153
Scottish Nationalist.....	30,594
Welsh Nationalist.....	14,887
Democratic.....	1,809
Independent Socialist.....	472
Total.....	25,018,393

By-elections, 1945-50

At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal.....	641,540
Ulster Unionist.....	87,435
Liberal.....	49,730
Independent.....	35,047
Irish Nationalist.....	24,422
Scottish Nationalist.....	13,040
Welsh Nationalist.....	12,775
Independent Labour Party.....	8,367
Communist.....	5,087

General Election, 1950

Labour.....	13,265,610
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative.....	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	112,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	26,715
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112
Total.....	28,769,577

By-elections, 1950-51

At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	265,535
Labour.....	264,977
Irish Labour.....	30,883
Liberal.....	2,752
Independent Labour Party.....	1,366
Communist.....	729
Independent.....	453

General Election, 1951

Labour.....	13,949,105
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,069
Liberal.....	730,552

Irish Nationalist.....	94,587
Communist.....	19,640
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,920
Scottish Nationalist.....	7,299
Independent Labour Party.....	4,388
Others.....	62,135

Total..... 28,595,695

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections 1951-55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	751,421
Labour.....	705,176
Liberal.....	28,216
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,243
Independent.....	3,405
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Communist.....	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate.....	13,311,938
Labour.....	12,405,246
Liberal.....	722,395
Sinn Féin.....	152,310
Welsh Nationalist.....	45,119
Communist.....	33,144
Scottish Nationalist.....	12,112
Others.....	78,490
Total.....	26,760,754

By-elections, 1955-59

At 52 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1955 and 1959, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	784,656
Conservative and Associate.....	779,577
Liberal.....	174,904
Sinn Féin.....	54,516
Independent.....	40,986
Welsh Nationalist.....	7,719
Anti-Partition.....	6,421

General Election, 1959

Conservative and Associate.....	13,750,965
Labour.....	12,195,765
Liberal.....	1,661,262
Welsh Nationalist.....	77,571
Sinn Féin.....	63,915
Communist.....	30,897
Scottish Nationalist.....	21,738
Others.....	61,225
Total.....	27,863,338

By-elections, 1959-61

At 19 by-elections since the General Election of 1959, the following votes have been cast:

Conservative and Associate.....	255,737
Labour.....	248,817
Liberal.....	135,141
Independent.....	5,511
Welsh Nationalist.....	2,091

The Conservatives have gained one seat (Brig-house and Spenborough) from Labour.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected October 8, 1959)

For abbreviations, see page 324. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 324-345.

	Maj.		Maj.
*Abse, L. (b. 1917), Lab., 463Pontypool...	17,852	*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (b. 1906), C., 237Flint, W.	7,521
*Agnew, Cmrdr. Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1900), C., 622Worcs. S.	14,940	*Bishop, F. P. (b. 1900), C., 280Harrow, Central	9,764
*Ainsley, J. W. (b. 1889), Lab., 198Durham, N.W.	14,892	*Black, Sir C. W. (b. 1902), C., 609Wimbledon	10,860
*Aitken, W. T. (b. 1905), C., 117Bury St. Edmunds	7,962	*Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), Lab., 537Stalybridge and Hyde	1,423
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 216Edmonton	461	*Blyton, W. R. (b. 1899), Lab., 308 Houghton-le-Spring	24,562
*Allan, R. A. (b. 1914), C., 453Paddington S.	7,287	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), Lab., 359Leigh.. Bossom, Hon. C. (b. 1918), C., 360 Leominster	14,775
*Allason, J. H. (b. 1912), C., 287Hemel Hempstead	8,235	*Bourke, Maj. Sir E. A. H. Legge-(b. 1914), C., 325Isle of Ely	9,737
*Allaun, F. (b. 1913), Lab., 505Salford, E.	3,468	*Bowden, H. W. (b. 1905), Lab., 358 Leicester, S.W.	2,743
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1898), Lab., 161Crewe	3,781	*Bowen, E. R. (b. 1913), L., 130Cardigan	9,309
*Amery, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1919), C., 472 Preston, N.	4,461	*Bowles, F. G. (b. 1902), Lab., 442Nuneaton Box, D. S. (b. 1917), C., 127Cardiff, N.	9,540
Anderson, Miss M. B. H. (b. 1915), C., 477 Renfrew, E.	15,093	Boyden, H. J. (b. 1910), Lab., 76Bishop Auckland	10,683
*Arbuthnot, J. S. W. (b. 1912), C., 187 Dover	3,241	*Boyle, Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b. 1923), C., 67 Handsworth	8,329
Arton, Maj. A. T. Bourne- (b. 1913), C., 167Darlington	4,417	*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 369 Liverpool, Exchange	10,127
*Ashton, Sir H. (b. 1898), C., 136Chelmsford	9,868	*Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), C., 223Essex, S.E.	6,971
*Atkins, H.E. (b. 1922), C., 401Merton and Morden	8,159	*Brewis, H. J. (b. 1920), C., 241Galloway	10,133
*Awbery, S. S. (b. 1888), Lab., 104Bristol, Central	2,696	*Brockway, A. F. (b. 1888), Lab., 224Eton and Slough	9,042
*Bacon, Miss A. M., Lab., 352Leeds, S.E.	9,649	*Brooke, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1903), C., 277 Hampstead	88
*Baird, I. (b. 1906), Lab., 615Wolverhampton, N.E.	3,797	*Broughton, A. D. D. (b. 1902), Lab., 42 Batley and Morley	12,006
*Baker, F. E. Noel- (b. 1920), Lab., 561 Swindon	3,909	Brown, A. G. (b. 1913), Ind., 571Tottenham	7,666
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (b. 1889), Lab., 174Derby, S.	3,431	*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 54 Belper	6,637
*Balmiel, Lord (b. 1927), C., 294Hertford...	8,821	*Brown, T. J. (b. 1886), Lab., 321Ince	4,337
*Barber, A. P. L. (b. 1920), C., 181Doncaster	3,586	*Brown, Sir W. Robson- (b. 1900), C., 222 Esher	18,957
*Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 404 Middleton and Prestwich	10,168	Browne, P. B. (b. 1923), C., 569Torrington	24,221
*Barter, J. W. (b. 1917), C., 199Ealing, N.	4,276	*Bryan, P. E. O. (b. 1913), C., 310Howden	2,265
*Batsford, B. C. C. (b. 1910), C., 200Ealing, S.	12,722	Buck, P. A. F. (b. 1928), C., 153Colchester	12,872
*Baxter, Sir A. B. (b. 1891), C., 530Southgate	16,736	Bullard, D. G. (b. 1912), C., 338King's Lynn	5,344
Baxter, W. (b. 1911), Ind. Lab., 540Stirling, W.	5,511	*Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham-, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 433Northants, S.	1,765
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (b. 1907), C., 138 Cheltenham	9,272	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (b. 1906), C., 593Wembley, N.	5,934
*Beamish, Col. Sir T. V. H. (b. 1917), C., 361Lewes	16,577	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), C., 244 Gillingham	11,080
Beancy, A. (b. 1905), Lab., 288Hemsworth	35,365	*Butcher, Sir H. W., Bt. (b. 1901), Nat. L. and C., 302Holland with Boston	7,279
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), C., 113Bucks, S.	21,104	*Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), Lab., 272Hackney, Central	11,174
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1894), Lab., 39Bassetlaw	7,713	*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. 1910), Lab., 618Wood Green	9,502
*Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), Lab., 192Dumbarton, E.	3,349	*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (b. 1902), C., 499 Saffron Walden	1,134
*Bennett, F. M. (b. 1918), C., 568Torquay	17,743	*Callaghan, L. J. (b. 1912), Lab., 128Cardiff, S.E.	6,782
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), C., 264Gosport and Fareham	16,154	*Campbell, Sir D. C. (b. 1891), U.U., 52 Belfast, S.	868
*Benson, Sir G. (b. 1889), Lab., 142Chesterfield	13,450	Campbell, G. T. C. (b. 1921), C., 410 Moray and Nairn	20,846
Berkeley, H. I. (b. 1926), C., 347Lancaster	5,528	*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908), C., 339 Kingston-on-Thames	7,203
*Bevins, Rt. Hon. J. R. (b. 1908), C., 373 Toxteth	3,915	*Carr, L. R. (b. 1916), C., 407Mickham	16,241
*Bldgood, J. C. (b. 1914), C., 116Bury and Radcliffe	3,908	Carr, W. C. (b. 1918), C., 35Barons Court	9,816
*Bingham, R. M. (b. 1915), C., 370Liverpool, Garston	14,157		913

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 394 <i>Withington</i>	9,694	*Davies, Rt. Hon. E. Clement (b. 1884), L., 409 <i>Monigomery</i>	2,794
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (b. 1911), Lab., 77 <i>Blackburn</i>	2,866	Davies, G. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 479 <i>Rhondda</i> E.,	15,985
*Channon, H. P. G. (b. 1935), C., 528 <i>Southend, W.</i>	17,035	*Davies, H. (b. 1904), Lab., 354 <i>Leek</i>	1,149
*Chapman, W. D. (b. 1923), Lab., 69 <i>Birmingham, Northfield</i>	940	Davies, I. (b. 1910), Lab., 265 <i>Gower</i>	17,604
Chataway, C. J. (b. 1931), C., 362 <i>Lewisham, N.</i>	4,613	*Davies, S. O. (b. 1886), Ind. Lab., 400 <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	18,723
*Chetwynd, G. R. (b. 1916), Lab., 544 <i>Stockton on Tees</i>	3,277	*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 326 <i>Isle</i> of <i>Thanet</i>	11,898
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. (b. 1874), C., 617 <i>Woodford</i>	14,797	*Davison, J. A. Biggs- (b. 1918), C., 144 <i>Chigwell</i>	5,562
Clark, H. (b. 1929), U.U., 16 <i>Antrim, N.</i>	40,527	*Deedes, W. F. (b. 1913), C., 22 <i>Ashford</i>	10,400
*Clark, R. Chichester- (b. 1928), U.U., 378 <i>Londonberry</i>	23,657	*Deer, G. (b. 1890), Lab., 417 <i>Newark</i>	1,772
Clark, W. G. A. (b. 1917), C., 440 <i>Nottingham, S.</i>	7,372	*de Ferranti, B. R. Z. (b. 1930), C., 411 <i>Morecambe and Lonsdale</i>	15,975
*Clarke, Brig. T. H. (b. 1904), C., 471 <i>Portsmouth, W.</i>	6,266	*de Freitas, G. S. (b. 1913), Lab., 367 <i>Lincoln</i>	4,389
Cleaver, L. H. (b. 1909), C., 75 <i>Yardley</i>	1,385	*Delargy, H. J. (b. 1908), Lab., 565 <i>Thurrock</i>	12,082
*Cliffe, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 518 <i>Shoreditch</i> and <i>Finsbury</i>	11,566	Dempsey, J. (b. 1917), Lab., 152 <i>Coatbridge</i> and <i>Airdrie</i>	794
*Cole, N. J. (b. 1909), L. and C., 48 <i>Beds., S.</i> L., 427 <i>Norfolk, Central</i>	4,759	*Diamond, J. (b. 1907), Lab., 260 <i>Gloucester</i>	2,771
*Collick, P. H. (b. 1897), Lab., 62 <i>Birken-</i> <i>head</i>	3,629	*Digby, K. S. D. W. (b. 1910), C., 186 <i>Dorset, W.</i>	8,211
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), C., 169 <i>Darwen</i>	8,342	*Dodds, N. N. (b. 1903), Lab., 221 <i>Erith and</i> <i>Crayford</i>	5,760
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1907), C., 573 <i>Twicken-</i> <i>ham</i>	17,039	*Donaldson, Cmdr. C. E. M. (b. 1903), C., 491 <i>Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles</i>	9,513
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1930), C., 109 <i>Bristol, W.</i>	20,117	*Donnelly, D. L. (b. 1920), Lab., 455 <i>Pemb-</i> <i>broke</i>	5,322
*Cooper, A. E. (b. 1910), C., 319 <i>Ilford, S.</i>	7,307	*Doughty, C. J. A. (b. 1902), C., 556 <i>Surrey</i> E.,	25,934
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (b. 1900), Lab., 122 <i>Peckham</i>	11,382	*Drayson, G. B. (b. 1913), C., 520 <i>Skipiton</i> <i>Barking</i>	9,200
*Cordeaux, Lt.-Col. J. K. (b. 1902), C., 438 <i>Nottingham, Central</i>	2,135	*du Cann, E. D. L. (b. 1924), C., 562 <i>Taunton</i>	6,498
Cordie, J. H. (b. 1912), C., 89 <i>Bourne-</i> <i>mouth, E. and Christchurch</i>	19,792	*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1905), Lab., 595 <i>West Bromwich</i>	6,893
*Corfield, Capt. F. V. (b. 1915), C., 261 <i>Glos., S.</i>	4,601	*Duncan, Capt. Sir J. A. L., Bt. (b. 1899), L. and C., 155 <i>Angus</i>	11,296
Costain, A. P. (b. 1910), C., 238 <i>Folke-</i> <i>stone and Hythe</i>	12,380	*Duthie, Sir W. S. (b. 1892), C., 30 <i>Banff</i>	8,367
Coulson, J. M. (b. 1927), C., 314 <i>Hull, N.</i>	702	*Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (b. 1904), C., 145 <i>Chippenham</i>	8,785
*Courtney, Cmdr. A. T. (b. 1908), C., 281 <i>Harrow, E.</i>	5,947	*Edc, Rt. Hon. J. C. (b. 1882), Lab., 532 <i>South Shields</i>	8,939
*Craddock, G. (b. 1897), Lab., 93 <i>Bradford</i> <i>S.</i>	3,014	*Edelman, M. (b. 1911), Lab., 159 <i>Coventry</i> N.,	1,241
*Craddock, Sir G. B. (b. 1898), C., 535 <i>Spelthorne</i>	8,093	*Eden, J. B. (b. 1925), C., 90 <i>Bournemouth</i> <i>W.</i>	17,618
Critchley, J. M. G. (b. 1930), C., 485 <i>Rochester and Chatham</i>	1,023	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (b. 1897), Lab., 119 <i>Caerphilly</i>	20,973
*Cronin, J. D. (b. 1916), Lab., 379 <i>Lough-</i> <i>borough</i>	3,747	*Edwards, R. J. (b. 1906), Lab., 61 <i>Bilston</i>	3,545
Crosland, C. A. R. (b. 1918), Lab., 270 <i>Grimsby</i>	101	*Edwards, W. J. (b. 1900), Lab., 538 <i>Stepney</i>	18,309
*Crossman, R. H. S. (b. 1907), Lab., 158 <i>Coventry, E.</i>	7,762	Elliot, Capt. W. (b. 1910), C., 134 <i>Carshalton</i>	8,925
*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), C., 493 <i>Ruislip</i> <i>Northwood</i>	13,056	*Elliott, R. W. (b. 1920), C., 422 <i>Newcastle</i> N.,	11,272
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (b. 1892), Lab., 249 <i>Gorbals</i>	10,659	Emery, P. F. H. (b. 1926), C., 475 <i>Reading</i>	3,942
*Cunningham, S. K. (b. 1909), U.U., 17 <i>Antrim, S.</i>	50,041	*Emmet, Mrs. E. V. E. (b. 1899), C., 203 <i>East Grinstead</i>	21,655
Curran, C. (b. 1903), C., 575 <i>Uxbridge</i>	1,390	*Errington, Sir E. (b. 1900), C., 11 <i>Aldershot</i>	12,891
*Currie, G. B. H. (b. 1905), U.U., 188 <i>Down, N.</i>	50,731	*Erroll, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1914), C., 12 <i>Altrincham and Sale</i>	15,851
Dalkeith, Earl of (b. 1923), C., 212 <i>Edinburgh, N.</i>	5,334	*Evans, A. (b. 1903), Lab., 330 <i>Stington</i> <i>S.W.</i>	10,388
*Dance, J. C. G. (b. 1907), C., 111 <i>Broms-</i> <i>grove</i>	9,040	*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (b. 1912), C., 289 <i>Hendon, N.</i>	5,332
*Daring, G. (b. 1905), Lab., 515 <i>Hills-</i> <i>borough</i>	5,043	*Eyre, Lt.-Col. Sir O. E. Crosthwaite- (b. 1913), C., 424 <i>New Forest</i>	16,282
*Davenport, Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Bromley- (b. 1903), C., 341 <i>Knutsford</i>	19,153	Farr, J. A. (b. 1922), C., 278 <i>Harborough</i>	12,514

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Fisher, N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 555	12,425	Surbiton	
*Fitch, E. A. (b. 1915), Lab., 606	16,049	Wigan	
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (b. 1903), Lab., 328		Islington, E.	4,669
*Foot, D. M. (b. 1905), Lab., 324	3,235	Ipswich	
Foot, M. M. (b. 1913), Ind. Lab., 207	16,729	Ebbw Vale	
*Forman, J. C. (b. 1884), Lab., 258	6,130	Springburn	
*Forrest, G. (b. 1922), Ind. U.U., 406	18,923	Mid Ulster	
†Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton- (b. 1905), <i>The Speaker</i> , 149	17,188	Cities of London and Westminster	
*Foster, J. G. (b. 1904), C., 435	7,970	Northwich	
*Fraser, Hon. H. C. P. J. (b. 1918), C., 536	10,073	Stafford and Stone	
Fraser, I. M. (b. 1916), C., 463	6,761	Plymouth, Sutton	
*Fraser, T. (b. 1911), Lab., 275	15,913	Hamilton	
*Freeth, D. K. (b. 1924), C., 38	11,244	Basingstoke	
*Gaitskell, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (b. 1906), Lab., 351	11,486	Leeds, S.	
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (b. 1917), C., 251	10,777	Hillhead	
Galpern, Sir M. (b. 1903), Lab., 257	8,173	Shettleston	
*Gammans, Lady (b. 1898), C., 306	12,338	Hornsey	
Gardner, E. L. (b. 1912), C., 606	4,822	Billerica	
*George, J. C. (b. 1902), C., 254	7,266	Pollok	
*George, Lady M. Lloyd (b. 1902), Lab., 133	6,633	Carmarthen	
Ginsburg, D. (b. 1923), Lab., 180	3,669	Dewsbury	
*Glover, Col. Sir D. (b. 1908), C., 448	18,251	Ormskirk	
Glyn, Dr. A. J. (b. 1918), C., 584	1,876	Clapham	
*Glyn, Col. Sir R. H., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 184	8,651	Dorset, N.	
*Godber, J. B. (b. 1914), C., 266	6,615	Grantham	
*Goldsmid, Sir H. J. d'Avigdor, Bt. (b. 1900), C., 580	8,782	Walsall, S.	
*Gooch, E. G. (b. 1889), Lab., 428	658	Norfolk, N.	
*Goodhart, P. C. (b. 1925), C., 45	23,133	Beckenham	
Goodhew, V. H. (b. 1919), C., 500	8,507	St. Albans	
*Gordon, P. W. Wolrige- (b. 1935), C., 5	8,002	Aberdeenshire, E.	
*Gough, C. F. H. (b. 1901), C., 307	13,263	Horsham	
Gourlay, H. P. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 340	11,242	Kirkcaldy	
*Gower, H. R. (b. 1916), C., 37	9,523	Barry	
*Grant, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1909), C., 259	2,084	Glasgow, Woodside	
*Gray, Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 56	2,850	Berwick and E. Lothian	
*Green, A. (b. 1911), C., 473	3,019	Preston, S.	
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (b. 1911), Lab., 487	2,591	Rossendale	
*Grey, C. F. (b. 1903), Lab., 197	16,689	Durham	
*Griffiths, D. (b. 1896), Lab., 489	28,593	Rother Valley	
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 377	24,497	Llanelli	
*Griffiths, W. D. (b. 1912), Lab., 390	8,724	Manchester, Exchange	
*Grimond, J. (b. 1913), L., 447	8,612	Orkney and Zetland	
*Grimston, Sir. R. V., Bt. (b. 1897), C., 596	5,826	Westbury	
*Grosvenor, Lt.-Col. R. G. (b. 1919), U.U., 232	24,732	Fermanagh and S. Tyrone	
Gunter, R. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 533	12,340	Southwark	
*Gurden, H. E. (b. 1903), C., 71	8,356	Selly Oak	
*Hale, C. L. (b. 1902), Lab., 446	4,119	Oldham, W.	
*Hall, J. (b. 1911), C., 627	10,870	Wycombe	
*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (b. 1887), Lab., 154		Colne Valley	6,254
*Hallatt, Vice-Adm. J. Hughes- (b. 1901), C., 163	8,905	Croydon, N.E.	
Hamilton, M. C. (b. 1918), C., 551		Wellingborough	606
*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 234	14,297	Life, W.	
*Hannan, W. (b. 1906), Lab., 253	9,582	Maryhill	
*Hare, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1911), C., 552	9,882	Sudbury and Woodbridge	
*Harris, F. W. (b. 1915), C., 164	10,453	Croydon, N.W.	
*Harris, R. R. (b. 1913), C., 296	8,850	Heston and Isleworth	
*Harrison, A. B. C. (b. 1921), C., 386	2,240	Maldon	
*Harrison, Col. Sir J. H., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 266	2,484	Eye	
Hart, Mrs. J. C. M. (b. 1924), Lab., 345	540	Lanark	
*Harvey, Air Cdre. Sir A. V. (b. 1906), C., 284	9,326	Macclesfield	
*Harvey, J. E. (b. 1920), C., 581	2,901	Waltham-stow, E.	
Hastings, S. L. E. (b. 1921), C. 47	6,222	Mid-Beds.	
*Hay, J. A. (b. 1919), C., 291	9,403	Henley	
*Hayman, F. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 227	4,197	Falmouth and Camborne	
*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (b. 1897), C., 139	10,686	Chertsey	
*Healey, D. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 348	4,785	Leeds, E.	
*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1916), C., 59	8,633	Bexley	
*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1893), Lab., 490	9,977	Rowley Regis and Tipton	
*Henderson, J. (b. 1888), C., 246	9,574	Cathcart	
Hendry, A. F. (b. 1908), C., 6	12,395	Aberdeenshire, W.	
*Herbison, Miss M. (b. 1907), Lab., 346	6,269	Lanark, N.	
*Hewitson, M. (b. 1897), Lab., 315	2,435	Hull, W.	
Hiley, J. (b. 1902), C., 474	6,511	Pudsey	
*Hill, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1904), L. and C., 383	5,019	Luon.	
*Hill, Mrs. E. (b. 1897), C., 395	1,309	Wythen-shawe	
*Hill, J. E. B. (b. 1912), C., 429	2,733	Norfolk, S.	
Hill, J. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 405	9,660	Midlothian	
*Hilton, A. V. (b. 1908), Lab., 430	78	Norfolk, S.W.	
*Hinchingsbrooke, Visct. (b. 1906), C., 185	6,693	Dorset, S.	
*Hirst, G. A. N. (b. 1905), C., 517	5,511	Shipley	
*Hobson, J. G. S. (b. 1912), C., 588	13,079	Warwick and Leamington	
Hocking, P. N. (b. 1925), C., 160	1,830	Coventry, S.	
Holland, P. W. (b. 1917), C., 104	923	Action	
Hollingworth, J. H. (b. 1930), C., 63	20	Birmingham, All Saints	
*Holman, P. (b. 1891), Lab., 58	16,816	Bethnal Green	
*Holt, A. F. (b. 1914), L., 85	3,988	Bolton, W.	
*Holt, J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), C., 519	8,632	Shrewsbury	
*Hope, Rt. Hon. Lord John (b. 1912), C., 213	8,792	Pentlands	
Hopkins, A. C. N. (b. 1926), C. and Nat. L., 105	2,684	Bristol, N.E.	
Hopkins, J. S. R. Scott- (b. 1921), C., 157	989	Cornwall, N.	
*Hornby, R. P. (b. 1922), C., 567	10,506	Tonbridge	
*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (b. 1898), Lab., 534	1,956	Sowerby	
*Howard, G. R. (b. 1909), Nat. L. and C., 502	6,898	St. Ives	

	Maj.		Maj.
*Howard, J. M. (b. 1913), C., 526Southampton, Test.	6,766	*Kimball, M. R. (b. 1928), C., 240Gainsborough.	6,809
*Howell, C. A. (b. 1905), Lab., 70Perry Bar	183	*King, H. M. (b. 1901), Lab., 525Southampton, Itchen.	3,733
†Howell, D. H. (b. 1923), Lab., 72Small Heath.	6,259	*Kirk, P. M. (b. 1928), C., 267Gravesend.	2,162
*Hoy, J. H. (b. 1909), Lab., 211Leith.	3,074	*Kitson, T. P. G. (b. 1931), C., 482Richmond, Yorks.	19,067
*Hughes, C. (b. 1916), Lab., 13Anglesey.	6,244	*Lagden, G. W. (b. 1906), C., 305Hornchurch.	7,322
*Hughes, E. (b. 1894), Ind. Lab., 28Ayrshire, S.	10,669	*Lambton, Visct. (b. 1922), C., 57Berwick-on-Tweed.	8,267
*Hughes, H. S. J. (b. 1887), Lab., 3Aberdeen, N.	17,656	*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (b. 1899), C., 529South Fylde.	24,467
*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. (b. 1903), C., 542Stockport, N.	3,222	*Lawson, G. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 413Motherwell.	4,396
*Hunter, A. E. (b. 1900), Lab., 231Feltham	2,250	*Leather, E. H. C. (b. 1919), C., 523Somerset, N.	6,783
*Hurd, Sir A. R. (b. 1901), C., 418Newbury.	9,916	*Leavey, J. A. (b. 1915), C., 298Heywood and Royton.	2,154
*Hutchison, A. M. C. (b. 1914), C., 214Edinburgh, S.	11,514	*Leburn, W. G. (b. 1913), C., 458Kinross and W. Perth.	12,248
*Hynd, H. (b. 1900), Lab., 9Acerington.	600	*Ledger, R. J. (b. 1920), Lab., 486Romford	607
*Hynd, J. B. (b. 1902), Lab., 511Attercliffe	18,372	*Lee, F. (b. 1906), Lab., 426Newton.	7,976
Hyslop, R. J. Maxwell- (b. 1931), C., 566Tiverton.	3,040	*Lee, Miss J. (b. 1904), Lab., 125Cannock.	7,139
*Iremonger, T. L. (b. 1916), C., 318Ilford, N.	13,647	*Lever, L. M. (b. 1905), Lab., 387Ardwick.	6,742
*Irvine, A. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 368Edge Hill.	699	*Lever, N. H. (b. 1914), Lab., 389Cheetham	9,336
*Irvine, B. G. (b. 1909), C., 498Rye.	19,916	*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 598West Ham, N.	14,778
*Irvine, S. (b. 1918), Lab., 168Darford	1,276	Lewis, K. (b. 1916), C., 497Rutland and Stamford.	4,941
Jackson, F. L. J. (b. 1919), C., 176Derbyshire, S.E.	12	Lilley, F. J. P. (b. 1907), C., 252Kelvingrove.	1,101
James, D. P. (b. 1919), C., 102Brighton, Kentdown.	5,746	*Lindsay, M. A. (b. 1905), C., 522Solihull.	23,180
*Janner, Sir B. (b. 1892), Lab., 356Leicester, N.W.	1,773	*Linstead, Sir H. N. (b. 1901), C., 588Putney	5,121
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), Lab., 42Battersea, N.	10,306	*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (b. 1900), Lab., 342Brixton.	2,112
*Jeger, G. (b. 1903), Lab., 263Goole.	9,771	Litchfield, Capt. J. S. S. (b. 1903) C., 137Chelsea.	14,677
*Jenkins, R. C. D. (b. 1900), C., 121Dulwich.	2,251	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1902), C., 558Sutton Coldfield.	21,754
*Jenkins, R. H. (b. 1920), Lab., 74Stechford	2,923	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (b. 1904), C., 612Wirral.	21,002
*Jennings, J. C. (b. 1903), C., 115Burton.	5,894	*Logan, D. G. (b. 1871), Lab., 372Liverpool, Scotland.	7,667
*Johnson, C. A. (b. 1903), Lab., 363Lewisham, S.	3,081	Longbottom, C. B. (b. 1930), C., 630York.	4,074
*Johnson, Dr. D. M. (b. 1903), C., 131Carlisle.	1,998	*Longden, G. J. M. (b. 1902), C., 295Herts, S.W.	10,237
*Johnson, E. S. T. (b. 1897), C., 388Blackley.	4,373	Loughlin, C. W. (b. 1914), Lab., 262Glos., W.	5,411
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1911), C., 66Hall Green.	13,717	*Loveys, W. H. (b. 1920), C., 143Chichester	21,209
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. Creech- (b. 1891), Lab., 576Wakefield.	9,591	*Low, Rt. Hon. Sir T. (b. 1914), C., 78Blackpool, N.	15,857
Jones, D. (b. 1908), Lab., 114Burnley.	6,773	*Lucas, Sir J. M., Bt. (b. 1889), C., 470Portsmouth, S.	15,913
*Jones, F. E. (b. 1909), Lab., 599West Ham, S.	22,829	*Mabon, Dr. J. D. (b. 1925), Lab., 268Greenock.	9,082
*Jones, F. W. Farey- (b. 1904), C., 589Walsford.	2,901	*McAden, S. J. (b. 1907), C., 527Southend, E.	7,725
*Jones, J. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 488Rotherham	11,539	MacArthur, I. (b. 1925), C., 459Perth and E. Perthshire.	14,580
*Jones, J. I. J. (b. 1900), Lab., 626Wrexham	12,957	*McCann, J. (b. 1910), Lab., 484Rochdale.	2,740
*Jones, T. W. (b. 1898), Lab., 399Merioneth	976	*MacColl, J. E. (b. 1908), Lab., 605Widnes.	1,598
*Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (b. 1918), C., 349Leeds, N.E.	11,531	*McInnes, J. (b. 1901), Lab., 249Glasgow, Central.	7,206
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 350Leeds, N.W.	16,702	*McKay, J. (b. 1885), Lab., 578Wallsend.	8,766
Kelley, R. (b. 1904), Lab., 182Don Valley	24,148	Mackie, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 217Enfield, E.	3,624
*Kemsley, Sir C. N. Thornton- (b. 1903), L. and C., 14North Angus and Mearns.	9,050	McLaren, M. (b. 1914), C., 106Bristol, N.W.	1,919
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 147Chorley.	676	*McLaughlin, Mrs. F. P. A. (b. 1916), U.U., 53Belfast, W.	8,836
Kerans, Cmdr. J. S. (b. 1915), C., 283The Hartlepoons.	182	*MacLay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (b. 1905), L. and C., 478Renfrew, W.	2,753
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (b. 1914), C., 20Arundel and Shoreham.	24,289	†Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (b. 1911), C., 26Bute and N. Ayrshire.	8,052
*Kerr, Sir H. W., Bt. (b. 1903), C., 123Cambridge.	6,807	*McLean, N. L. D. (b. 1918), C., 322Inverness.	4,075
*Kershaw, J. A. (b. 1915), C., 551Stroud.	5,112		
*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (b. 1883), Lab., 468Poplar.	15,871		
*Key, Sir N. Cooper- (b. 1907), C., 285Hastings.	8,882		

	Maj.		Maj.
*McLeavy, F. (b. 1899), Lab., 91Bradford, E.	5,527	*Moyle, A. (b. 1894), Lab., 444Oldbury and Halesowen.....	2,383
*Macleod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 218Enfield, W.....	13,830	*Mulley, F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 516Sheffield, Park.....	15,480
*Macleod, J. (b. 1913), Nat. L., 323Ross and Cromarty.....	2,998	*Nabarro, G. D. N. (b. 1914), C., 336 Kidderminster.....	9,343
*McMaster, S. R. (b. 1927), U.U., 50 Belfast, E.....	10,098	*Neal, H. (b. 1897), Lab., 83Bolsover.....	23,460
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1894), C., 110Bromley.....	15,452	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 8Abingdon.....	10,972
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 597 Western Isles.....	1,167	*Nicholls, Sir H., Bt. (b. 1912), C., 460 Peterborough.....	4,584
*Macmillan, M. V. (b. 1921), C., 273 Halifax.....	2,515	*Nicholson, Sir G., Bt. (b. 1910), C., 228 Farnham.....	13,738
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 541 Stirling and Falkirk.....	2,626	*Noble, M. A. C. (b. 1913), C., 18Aryll.....	9,243
*MacPherson, N. M. S. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 191Dumfries.....	7,430	*Nugent, Sir G. R. H., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 271Guildford.....	13,442
*Maddan, M. F. M. (b. 1920), C., 300 Hutchin.....	4,375	*Oakshott, Sir H. D., Bt. (b. 1904), C., 44 Behington.....	9,861
Maginnis, J. E. (b. 1919), U.U., 19 Armagh.....	33,502	*Oliver, G. H. (b. 1888), Lab., 320Ilkeston.....	21,644
*Mahon, S. (b. 1914), Lab., 86Bootle.....	2,915	*Oram, A. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 205East Ham, S.....	6,808
*Maitland, Comdr. Sir J. F. W. (b. 1903), C., 304Horncastle.....	9,871	*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 189 Down, S.....	29,947
*Mallalieu, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 100Brigg.....	2,104	Osborn, I. H. (b. 1922), C. and L., 513 Hallam.....	16,809
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 311 Huddersfield, E.....	3,085	*Osborne, Sir C. (b. 1898), C., 380Louth.....	8,803
Manuel, A. C. (b. 1901), Lab., 274Ayshe, Central.....	1,676	*Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 209Edinburgh, Central.....	617
Mapp, C. (b. 1903), Lab., 445Oldham, E.....	1,830	*Owen, W. J. (b. 1901), Lab., 412Morpeth.....	16,719
*Markham, Sir S. F. (b. 1897), C., 112 Buckingham.....	1,746	*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 443Ogmore Page, A. J. (b. 1919), C., 282Harrow, W.....	23,265
*Marlowe, A. A. H. (b. 1904), C., 309Hove.....	23,944	*Page, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 162Crosby.....	11,426
*Marples, Rt. Hon. A. E. (b. 1907), C., 577Wallasey.....	15,066	*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 432Northampton.....	15,056
*Marquand, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 402Middlesbrough, E.....	11,026	*Palmer, Brig. Sir O. L. Prior- (b. 1897), C., 624Worthing.....	2,717
*Marsh, R. W. (b. 1928), Lab., 269Green- wich.....	5,525	*Pannell, N. A. (b. 1901), C., 371Kirkdale.....	23,778
*Marshall, D. (b. 1906), C., 82Bodmin.....	2,801	*Pannell, T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 353Leeds, W.....	2,747
Marten, H. N. (b. 1916), C., 29Banbury.....	6,714	*Pargiter, G. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 524Southall.....	4,593
*Mason, R. (b. 1924), Lab., 34Barnsley.....	27,376	*Parker, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 166Dagenham.....	2,319
*Mathew, R. (b. 1911), C., 303Honiton.....	13,053	*Parkin, B. T. (b. 1906), Lab., 452Padding- ton, N.....	20,383
Matthews, G. R. (b. 1908), C., 398 Meriden.....	263	*Partridge, E. (b. 1895), C., 43 Battersea, S.....	768
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1917), C., 33 Barnet.....	13,399	*Paton, J. (b. 1886), Lab., 436Norwich, N.....	1,752
*Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 570Totton.....	13,809	Pavitt, L. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 608Willesden, W.....	6,483
*Maydon, Lt.-Comdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 592Wells.....	6,905	*Pearson, A. (b. 1897), Lab., 466Pontypridd.....	7,734
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 619 Woolwich, E.....	9,715	Pearson, F. F. (b. 1911), C., 151Clitheroe.....	15,057
*Mellish, R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 55Bermondsey.....	14,341	*Peart, T. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 623Wokington.....	6,211
*Mendelson, J. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 456 Penistone.....	11,308	*Peel, W. J. (b. 1912), C., 387Leicester, S.E.....	8,643
Millan, B. (b. 1927), Lab., 248Craigton.....	602	*Pentland, N. (b. 1912), Lab., 141Chester- le-Street.....	23,063
Mills, W. S. (b. 1932), U.U., 51Belfast, N.....	13,533	Percival, W. I. (b. 1921), C., 531Southport.....	15,613
Milne, E. J. (b. 1915), Lab., 81Blyth.....	16,072	*Peyton, J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 629Yeovil.....	6,133
*Mitchison, G. R. (b. 1890), Lab., 335 Kettering.....	3,485	*Pickthorn, Sir K. W. M., Bt. (b. 1892), C., 132Carlton.....	8,077
*Monslow, W. (b. 1895), Lab., 36Barrow- in-Furness.....	3,974	*Pike, Miss I. M. P. (b. 1918), C., 397Melton.....	12,821
Montgomery, W. F. (b. 1927), C., 421 Newcastle, E.....	98	*Pilkington, Capt. Sir R. A. (b. 1908), C., 467Poole.....	11,631
*Moody, A. S. (b. 1891), Lab., 242Gales- head, E.....	7,665	*Pitman, Sir I. J. (b. 1901), C., 40Bath.....	6,533
*Moore, Sir T. C. R., Bt. (b. 1886), C., 25Ayr.....	3,356	*Pitt, Miss E. M. (b. 1906), C., 65Lidgaston.....	14,928
More, J. (b. 1907), C., 382Ludlow.....	5,650	*Plummer, Sir L. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 172 Deyford.....	8,188
*Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir J. K. Vaughan-, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 476Reigate.....	12,501	*Popplewell, E. (b. 1899), Lab., 423New- castle, W.....	5,023
Morgan, W. G. O. (b. 1920), C., 171 Denbigh.....	4,625	*Pott, H. P. (b. 1908), C., 178Devizes.....	3,838
Morris, J. (b. 1929), Lab., 1Aberavon.....	17,638	*Powell, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1912), C., 616 Wolverhampton, S.W.....	11,167
*Morrison, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 507Salisbury.....	7,709	*Prentice, R. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 204E. Ham, N.....	3,826
*Mort, D. L. (b. 1888), Lab., 559Swansea, E.....	20,130	*Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 206Eastleigh.....	3,256
		*Price, H. A. (b. 1911), C., 364Lewisham, W.....	6,233
		*Price, J. T. (b. 1902), Lab., 600West- houghton.....	10,725
		Prior, J. M. L. (b. 1927), C., 381Lowestoft.....	1,489
		*Probert, A. R. (b. 1909), Lab., 2Aberdare.....	24,305
		*Proctor, W. T. (b. 1896), Lab., 208Eccles.....	1,986

	Maj.		Maj.
*Profumo, Rt. Hon. J. D. (b. 1915), C., 549Stratford-upon-Avon.....	14,129	*Short, E. W. (b. 1912), Lab., 420Newcastle, Central.....	11,566
Proudfoot, G. W. (b. 1921), C., 150 Cleveland.....	1,655	*Silverman, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 64Aston....	2,534
*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), Lab., 313 Hull, E.....	13,019	*Silverman, S. S. (b. 1895), Ind. Lab., 416 Nelson and Colne.....	1,264
Pym, F. L. (b. 1922), C., 124Cambridgeshire	6,077	*Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. S. (b. 1911), C., 403Middlesbrough, W.....	8,710
Quennell, Miss J. M., C., 461Petersfield...	7,303	Skeet, T. H. H. (b. 1918), C., 607Willesden, E.....	2,210
*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott- (b. 1911), C., 611Windsor.....	14,078	*Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), Lab., 286 Hayes and Harlington.....	4,152
*Ramnden, J. E. (b. 1923), C., 279Harrogate	19,270	*Slater, Mrs. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 547Stoke, N.....	12,814
*Randall, H. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 243Gates- head, W.....	9,768	*Slater, J. (b. 1904), Lab., 509Sedgefield...	8,871
*Rankin, J. (b. 1890), Lab., 250Govan....	9,820	Small, W. W. (b. 1909), Lab., 256Scotstoun	3,370
*Rawlinson, P. A. G. (b. 1919), C., 220 Epsom.....	24,445	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker-, Bt. (b. 1910), C., 293Herts, E.....	10,181
*Redhead, E. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 582 Walthamstow, W.....	8,108	Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), C., 96Brentford and Chiswick.....	2,919
*Redmayne, Rt. Hon. M. (b. 1910), C., 495Rushcliffe.....	4,440	*Smith, E. (b. 1896), Lab., 548Stoke, S.....	9,260
Rees, J. E. H. (b. 1928), C., 560Swansea, W.....	403	Smith, G. Johnson (b. 1924), C., 301 Holborn and St. Pancras, S.....	656
*Reid, W. (b. 1889), Lab., 255Provan....	4,367	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Patricia Hornsby- (b. 1914), C., 146Chislehurst.....	6,679
*Renton, D. L. M. (b. 1908), Nat. L. & C., 376Hunts.....	8,271	*Smithers, P. H. B. O. (b. 1913), C., 610 Winchester.....	12,792
*Reynolds, G. W. (b. 1927), Lab., 329 Islington, N.....	3,898	*Smyth, Brig. Sir J. G., Bt. (b. 1893), C., 343Norwood.....	6,983
*Rhodes, H. (b. 1895), Lab., 23Ashton-under- Lyne.....	2,752	*Snow, J. W. (b. 1910), Lab., 366Lichfield and Tamworth.....	1,550
Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), C., 148Ciren- cester and Tewkesbury.....	11,855	*Soames, Rt. Hon. A. C. J. (b. 1920), C., 46Bedford.....	6,767
*Ridsdale, J. E. (b. 1915), C. and Nat. L., 284Harwich.....	12,065	*Sorensen, R. W. (b. 1891), Lab., 365 Leyton.....	3,919
*Rippon, A. G. F. (b. 1924), C., 437 Norwich, S.....	2,244	*Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F. (b. 1902), Lab., 425Newport.....	3,648
*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 431Normanton	18,503	*Spearman, Sir A. C. M. (b. 1901), C., 508 Scarborough and Whitby.....	14,467
*Roberts, G. O. (b. 1913), Lab., 118 Caernarvon.....	7,942	*Speir, R. M. (b. 1910), C., 297Hexham...	10,520
*Roberts, Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1912), C. and L., 514Heeley.....	10,127	*Spriggs, L. (b. 1910), Lab., 501St. Helens...	14,005
*Robertson, Sir D. (b. 1890), Ind., 120 Caitness and Sutherland.....	5,725	*Stanley, Hon. R. O. (b. 1920), C., 434 North Fylde.....	15,738
Robertson, J. (b. 1913), Lab., 454Paisley..	1,658	*Steele, T. (b. 1905), Lab., 193Dumbarton- shire, W.....	2,141
*Robinson, Sir J. R. (b. 1907), C., 79 Blackpool, S.....	12,432	*Stevens, G. P. (b. 1902), C., 469Langstone	18,281
*Robinson, K. (b. 1911), Lab., 504St. Pancras, N.....	6,307	*Steward, H. M. (b. 1904), C., 543Stockport, S.....	2,540
*Rodgers, J. C. (b. 1906), C., 510Sevenoaks	13,921	*Stewart, Sir J. Henderson-, Bt. (b. 1897), L. and C., 233Fife, E.....	15,164
*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), Lab., 333 Kensington, N.....	877	*Stewart, R. M. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 239 Fulham.....	2,944
Roots, W. L. (b. 1911), C., 334Kensington, S.....	21,940	Stodart, J. A. (b. 1916), C., 215Edinburgh, W.....	11,932
*Ropner, Sir L., Bt. (b. 1895), C., 32 Barkston Ash.....	7,553	*Stonehouse, J. T. (b. 1925), Lab., 590 Wednesbury.....	6,683
*Ross, W. (b. 1911), Lab., 337Kilmarnock	10,292	*Stones, W. (b. 1904), Lab., 155Consett...	16,270
Royle, A. H. F. (b. 1927), C., 481Rich- mond, Surrey.....	14,186	*Storey, Sir S., Bt. (b. 1896), C., 550Stret- ford.....	9,350
*Royle, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 506Salford, W.	2,861	*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. (b. 1901), Lab., 195Dundee, W.....	714
*Russell, R. S. (b. 1904), C., 594Wembley, S.....	7,567	*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1901), Lab., 344Vauxhall.....	7,125
St. Clair, M. A. J. (b. 1927), C., 108Bristol S.E.....	§	*Stross, Dr. B. (b. 1899), Lab., 546Stoke, Central.....	10,425
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), C., 586 Streatham.....	12,705	*Studholme, Sir H. G., Bt. (b. 1899), C., 563Tavistock.....	10,770
*Scott, Col. Sir M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), C., 483Ripon.....	12,966	*Summers, Sir G. S. (b. 1902), C., 24 Aylesbury.....	8,955
Seymour, L. G. (b. 1900), C., 73Spark- brook.....	885	*Sumner, W. D. M. (b. 1913), C., 449 Orpington.....	14,760
*Sharples, R. C. (b. 1916), C., 557Sutton and Cheam.....	15,393	Swain, T. (b. 1912), Lab., 275Derbyshire, N.E.....	15,332
Shaw, M. N. (b. 1920), L. & C., 101 Brighouse and Spensborough.....	666	*Swingler, S. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 419 Newcastle-under-Lyme.....	6,002
*Shepherd, W. S. (b. 1912), C., 135Cheadle	17,318	*Sylvester, G. O. (b. 1898), Lab., 464 Pontefract.....	24,310
*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), Lab., 201 Easington.....	27,293		

§Declared elected, July 28, 1961.

	Maj.		Maj.
*Symonds, J. B. (b. 1901), Lab., 604 <i>Whitchaven</i>	6,130	*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1916), C., 274 <i>Haltemprice</i>	16,352
Talbot, J. E. (b. 1906), C., 99 <i>Brierley Hill</i>	4,133	*Warbey, W. N. (b. 1903), Lab., 21 <i>Ashfield</i>	20,742
Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), C., 441 <i>Nottingham, W.</i>	164	*Ward, Dame Irene, C., 574 <i>Tynemouth</i>	13,944
*Taylor, Sir C. S. (b. 1910), C., 202 <i>Eastbourne</i>	16,037	*Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), Lab., 95 <i>Brecon and Radnor</i>	6,472
Taylor, E. (b. 1905), C., 84 <i>Bolton, E.</i>	641	*Watkinson, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1910), C., 613 <i>Woking</i>	17,311
*Taylor, H. B. (b. 1895), Lab., 396 <i>Mansfield</i>	16,366	*Watt, J. D. Gibson- (b. 1918), C., 292 <i>Hereford</i>	7,578
*Taylor, J. (b. 1901), Lab., 601 <i>West Lothian</i>	9,137	*Webster, D. W. E. (b. 1923), C., 603 <i>Weston-super-Mare</i>	16,904
*Taylor, W. J. (b. 1902), C. and Nat. L., 92 <i>Bradford, N.</i>	2,671	*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), Lab., 545 <i>Stoke Newington and Hackney, W.</i>	8,435
*Teeling, L. W. B. (b. 1903), C., 103 <i>Brighton, Pavilion</i>	15,974	Wells, J. J. (b. 1925), C., 385 <i>Maldstone</i>	10,463
*Temple, J. M. (b. 1910), C., 140 <i>Chester</i>	10,355	*Wells, P. L. (b. 1891), Lab., 230 <i>Faversham</i>	253
Thatcher, Mrs. M. H. (b. 1925), C., 235 <i>Finchley</i>	16,260	*Wells, W. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 579 <i>Walsall, N.</i>	9,952
*Thomas, Sir A. L. Ungood- (b. 1904), Lab., 355 <i>Leicester, N.E.</i>	1,431	*White, Mrs. E. L. (b. 1909), Lab., 236 <i>Flint, E.</i>	75
*Thomas, I. R. (b. 1896), Lab., 480 <i>Rhondda, W.</i>	16,152	*White, R. C. Broohan- (b. 1912), C., 496 <i>Rutherglen</i>	1,522
*Thomas, L. M. (b. 1906), C., 126 <i>Canterbury</i>	15,100	*Whitelaw, W. S. I. (b. 1918), C., 457 <i>Penrith and the Border</i>	14,209
*Thomas, P. J. M. (b. 1920), C., 156 <i>Conway</i>	4,535	Whitlock, W. C. (b. 1918), Lab., 439 <i>Nottingham, N.</i>	5,053
*Thomas, T. G. (b. 1909), Lab., 129 <i>Cardiff, W.</i>	3,132	*Wigg, G. E. C. (b. 1900), Lab., 190 <i>Dudley</i>	5,725
Thompson, Dr. A. E. (b. 1924), Lab., 196 <i>Dunfermline</i>	8,734	*Wilcock, Gp.-Capt. C. A. B. (b. 1898), Lab., 173 <i>Derby, N.</i>	2,407
*Thompson, K. P. (b. 1909), C., 374 <i>Walton</i>	4,034	*Wilkins, W. A. (b. 1899), Lab., 107 <i>Bristol, S.</i>	9,582
*Thompson, R. H. M. (b. 1912), C., 165 <i>Croydon, S.</i>	8,215	*Willey, F. T. (b. 1910), Lab., 553 <i>Sunderland, N.</i>	2,208
*Thomson, G. M. (b. 1921), Lab., 194 <i>Dundee, E.</i>	4,181	*Williams, D. J. (b. 1897), Lab., 415 <i>Neath</i>	20,206
*Thorneycroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (b. 1909), C., 408 <i>Monmouth</i>	6,257	*Williams, Rev. L. (b. 1911), Lab., 7 <i>Aberillery</i>	22,191
*Thornton, E. (b. 1905), Lab., 229 <i>Farnworth</i>	8,037	*Williams, P. G. (b. 1922), C., 554 <i>Sunderland, S.</i>	990
Thorpe, J. J. (b. 1929), L., 179 <i>Devon, N.</i>	362	*Williams, R. D. (b. 1908), C., 225 <i>Exeter</i>	5,661
*Tiley, A. (b. 1910), C. and Nat. L., 94 <i>Bradford, W.</i>	5,106	*Williams, W. R. (b. 1895), Lab., 393 <i>Openshaw</i>	8,438
*Tilney, J. D. (b. 1907), C., 375 <i>Waverley</i>	16,232	†Williams, W. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 587 <i>Warrington</i>	7,000
*Timmons, J. (b. 1891), Lab., 88 <i>Bothwell</i>	4,352	*Willis, E. G. (b. 1903), Lab., 210 <i>Edinburgh, E.</i>	312
*Tomney, F. (b. 1908), Lab., 276 <i>Hammer-smith, N.</i>	6,747	*Wills, Sir G. (b. 1905), C., 97 <i>Bridgwater</i>	8,296
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas-, Bt. (b. 1903), C., 290 <i>Hendon, S.</i>	11,955	*Wilson, H. G. B. (b. 1903), C., 572 <i>Truro</i>	4,487
*Touche, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. (b. 1895), C., 183 <i>Dorking</i>	14,959	*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 317 <i>Huyton</i>	5,927
Turner, C. W. C. (b. 1922), C., 620 <i>Woolwich, W.</i>	3,695	*Winterbottom, R. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 512 <i>Brightside</i>	16,033
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1903), C., 564 <i>Thirsk and Malton</i>	15,095	Wise, Lt.-Col. A. R. (b. 1901), C., 492 <i>Rugby</i>	470
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (b. 1915), C., 4 <i>Aberdeen, S.</i>	8,122	*Wood, Rt. Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), C., 98 <i>Bridlington</i>	17,391
van Straubenzee, W. R. (b. 1924), C., 614 <i>Wokingham</i>	15,991	*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1890), Lab., 539 <i>Clackmannan and E. Stirling</i>	7,872
*Vane, W. M. F. (b. 1909), C., 602 <i>Westmorland</i>	11,692	Woodhouse, Hon. C. M. (b. 1917), C., 451 <i>Oxford</i>	8,488
*Vickers, Miss J. H. (b. 1907), C. and Nat. L., 462 <i>Devonport</i>	6,454	Woodnutt, H. F. M. (b. 1918), C., 327 <i>Isle of Wight</i>	12,832
*Vosper, Rt. Hon. D. F. (b. 1916), C., 494 <i>Runcorn</i>	12,778	*Woof, R. E. (b. 1911), Lab., 80 <i>Blaydon</i>	12,250
*Wade, D. W. (b. 1904), L., 312 <i>Huddersfield, W.</i>	9,652	*Woollam, J. V. (b. 1927), C., 376 <i>Liverpool, West Derby</i>	3,333
Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 170 <i>Dearne Valley</i>	27,883	Worsley, W. M. J. (b. 1925), C., 332 <i>Keighley</i>	170
*Wakefield, E. B. (b. 1903), C., 177 <i>Derbyshire, W.</i>	8,109	Wyatt, W. L. (b. 1918), Lab., 87 <i>Bosworth</i>	1,394
*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (b. 1898), C., 503 <i>St. Marylebone</i>	14,771	*Yates, V. F. (b. 1900), Lab., 68 <i>Ladywood</i>	6,323
*Walder, A. D. (b. 1928), C., 299 <i>High Peak</i>	1,868	*Yates, W. (b. 1921), C., 625 <i>The Wrekin</i>	2,978
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon- (b. 1907), Lab., 521 <i>Smethwick</i>	3,544	*Young, M. H. C. Hughes- (b. 1912), C., 83 <i>Wandsworth, Central</i>	1,972
Walker, P. E. (b. 1931), C., 621 <i>Worcester</i>	3,597	Zilliacus, K. (b. 1894), Ind. Lab., 391 <i>Gorton</i>	857

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1959.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; I.L.P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Nat. L. = National Liberal; Scot. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; S.F. = Sinn Féin; U.U. = Ulster Unionist; Welsh Nat. = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; an obelisk †, for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)		Aldershot (Hampshire)		Arundel and Shoreham (West Sussex) E. 75,601	
E. 56,316		E. 56,820		20* Capt. H. B. Kerby, C. 37,034	
1 J. Morris, Lab. 30,397		11* Sir E. Errington, C. 25,161		A. L. Bell, Lab. 12,745	
R. E. G. Howe, C. 12,759		R. E. Brooks, Lab. 12,270		A. L. Ford, L. 8,081	
I. M. Lewis, Welsh Nat. 3,066		Miss E. Lakeman, L. 5,679		C. maj. 24,289	
Lab. maj. 17,638		C. maj. 12,891		(1955 C. maj. 19,992)	
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,297)		(1955 C. maj. 9,572)		Ashfield (Nottinghamshire)	
Aberdare (Welsh Borough)		ALL SAINTS—See Birmingham		E. 61,139	
E. 49,124		Altrincham and Sale (English Borough)		21* W. N. Warbey, Lab. 35,432	
2* A. R. Probert, Lab. 30,889		E. 64,860		J. G. W. Sandys, C. 14,690	
B. McGlynn, C. 6,584		12* Rt. Hon. F. J. Erroll, T.D.,		Lab. maj. 20,742	
K. P. Thomas, Welsh		(1955 C. maj. 9,572)		(1955 Lab. maj. 20,069)	
Nat. 3,367		N. Atkinson, Lab. 14,141		Ashford (Kent)	
Lab. maj. 24,305		D. F. Burden, L. 9,415		E. 52,097	
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,366)		C. maj. 15,851		22* W. F. Deedes, M.C., C. 25,383	
Aberdeen (2)		(1955 C. maj. 18,412)		R. G. Ward, Lab. 14,983	
NORTH E. 66,351		Anglesey		C. maj. 10,400	
3* H. S. J. Hughes, Q.C., Lab. 32,793		E. 36,281		(1955 C. maj. 8,307)	
J. Stewart-Clark, C. 15,137		13* C. Hughes, Lab. 13,249		Ashton under Lyne (English Borough)	
W. A. Milne, Scot. Nat. 2,964		O. M. Roberts, C. 7,005		E. 60,706	
Lab. maj. 17,656		Dr. R. T. Jones, Welsh		23* H. Rhodes, D.F.C., Lab. 25,991	
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,796)		Nat. 4,121		R. Horrocks, C. 23,239	
SOUTH E. 58,086		R. G. Lloyd, L. 3,796		Lab. maj. 2,752	
4* Lady Tweedsmuir, C. 25,471		Lab. maj. 6,244		(1955 Lab. maj. 1,965)	
P. M. Doig, Lab. 7,349		(1955 Lab. maj. 4,573)		ASTON—See Birmingham	
Mrs. E. T. Dangerfield,		Angus and Kincardine (2)		ATTERCLIFFE—See Sheffield	
L. 4,558		NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNS		Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire)	
C. maj. 8,122		E. 36,513		E. 54,089	
(1955 C. maj. 7,190)		14* Sir C. N. Thornton-		24* Sir G. S. Summers, C. 22,504	
Aberdeenshire (2)		Kemsley, O.B.E., T.D.,		H. Gray, Lab. 13,549	
EAST E. 44,628		L. & C. 17,536		H. L. Fry, L. 7,897	
5* P. W. Wolrige-Gordon,		R. Hughes, Lab. 8,486		C. maj. 8,955	
C. 18,982		L. & C. maj. 9,050		(1955 C. maj. 5,761)	
J. B. Urquhart, Lab. 10,980		(1955 L. & C. maj. 10,193)		Ayrshire and Bute (5)	
C. maj. 8,002		SOUTH E. 44,840		AYR E. 45,444	
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj.		15* Capt. Sir J. A. L. Dun-		25* Sir T. C. R. Moore, Bt.,	
6,328) (1955 C. maj. 10,057)		can, Bt., L. & C. 19,435		C.B.E., C. 19,659	
WEST E. 46,429		G. Y. Mackie, L. 8,139		A. Eadie, Lab. 16,303	
6 A. F. Hendry, C. 22,937		J. L. Stewart, Lab. 6,477		C. maj. 3,356	
W. Kemp, Lab. 10,542		L. & C. maj. 11,296		(1955 C. maj. 6,140)	
C. maj. 12,395		(1955 L. & C. maj. 14,971)		BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE	
(1955 C. maj. 10,928)		Antrim (2)		E. 44,291	
Abertillery (Monmouthshire)		NORTH E. 69,880		26† Sir F. H. R. Maclean,	
E. 38,674		16 H. Clark, U.U. 42,807		Bt., C.B.E., M.C., C. 20,270	
7* Rev. L. Williams, Lab. 26,931		J. Dougan, S.F. 2,280		D. Lambie, Lab. 12,218	
R. J. Maddocks, C. 4,740		U.U. maj. 40,527		C. maj. 8,052	
Lab. maj. 22,191		(1955 U.U. maj. 34,954)		(1955 C. maj. 9,155)	
(1955 Lab. maj. 21,518)		SOUTH E. 93,634		CENTRAL E. 48,596	
Abingdon (Berkshire)		17* S. K. Cunningham, Q.C.,		27 A. C. Manuel, Lab. 21,901	
E. 63,844		U.U. 52,786		* D. L. Spencer-Nairn, C. 20,225	
8* A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O.,		M. Traynor, S.F. 2,745		Lab. maj. 1,676	
O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C. 27,943		U.U. maj. 50,041		(1955 C. maj. 167)	
P. Picard, Lab. 16,971		(1955 U.U. maj. 45,192)		SOUTH E. 48,063	
Mrs. V. I. Perl, L. 6,651		ARDWICK—See Manchester		28* E. Hughes, Lab. (now	
C. maj. 10,972		Argyll		Ind. Lab.) 24,774	
(1955 C. maj. 8,634)		E. 40,015		W. H. Hunter, C. 14,105	
Accrington (English Borough)		18* M. A. C. Noble, C. 16,599		Lab. maj. 10,669	
E. 49,933		D. Nisbet, Lab. 7,356		(1955 Lab. maj. 8,209)	
9* H. Hynd, Lab. 22,242		Hon. G. E. W. Noel, L. 4,469		See also Kilmarnock	
M. Henry, C. 21,642		C. maj. 9,243		Banbury (Oxfordshire)	
Lab. maj. 600		(June 1958, by-election, C. maj.		E. 64,414	
1955 Lab. maj. 1,345)		5,166) (1955 C. maj. 10,028)		29 H. N. Marten, C. 26,413	
Acton (English Borough)		Armagh		D. J. Buckle, Lab. 19,609	
E. 46,835		E. 73,416		K. Colman, L. 6,074	
10 P. W. Holland, C. 19,358		19 J. E. Maginnis, U.U. 40,325		C. maj. 6,714	
* J. A. Sparks, Lab. 18,438		J. Lynch, S.F. 6,823		(1955 C. maj. 4,125)	
C. maj. 920		U.U. maj. 33,502			
(1955 Lab. maj. 525)		(1955 U.U. maj. 17,254)			

Banff

E. 32,129

- 30**Sir W. S. Duthie, O.B.E.*,
C. 14,359
R. W. Irvine, Lab. 5,992
C. maj. 8,367
(1955 C. maj. 8,306)

Barking (English Borough)

E. 51,654

- 31 *T. E. N. Driberg, Lab.* 23,454
K. F. Dibben, C. 11,454
D. E. Evans, L. 5,648
Lab. maj. 12,000
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,047)

Barkston Ash (Yorks, W.R.)

E. 54,448

- 32**Sir L. Ropner, Bt., M.C.*,
T.D., C. 26,200
R. W. Bowes, Lab. 18,647
C. maj. 7,553
(1955 C. maj. 6,167)
E. 64,739

Barnet (Hertfordshire)

- 33**Rt. Hon. R. Maudling*,
C. 33,136
R. M. Pridcaux, Lab. 19,737
C. maj. 13,399
(1955 C. maj. 10,729)

Barnsley (English Borough)

E. 69,833

- 34**R. Mason, Lab.* 42,565
J. P. H. Bent, C. 15,189
Lab. maj. 27,376
(1955 Lab. maj. 24,709)

Barons Court (London Borough)

E. 50,032

- 35 *W. C. Carr, C.* 18,658
**W. T. Williams, Lab.* 17,745
S. H. J. A. Knott, Ind. L. 1,766
C. maj. 913
(1955 Lab. maj. 125)

Barrow in Furness

(English Borough) E. 51,904

- 36**W. Monslow, Lab.* 23,194
M. Metcalf, C. 19,220
Lab. maj. 3,974
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,759)

Barry (Glamorgan)

E. 60,206

- 37**H. R. Gower, C.* 30,313
D. R. Evans, Lab. 20,790
C. maj. 9,523
(1955 C. maj. 7,363)

Basingstoke (Hampshire)

E. 60,979

- 38**D. K. Freeth, C.* 25,134
S. G. Conbeer, Lab. 14,070
Dr. L. G. Housden, L. 9,126
C. maj. 11,244
(1955 C. maj. 6,290)

Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)

E. 59,907

- 39**Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger*,
Lab. 27,875
M. J. Cowling, C. 20,162
Lab. maj. 7,713
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,498)

Bath (English Borough)

E. 57,150

- 40**Sir I. J. Pitman, K.B.E., C.* 24,048
G. E. Mayer, Lab. 17,515
G. R. Allen, C. 6,214
C. maj. 6,533
(1955 C. maj. 6,843)

Batley and Morley

(English Borough) E. 56,031

- 41**A. D. D. Broughton*,
Lab. 26,781
Mrs. B. M. Garden, C. 19,115
Lab. maj. 7,666
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,208)

Battersea (2)

NORTH E. 40,937

- 42**Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay*,
Lab. 19,595
R. G. Taylor, C. 9,289
Lab. maj. 10,306
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,922)

SOUTH E. 37,320

- 43**E. Partridge, C.* 14,208
G. W. Rhodes, Lab. 12,451
W. B. Mattinson, L. 2,774
C. maj. 1,752
(1955 C. maj. 679)

Bebington (English Borough)

E. 70,374

- 44**Sir H. D. Oakshott, Bt.*,
M.B.E., C. 33,705
G. J. Oakes, Lab. 23,844
C. maj. 9,861
(1955 C. maj. 9,423)

Beckenham (English Borough)

E. 73,421

- 45**P. C. Goodhart, C.* 36,528
H. Ferguson, Lab. 13,395
H. H. Monroe, L. 9,365
C. maj. 23,133
(March, 1957, by-election, C.
maj. 12,176)
(1955 C. maj. 21,237)

Bedfordshire (3)

BEDFORD E. 55,278

- 46**Rt. Hon. A. C. J. Soames*,
C.B.E., C. 23,495
M. A. Foley, Lab. 16,728
M. L. Rowlandson, L. 5,966
C. maj. 6,767
(1955 C. maj. 4,941)

MID E. 53,889

- 47**Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-
Boyd, C.B.*, C. 21,301
B. E. Magee, L. 16,127
W. G. Matthews, L. 8,099
C. maj. 5,174
(By-election, Nov. 16,
1960)

- S. L. E. Hastings, C. 17,503
B. E. Magee, Lab. 11,281
W. G. Matthews, L. 9,550
C. F. H. Gilliard, Ind. 235
C. maj. 6,222
(1955 C. maj. 3,964)

SOUTH E. 65,416

- 48**N. J. Cole, V.R.D., L. & C.* 25,861
W. H. Johnson, Lab. 21,102
Mrs. R. R. Soskin, L. 7,912
L. & C. maj. 4,759
(1955 L. & C. maj. 2,468)

Bedwellty (Monmouthshire)

E. 44,890

- 49**H. J. Finch, Lab.* 30,697
C. J. Cox, C. 6,817
Lab. maj. 23,880
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,692)

Belfast (4)

EAST E. 58,663

- 50**S. R. McMaster, U.U.* 26,510
J. S. Gardner, N.I. Lab. 16,412
B. Boswell, S.F. 1,204
U.U. maj. 10,098
(March 1959, by election, U.U.
maj. 5,260)
(1955 U.U. maj. 13,897)

NORTH E. 74,494

- 51 *W. S. Mills, U.U.* 32,173
J. W. McDowell, N.I.
Lab. 18,640
F. McGlade, S.F. 2,156
U.U. maj. 13,533
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,680)

SOUTH E. 59,861

- 52**Sir D. C. Campbell*,
K.B.E., C.M.G., U.U. 30,164
N. Searight, N.I. Lab. 9,318
Miss S. M. Murnaghan,
L. 3,253
B. O'Reilly, S.F. 434
U.U. maj. 20,846
(1955 U.U. maj. 25,884)

WEST E. 73,405

- 53**Mrs. F. P. A. McLaugh-
lin, U.U.* 28,898
J. Brennan, Ind. Lab. 20,062
T. A. Heenan, S.F. 4,416
U.U. maj. 8,836
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,141)

Belper (Derbyshire)

E. 69,336

- 54**Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown*,
Lab. 31,344
Mrs. J. Ratcliffe, C. 27,007
Lab. maj. 4,337
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,099)

**Berkshire (4). See Abingdon, New-
bury, Windsor and Wokingham****Bermondsey (London Borough)**

E. 37,921

- 55**R. J. Mellish, Lab.* 20,528
K. P. Payne, C. 6,187
Lab. maj. 14,341
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,400)

Berwick and East Lothian

E. 50,569

- 56**Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-
Gray, Bt., M.C.*, C. 22,472
P. Jones, Lab. 19,622
C. maj. 2,850
(1955 C. maj. 2,710)

Berwick upon Tweed

(Northumberland)

E. 40,951

- 57**Viscount Lambton, C.* 19,904
R. C. Jelley, Lab. 11,637
C. maj. 8,267
(1955 C. maj. 6,277)

Bethnal Green

(London Borough)

E. 57,617

- 58**P. Holman, Lab.* 24,228
P. R. Roney, C. 7,412
J. Hart, L. 5,508
J. L. Read, Soc. Party of
G.B. 899
Lab. maj. 16,816
(1955 Lab. maj. 20,701)

- Bexley (English Borough)
E. 64,906
59**Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., C.*..... 32,025
E. A. Bramall, *Lab.*..... 23,392
C. *maj.*..... 8,633
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,499)
Billericay (Essex)
E. 78,328
60 E. L. Gardner, *Q.C., C.*..... 29,224
Mrs. R. A. Smythe, *Lab.* 24,402
P. M. T. Sheldon-Williams, *L.*..... 9,347
C. *maj.*..... 4,822
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,206)
Bilston (English Borough)
E. 65,861
61**R. J. Edwards, Lab.*..... 27,068
F. J. Oxford, *C.*..... 23,523
Lab. maj...... 3,545
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,008)
Birkenhead (English Borough)
E. 59,960
62**P. H. Collick, Lab.*..... 22,990
K. G. Routledge, *C.*..... 19,361
G. F. Bilson, *L.*..... 4,658
Lab. maj...... 3,629
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,174)
Birmingham (13)
ALL SAINTS E. 48,611
63 J. H. Hollingworth, *C.*..... 17,235
*D. H. Howell, *Lab.*..... 17,215
C. *maj.*..... 29
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,307)
ASTON E. 57,593
64**J. Silverman, Lab.*..... 21,518
A. M. Beaumont-Dark, *C.*..... 18,984
Lab. maj...... 2,534
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,262)
EDGBASTON E. 55,719
65**Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., C.*..... 26,401
Mrs. N. F. Hinks, *Lab.*..... 11,473
C. *maj.*..... 14,928
(1955 C. *maj.* 14,094)
HALL GREEN E. 61,066
66**Rt. Hon. A. Jones, C.*..... 29,148
D. H. V. Fereday, *Lab.*..... 15,431
H. W. Maynard, *Ind. C.*..... 1,955
C. *maj.*..... 13,717
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,697)
HANDSWORTH E. 55,596
67**Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt., C.*..... 23,243
A. Murie, *Lab.*..... 13,116
S. W. Keatley, *Ind.*..... 1,867
C. *maj.*..... 10,127
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,285)
LADYWOOD E. 39,131
68**V. F. Yates, Lab.*..... 14,717
T. G. John, *C.*..... 8,393
Lab. maj...... 6,324
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,811)
NORTHFIELD E. 74,269
69**W. D. Chapman, Lab.*..... 29,587
R. E. Eyre, *C.*..... 28,647
Lab. maj...... 940
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,884)
PERRY BARR E. 50,306
70**C. A. Howell, Lab.*..... 16,811
S. C. Greatrix, *C.*..... 16,628
W. L. Lawler, *L.*..... 5,611
H. Pearce, *Comm.*..... 424
Lab. maj...... 183
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,680)
SEELY OAK E. 58,017
71**H. E. Gurdin, C.*..... 24,950
J. O. Rhydderch, *Lab.*..... 16,594
C. *maj.*..... 8,356
(1955 C. *maj.* 6,720)
SMALL HEATH E. 51,004
72**W. E. Wheeldon, Lab.*..... 19,213
B. C. Owens, *C.*..... 14,282
Lab. maj...... 4,931
(By-election, March 23, 1961)
†*D. H. Howell, Lab.*..... 12,182
B. C. Owens, *C.*..... 5,923
W. Kirk, *L.*..... 2,476
Lab. maj...... 6,259
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,960)
SPAREBROOK E. 47,731
73 L. G. Seymour, *C.*..... 17,751
J. T. Webster, *Lab.*..... 16,865
C. *maj.*..... 886
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,211)
STECHFORD E. 55,674
74**R. H. Jenkins, Lab.*..... 21,919
J. M. Bailey, *C.*..... 18,996
Lab. maj...... 2,923
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,740)
YARDLEY E. 59,135
75 L. H. Cleaver, *C.*..... 23,482
**H. C. Osborne, Lab.*..... 22,097
C. *maj.*..... 1,385
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,124)
Bishop Auckland (Durham)
E. 48,865
76 H. J. Boyden, *Lab.*..... 21,706
N. W. Murray, *C.*..... 13,377
J. G. Pease, *L.*..... 4,377
Lab. maj...... 8,329
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,845)
Blackburn (English Borough)
E. 60,362
77**Mrs. B. A. Castle, Lab.*..... 27,356
J. M. A. Yerburch, *C.*..... 24,490
Lab. maj...... 2,866
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 489)
BLACKLEY—See Manchester
Blackpool (2)
NORTH E. 57,078
78**Rt. Hon. Sir T. Low, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., C.*..... 25,297
W. H. Dugdale, *Lab.*..... 9,440
H. Hague, *L.*..... 8,990
C. *maj.*..... 15,857
(1955 C. *maj.* 16,030)
SOUTH E. 52,927
79**Sir J. R. Robinson, C.*..... 25,767
P. P. Hall, *Lab.*..... 13,337
C. *maj.*..... 12,430
(1955 C. *maj.* 12,225)
Blaydon (Durham)
E. 47,854
80**R. E. Woof, Lab.*..... 25,969
G. W. Ireddell, *C.*..... 13,719
Lab. maj...... 12,250
(Feb. 1956, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 10,714) (1955 *Lab. maj.* 12,523)
Blyth (English Borough)
E. 62,599
81**Rt. Hon. A. Robens, Lab.*..... 38,616
D. M. Walters, *C.*..... 13,122
Lab. maj...... 25,494
(By-election, Nov. 24, 1960)
E. J. Milne, *Lab.*..... 23,438
D. M. Walters, *C.*..... 7,366
C. Pym, *Ind.*..... 3,223
Lab. maj...... 16,072
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 23,093)
Bodmin (Cornwall)
E. 45,000
82**D. Marshall, C.*..... 16,853
P. J. Bessell, *L.*..... 14,052
T. F. Mitchell, *Lab.*..... 5,769
C. *maj.*..... 2,801
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,659)
Bolsover (Derbyshire)
E. 50,455
83**H. Neal, Lab.*..... 32,536
R. G. Marlair, *C.*..... 9,076
Lab. maj...... 23,460
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,019)
Bolton (2)
EAST E. 60,580
84**P. I. Bell, T.D., Q.C., C.*..... 25,885
R. Haines, *Lab.*..... 23,153
C. *maj.*..... 2,732
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
E. Taylor, *C.*..... 15,499
R. L. Howarth, *Lab.*..... 14,858
C. F. Byers, *O.B.E., L.*..... 10,173
J. E. Dayton, *Ind.*..... 493
C. *maj.*..... 641
(1955 C. *maj.* 3,511)
WEST E. 54,035
85**A. F. Holt, L.*..... 23,533
P. Cameron, *Lab.*..... 19,545
L. maj...... 3,988
(1955 *L. maj.* 4,813)
Bootle (English Borough)
E. 50,647
86**S. Mahon, Lab.*..... 21,294
H. O. Cullen, *C.*..... 18,379
Lab. maj...... 2,915
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,438)
Bosworth (Leicestershire)
E. 65,115
87 W. L. Wyatt, *Lab.*..... 27,734
P. L. Braithwaite, *C.*..... 26,341
Lab. maj...... 1,393
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,100)
Bothwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 55,845
88**J. Timmons, Lab.*..... 25,119
W. G. Greig, *C.*..... 20,767
Lab. maj...... 4,352
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,610)
Bournemouth (2)
EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH
E. 60,657
89 J. H. Cordle, *C.*..... 29,014
J. D. Rutland, *Lab.*..... 9,222
W. J. Warcham, *L.*..... 8,308
C. *maj.*..... 19,792
(1955 C. *maj.* 18,498)
WEST E. 68,209
90**J. B. Eden, C.*..... 33,575
G. W. Spicer, *Lab.*..... 15,957
C. *maj.*..... 17,618
(1955 C. *maj.* 16,784)
Bradford (4)
EAST E. 47,514
91**F. McLeavy, Lab.*..... 20,056
D. A. Dalgleish, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 14,529
Lab. maj...... 5,227
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,875)
NORTH E. 51,957
92**W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., C. & Nat. L.*..... 22,850
J. Marshall, *M.B.E., Lab.*..... 20,179
C. & *Nat. L. maj.*..... 2,671
(1955 C. & *Nat. L. maj.* 69)

- SOUTH E. 57,018**
 93*G. Craddock, Lab..... 21,172
 R. Winston Jones, C.
 & Nat. L..... 18,158
 H. Womersley, L..... 6,850
 Lab. maj..... 3,014
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,710)
- WEST E. 50,044**
 94*A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L. 23,012
 S. Hyam, Lab..... 17,906
 C. & Nat. L. maj..... 5,106
 (1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 3,159)
- Brecon and Radnor E. 51,357**
 95*T. E. Watkins, Lab..... 25,411
 J. H. Davies, C..... 18,939
 Lab. maj..... 6,472
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,541)
- Brentford and Chiswick (English Borough) E. 39,881**
 96 D. G. Smith, C..... 17,869
 Dr. H. B. O. Cardew,
 Lab..... 14,950
 C. maj..... 2,919
 (1955 C. maj. 2,105)
- Bridgwater (Somerset) E. 55,770**
 97*Sir C. Wills, M.B.E., C. 23,002
 J. Finnigan, Lab..... 14,706
 P. G. Watkins, L..... 7,893
 C. maj..... 8,296
 (1955 C. maj. 7,717)
- Bridlington (Yorkshire E.R.) E. 55,006**
 93*Rt. Hon. R. F. Wood, C. 27,438
 H. Moor, Lab..... 10,047
 C. maj..... 17,391
 (1955 C. maj. 15,266)
- Brierley Hill (Staffordshire) E. 71,161**
 99 J. E. Talbot, C..... 31,202
 *C. J. Simmons, Lab..... 27,069
 C. maj..... 4,133
 (1955 Lab. maj. 949)
- Brigg (Lincolnshire) E. 71,138**
 100*E. L. Mallalieu, Q.C.,
 Lab..... 28,997
 R. C. Baker, C..... 26,893
 Lab. maj..... 2,104
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,021)
- Brighouse and Spenborough (English Borough) E. 54,422**
 101*Rt. Hon. L. J. Edwards,
 O.B.E., Lab..... 23,290
 M. N. Shaw, L. & C. 23,243
 Lab. maj..... 47
 (By-election, March 17, 1960)
 M. N. Shaw, L. & C. 22,472
 G. C. Jackson, Lab..... 21,806
 L. & C. maj..... 666
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,626)
- Brighton (2) E. 61,119**
 102 D. P. James, C..... 25,411
 L. C. Cohen, Lab..... 19,665
 C. maj..... 5,746
 (1955 C. maj. 5,257)
- PAVILION E. 57,238**
 103*L. W. B. Teeling, C... 27,972
 R. G. White, Lab..... 11,998
 C. maj..... 15,974
 (1955 C. maj. 14,386)
- Bristol (6) E. 49,476**
 104*S. S. Awbery, Lab..... 19,905
 L. G. Pine, C..... 17,209
 Lab. maj..... 2,696
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,752)
- NORTH EAST E. 64,319**
 105 A. C. N. Hopkins, C.
 & Nat. L..... 24,258
 *W. Coldrick, Lab..... 21,574
 Mrs. A. M. Pearce, L. 5,030
 C. & Nat. L. maj..... 2,684
 (1955 Lab. maj. 876)
- NORTH WEST E. 57,831**
 106 M. McLaren, C..... 24,938
 *T. C. Boyd, Lab..... 23,019
 C. maj..... 1,919
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,655)
- SOUTH E. 58,671**
 107*W. A. Wilkins, Lab... 27,010
 G. E. McWatters, C... 17,428
 Lab. maj..... 9,582
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,976)
- SOUTH EAST E. 57,416**
 108*Hon. A. N. W. Benn,
 Lab..... 26,273
 M. A. J. St. Clair, C... 20,446
 Lab. maj..... 5,827
 (By-election, May 4, 1961)
 *Visc. Stansgate (A. N.
 W. Benn), Lab..... 23,275
 M. A. J. St. Clair, C... 10,231
 Lab. maj..... 13,044
 (On July 28, 1961, M. A. J.
 St. Clair, C. was declared to
 have been elected.)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,047)
- WEST E. 56,080**
 109*R. G. Cooke, C..... 27,768
 M. Cocks, Lab..... 7,651
 C. A. Hart-Levertton,
 L..... 5,835
 C. maj..... 20,117
 (March 1957, by-election, C. maj.
 14,162) (1955 C. maj. 22,001)
- BRIXTON—See Lambeth
 Bromley (English Borough)
 E. 48,937**
 110*Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan,
 C..... 27,055
 A. J. Murray, Lab..... 11,603
 C. maj..... 15,452
 (1955 C. maj. 13,139)
- Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)
 E. 66,924**
 111*J. C. G. Dance, E.R.D.,
 C..... 32,473
 C. B. B. Norwood,
 Lab..... 23,433
 C. maj..... 9,040
 (1955 C. maj. 5,174)
- Buckinghamshire (4)
 E. 54,905**
 112*Sir S. F. Markham, C., 22,304
 Capt. I. R. Maxwell,
 Lab..... 20,558
 E. L. F. Richards, L... 4,577
 C. maj..... 1,746
 (1955 C. maj. 1,140)
- SOUTH E. 72,466**
 113*R. M. Bell, C..... 34,154
 Dr. R. J. Sankey, Lab. 13,050
 R. K. Brown, O.B.E.,
 T.D., Q.C., L..... 10,589
 C. maj..... 21,104
 (1955 C. maj. 17,981)
- See also Aylesbury and Wycombe
- Burnley (English Borough)
 E. 57,990**
 114 D. Jones, Lab..... 27,675
 E. Brooks, C..... 20,902
 Lab. maj..... 6,773
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,636)
- Burton (Staffordshire)
 E. 58,220**
 115*J. C. Jennings, C..... 26,926
 E. McGarry, Lab..... 21,032
 C. maj..... 5,894
 (1955 C. maj. 2,973)
- Bury and Radcliffe
 (English Borough) E. 64,897**
 116*J. C. Bidgood, C..... 28,623
 R. P. Walsh, Lab..... 24,715
 C. maj..... 3,908
 (1955 C. maj. 3,749)
- Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk)
 E. 57,908**
 117*W. T. Aitken, C. 26,730
 Mrs. A. M. A. Walter,
 Lab..... 18,768
 C. maj..... 7,962
 (1955 C. maj. 4,570)
- Bute and North Ayrshire—See
 Ayrshire and Bute
 Caernarvonshire (2)
 E. 41,202**
 118*G. O. Roberts, Lab... 17,506
 T. E. Hooson, C..... 9,564
 D. O. Jones, Welsh
 Nat..... 7,293
 Lab. maj..... 7,942
 (1955 Lab. maj. 9,221)
- See also Conway**
- Caerphilly (Glamorgan)
 E. 46,671**
 119*Rt. Hon. N. Edwards,
 Lab..... 28,154
 W. R. Lewis, C..... 7,181
 J. D. A. Howell, Welsh
 Nat..... 3,420
 Lab. maj..... 20,973
 (1955 Lab. maj. 18,672)
- Caithness and Sutherland
 E. 26,716**
 120*Sir D. Robertson, Ind... 12,163
 R. K. Murray, Lab... 6,438
 Ind. maj..... 5,725
 (1955 C. maj. 5,089)
- Camberwell (2)
 E. 66,988**
 121*R. C. D. Jenkins, C... 24,991
 A. L. Hill, Lab..... 22,740
 W. J. Searle, L..... 5,324
 C. maj..... 2,251
 (1955 C. maj. 1,851)
- PECKHAM E. 57,850**
 122*Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab. 24,389
 A. F. Lockwood, C... 13,007
 Lab. maj..... 11,382
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,768)
- Cambridge (English Borough)
 E. 59,745**
 123*Sir H. W. Kerr, Bt., C. 24,350
 R. M. D. Davies,
 Lab..... 17,543
 A. G. de Mont-
 morency, L..... 5,792
 C. maj..... 6,807
 (1955 C. maj. 7,127)

- Cambridgeshire**
E. 60,698
124* S. G. Howard, Q.C., C. 27,407
W. Royle, Lab. 19,928
C. maj. 7,479
(By-election, March 16, 1961)
F. L. Pym, C. 17,643
R. M. D. Davies, Lab. 11,566
R. Moore, L. 9,219
C. maj. 6,077
(1955 C. maj. 3,974)
Cannock (Staffordshire)
E. 65,472
125* Miss J. Lee, Lab. 29,624
P. H. Lugg, C. & L. 22,485
Lab. maj. 7,139
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,298)
Canterbury (Kent)
E. 62,011
126* L. M. Thomas, M.B.E.,
T.D., C. 30,846
G. E. Peters, Lab. 15,746
C. maj. 15,100
(1955 C. maj. 14,295)
Cardiff (3)
NORTH E. 59,986
127 D. S. Box, C. 28,737
G. S. Viner, Lab. 18,054
E. P. Roberts, Welsh
Nat. 2,553
S. G. Worth, Ind. 408
C. maj. 10,683
(1955 C. maj. 9,185)
SOUTH EAST E. 64,574
128* L. J. Callaghan, Lab. 26,915
M. H. A. Roberts, C. 26,047
Lab. maj. 868
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,240)
WEST E. 59,524
129* T. G. Thomas, Lab. 25,390
A. L. Hallinan, C. 22,258
Lab. maj. 3,132
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,962)
Cardiganshire
E. 38,878
130* E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L. 17,868
Mrs. L. Rees Hughes,
Lab. 8,559
G. W. Evans, Welsh
Nat. 3,880
L. maj. 9,309
(1955 L. maj. 8,817)
Carlisle (English Borough)
E. 49,519
131* Dr. D. M. Johnson, C. 21,948
A. Hargreaves, Lab. 19,950
C. maj. 1,998
(1955 C. maj. 370)
Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
E. 64,554
132* Sir K. W. M. Pick-
thorn, Bt., C. 30,722
P. Myers, Lab. 22,645
C. maj. 8,077
(1955 C. maj. 6,857)
Carmarthenshire (2)
CARMARTHEN E. 57,195
133* Lady Megan Lloyd-
George, Lab. 23,399
A. T. Davies, L. 16,766
J. B. Evans, C. 6,147
H. H. Roberts, Welsh
Nat. 2,545
Lab. maj. 6,633
(Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj.
3,069) (1955 L. maj. 3,333)
See also Llanelly
- Carshalton (Surrey)**
E. 68,391
134* Rt. Hon. A. H. Head,
C.B.E., M.C., C. 30,454
J. H. Powell, Lab. 17,210
J. H. G. Browne, L. 8,744
C. maj. 13,244
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
Capt. W. Elliot, D.S.C.,
R.N., C. 19,175
J. H. G. Browne, L. 10,250
B. Thomas, Lab. 7,696
C. maj. 8,925
(1955 C. maj. 11,505)
CATHCART—See Glasgow
- Cheadle (Cheshire)**
E. 71,205
135* W. S. Shepherd, C. 32,787
R. N. Cuss, L. 15,469
C. R. Morris, Lab. 12,373
C. maj. 17,313
(1955 C. maj. 19,974)
CHEETHAM—See Manchester
- Chelmsford (Essex)**
E. 61,630
136* Sir H. Ashton, K.B.E.,
M.C., C. 29,992
B. R. Clapham, Lab. 20,124
C. maj. 9,868
(1955 C. maj. 5,149)
- Chelsea (London Borough)**
E. 47,085
137 Capt. J. S. S. Litchfield,
R.N., C. 20,985
L. Goldstone, Lab. 6,308
K. G. Wellings, L. 3,662
C. maj. 14,677
(1955 C. maj. 15,052)
- Cheltenham (English Borough)**
E. 52,946
138* Maj. W. W. Hicks
Beach, T.D., C. 21,997
Dr. K. G. Pendse, Lab. 12,725
G. G. Watson, L. 8,428
C. maj. 9,272
(1955 C. maj. 7,621)
- Chertsey (Surrey)**
E. 55,609
139* Rt. Hon. Sir L. F.
Heald, Q.C., C. 24,836
J. S. Barr, Lab. 14,150
A. R. Mayne, L. 5,146
C. maj. 10,686
(1955 C. maj. 8,365)
- Cheshire (10). See Cheadle,
Chester (City of), Crewe,
Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nant-
wich, Northwich, Runcorn,
Stalybridge and Hyde and
Wirral**
- Chester (City of) (Cheshire)**
E. 57,617
140* J. M. Temple, C. 27,847
L. Carter-Jones, Lab. 17,492
C. maj. 10,355
(Nov. 1956, by-election, C. maj.
6,348) (1955 C. maj. 11,002)
- Chester-le-Street (Durham)**
E. 53,884
141* N. Pentland, Lab. 33,901
W. R. Rces-Mogg, C. 10,838
Lab. maj. 23,063
(Sept. 1956, by-election, Lab. maj.
21,287) (1955 Lab. maj. 22,276)
- Chesterfield (English Borough)**
E. 65,270
142* Sir G. Benson, Lab. 30,534
J. A. Lemkin, C. &
Nat. L. 17,084
G. R. Smedley-
Stevenson, L. 6,360
Lab. maj. 13,450
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,854)
- Chichester (West Sussex)**
E. 63,958
143* W. H. Lovesy, C. 30,755
J. S. Spooner, Lab. 9,546
J. Newman, L. 6,913
C. maj. 21,209
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj.
13,654) (1955 C. maj. 18,122)
- Chigwell (Essex)**
E. 50,213
144* J. A. Biggs-Davison, C. 23,422
A. S. Harman, Lab. 17,860
C. maj. 5,562
(1955 C. maj. 1,875)
- Chippenham (Wiltshire)**
E. 51,923
145* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M.
Eccles, K.C.V.O., C. 21,696
R. W. Portus, Lab. 12,911
J. C. Hall, L. 7,059
C. maj. 8,785
(1955 C. maj. 6,695)
- Chislehurst (Kent)**
E. 59,646
146* Rt. Hon. Patricia
Hornby-Smith, C. 25,748
Mrs. M. Reid, Lab. 19,069
D. C. Blackburn, L. 6,366
C. maj. 6,679
(1955 C. maj. 3,870)
- Chorley (Lancashire)**
E. 59,086
147* C. Kenyon, Lab. 25,641
F. H. Taylor, C. 24,965
Lab. maj. 676
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,338)
- Cirencester and Tewkesbury
(Gloucestershire)**
E. 58,099
148 Hon. N. Ridley, C. 28,169
J. M. Bowyer, Lab. 16,314
C. maj. 11,855
(1955 The Speaker's maj.
12,978)
- Cities of London and Westminster**
E. 68,896
149† Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H.
Hylton-Foster, Q.C., C.
(now The Speaker) .. 27,489
W. Howie, Lab. 10,301
D. Monsey, L. 4,409
C. maj. 17,188
(1955 C. maj. 18,044)
- Clackmannan and East Stirling—
See Stirling and Clackmannan**
CLAPHAM—See Wandsworth
- Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)**
E. 72,281
150 G. W. Proudfoot, C. 30,445
* A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. 28,790
C. maj. 1,655
(1955 Lab. maj. 181)

Clitheroe (Lancashire)

E. 44,350

- 151 F. F. Pearson, C. 22,314
 W. Rutter, Lab. 16,103
 C. maj. 6,211
 (1955 C. maj. 4,944)
 Coatbridge and Airdrie
 (Scottish Burgh)

E. 53,223

- 152 J. Dempsey, Lab. 22,747
 Mrs. C. S. Morton, C. 21,953
 Lab. maj. 794
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,664)
 Colchester (Essex)

E. 57,776

- 153* Rt. Hon. C. J. M.
 Alport, T.D., C. 24,592
 Mrs. J. I. Edmondson,
 Lab. 17,096
 P. M. Linford, L. 5,942
 C. maj. 7,496
 (By-election, March 16, 1961)
 P. A. F. Buck, C. 17,891
 J. W. Fear, Lab. 12,547
 Capt. H. Fry, L. 7,487
 C. maj. 5,344
 (1955 C. maj. 4,898)

Colne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)

E. 51,777

- 154* Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall,
 Lab. 19,284
 C. J. Barr, C. 13,030
 R. S. Wainwright, L. 11,254
 Lab. maj. 6,254
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,596)
 Consett (Durham)

E. 59,206

- 155* W. Stones, Lab. 32,307
 D. A. Orde, C. 16,037
 Lab. maj. 16,270
 (1955 Lab. maj. 15,755)
 Conway (Caernarvonshire)

E. 45,660

- 156* P. J. M. Thomas, C. 17,795
 S. Jones, Lab. 13,260
 J. H. Bellis, L. 3,845
 I. B. Rees, Welsh
 Nat. 2,852
 C. maj. 4,535
 (1955 C. maj. 4,824)

Cornwall (5)

NORTH E. 42,764

- 157 J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins,
 C. 16,701
 E. T. Malindine, L. 15,712
 W. C. Ferman, Lab. 3,389
 C. maj. 989
 (1955 C. maj. 1,604)

See also Bodmin, Falmouth and
 Camborne, St. Ives and Truro
 Coventry (3)

EAST E. 70,689

- 158* R. H. S. Crossman,
 O.B.E., Lab. 32,744
 W. J. Biffen, C. 24,982
 Lab. maj. 7,762
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,104)

NORTH E. 53,598

- 159* M. Edelman, Lab. 23,035
 F. C. Maynard, C. 21,794
 Lab. maj. 1,241
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,173)

SOUTH E. 67,394

- 160 P. N. Hocking, C. 28,584
 *Miss E. F. Burton, Lab. 26,754
 C. maj. 1,830
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,688)

CRAIGTON—See Glasgow

Crewe (Cheshire)

E. 50,971

- 161* S. S. Allen, Q.C., Lab. 22,811
 G. L. Beaman, C. 19,030
 Lab. maj. 3,781
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,356)

Crosby (English Borough)

E. 57,495

- 162* R. G. Page, M.B.E., C. 29,801
 D. E. Brown, Lab. 14,745
 C. maj. 15,056
 (1955 C. maj. 15,436)

Croydon (3)

NORTH EAST E. 57,174

- 163* Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-
 Hallett, C.B., D.S.O.,
 C. 24,345
 W. J. Wolfgang, Lab. 15,440
 Dr. A. E. Bender, L. 6,109
 C. maj. 8,905
 (1955 C. maj. 8,481)

NORTH WEST E. 58,177

- 164* F. W. Harris, C. 25,111
 D. W. Chalkley, Lab. 14,658
 Miss I. E. Thurston, L. 6,061
 C. maj. 10,453
 (1955 C. maj. 10,537)

SOUTH E. 63,636

- 165* R. H. M. Thompson,
 C. 29,284
 F. A. Messer, Lab. 21,069
 C. maj. 8,215
 (1955 C. maj. 6,700)

Cumberland (3). See Penrith and
 the Border, Whitehaven and
 Workington

Dagenham (English Borough)

E. 73,968

- 166* J. Parker, Lab. 37,009
 A. F. Waley, C. 16,626
 Lab. maj. 20,383
 (1955 Lab. maj. 25,093)

Darlington (English Borough)

E. 59,342

- 167 A. T. Bourne-Aroch, C. 24,318
 R. H. Lewis, Lab. 19,901
 J. P. McQuade, L. 5,863
 C. maj. 4,417
 (1955 C. maj. 2,581)

Dartford (Kent)

E. 66,599

- 168* S. Irving, Lab. 25,323
 P. E. Walker, C. 24,047
 B. C. Davis, L. 5,881
 Lab. maj. 1,276
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,198)

Darwen (Lancashire)

E. 55,461

- 169* C. Fletcher-Cooke,
 Q.C., C. 27,483
 T. Park, Lab. 19,141
 C. maj. 8,342
 (1955 C. maj. 7,916)

Dearne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)

E. 59,444

- 170 E. Wainwright, B.E.M.,
 Lab. 39,088
 D. S. W. Blacker, C. 11,205
 Lab. maj. 27,883
 (1955 Lab. maj. 26,316)

Denbighshire (2)

DENBIGH E. 53,000

- 171 W. G. O. Morgan, C. 17,893
 Dr. G. T. Hughes, L. 13,268
 S. Williams, Lab. 8,620
 Dr. D. A. Jones, Welsh
 Nat. 3,077
 C. maj. 4,625
 (1955 Nat. L. maj. 4,641)

See also Wrexham

Deptford (London Borough)

E. 49,412

- 172* Sir L. A. Plummer,
 Lab. 21,226
 J. D. Brimacombe, C. 13,038
 Lab. maj. 8,188
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,453)

Derby (2)

NORTH E. 55,976

- 173* Group-Capt. C. A. B.
 Wilcock, O.B.E.,
 A.F.C., Lab. 22,673
 R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop,
 C. 20,266
 Lab. maj. 2,407
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,006)

SOUTH E. 54,131

- 174* Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-
 Baker, Lab. 20,776
 T. M. Wray, C. 17,345
 A. L. Smart, L. 4,746
 Lab. maj. 3,431
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,509)

Derbyshire (7)

NORTH EAST E. 73,678

- 175 T. Swain, Lab. 37,444
 R. A. Ward, C. 22,112
 Lab. maj. 15,332
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,344)

SOUTH EAST E. 65,457

- 176 F. L. J. Jackson, C. 25,374
 *A. J. Champion, Lab. 25,362
 T. Lynch, L. 4,980
 C. maj. 12
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,581)

WEST E. 43,881

- 177* E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E.,
 C. 22,034
 A. E. Kitts, Lab. 13,925
 C. maj. 8,109
 (1955 C. maj. 6,756)

See also Belper, Bolsover, High
 Peak and Ilkeston
 Devizes (Wiltshire)

E. 50,779

- 178* H. P. Pott, C. 20,682
 W. E. Cave, Lab. 16,844
 J. Norton, Ind. 2,707
 C. maj. 3,838
 (1955 C. maj. 2,075)

DEVONPORT—See Plymouth

Devonshire (6)

NORTH E. 43,486

- 179 J. F. Thorpe, L. 15,831
 *Hon. J. L. Lindsay, C. 15,469
 G. W. Pitt, Lab. 5,567
 L. maj. 362
 (1955 C. maj. 5,226)

See also Honiton, Tavistock,
 Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes

Dewsbury (English Borough)

E. 54,894

- 180 D. Ginsburg, Lab. 20,870
 J. M. Fox, C. 17,201
 J. M. McLusky, L. 7,321
 Lab. maj. 3,669
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,417)

- Doncaster (English Borough)
E. 58,505
181**A. P. L. Barber, T.D., C.* 26,521
W. E. Garrett, Lab. 22,935
C. maj. 3,586
(1955 C. maj. 1,660)
- Don Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 68,876
182 *R. Kelley, Lab.* 40,935
G. H. Dodsworth, C. 16,787
Lab. maj. 24,148
(1955 Lab. maj. 24,732)
Dorking (Surrey)
E. 51,092
183**Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Touche, C.* 24,564
S. R. Mills, Lab. 9,605
W. S. Watson, L. 6,582
C. maj. 14,959
(1955 C. maj. 12,509)
- Dorset (3)
NORTH E. 46,844
184**Col. Sir R. H. Glynn, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., C.* 20,255
J. A. Emlyn-Jones, L. 11,604
H. J. Duffield, Lab. 6,548
C. maj. 8,651
(June 1957, by-election, C. maj. 3,102) (1955 C. maj. 7,159)
- SOUTH E. 56,196
185**Viscount Hinchinbrooke, C.* 22,050
C. F. Ascher, Lab. 15,357
L. I. Norbury-Williams, L. 6,887
C. maj. 6,693
(1955 C. maj. 5,417)
- WEST E. 44,109
186**K. S. D. W. Digby, T.D., C.* 19,747
L. W. King, Lab. 11,536
J. H. Goodden, L. 4,850
C. maj. 8,211
(1955 C. maj. 6,763)
- Dover (Kent)
E. 63,512
187**J. S. W. Arbutnot, M.B.E., T.D., C.* 27,939
H. W. Icc, Lab. 24,698
C. maj. 3,241
(1955 C. maj. 3,018)
- Down (2)
NORTH E. 89,686
188**G. B. H. Currie, M.B.E., U.U.* 51,773
J. Campbell, S.F. 1,035
U.U. maj. 50,734
(1955 U.U. maj. 48,678)
- SOUTH E. 77,628
189**Capt. L. P. S. Orr, U.U.* 36,875
K. O'Rourke, S.F. 6,928
U.U. maj. 29,947
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,297)
- Dudley (English Borough)
E. 72,829
190**G. E. C. Wigg, Lab.* 31,826
F. E. Spiller, C. 26,101
Lab. maj. 5,725
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,051)
- DULWICH—See Camberwell
- Dumfries
E. 57,212
191**N. M. S. Macpherson, Nat. L. & C.* 25,867
G. C. Moodie, Lab. 18,437
Nat. L. & C. maj. 7,430
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,078)
- Dunbartonshire (2)
EAST E. 64,961
192**C. R. Bence, Lab.* 27,942
D. C. Anderson, V.R.D., Q.C., C. 24,593
A. E. Henderson, Comm. 2,200
Lab. maj. 3,349
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,130)
- WEST E. 50,277
193**T. Steele, Lab.* 22,105
N. M. Glen, C. 19,964
Lab. maj. 2,141
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,952)
- Dundee (2)
EAST E. 58,537
194**G. M. Thomson, Lab.* 26,263
R. A. McCrindle, C. & Nat. L. 22,082
Lab. maj. 4,181
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,040)
- WEST E. 62,804
195**Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. Strachey, Lab.* 25,857
Dr. R. R. Taylor, C. 25,143
D. P. Bowman, Comm. 1,087
Lab. maj. 714
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,874)
- Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)
E. 47,737
196 *Dr. A. E. Thompson, Lab.* 23,478
W. A. Elliott, Nat. L. & C. 14,744
Lab. maj. 8,734
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,976)
- Durham (9)
E. 62,192
197**C. F. Grey, Lab.* 33,795
C. P. MacCarthy, C. 17,106
Lab. maj. 16,689
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,772)
- NORTH WEST E. 50,629
198**J. W. Ainsley, Lab.* 28,064
Mrs. O. Sinclair, C. 13,172
Lab. maj. 14,892
(1955 Lab. maj. 14,006)
- See also Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Easington, Houghton-le-Spring and Sedgefield
- Ealing (2)
NORTH E. 59,768
199**J. W. Barter, C.* 27,312
W. S. Hilton, Lab. 23,036
C. maj. 4,276
(1955 C. maj. 246)
- SOUTH E. 53,296
200**B. C. C. Batsford, C.* 24,761
H. G. Garside, Lab. 12,039
Sir J. J. A. Mostyn, Bt., L. 4,842
C. maj. 12,722
(June, 1958, by-election, C. maj., 6,159)
(1955 C. maj. 12,530)
- Easington (Durham)
E. 56,690
201**Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, Lab.* 36,552
G. W. Rossiter, C. 9,259
Lab. maj. 27,293
(1955 Lab. maj. 25,257)
- Eastbourne (East Sussex)
E. 62,971
202**Sir C. S. Taylor, C.* 27,874
A. A. Dumont, Lab. 11,837
Lt.-Col. R. L. Gardner-Thorpe, L. 8,955
C. maj. 16,037
(1955 C. maj. 14,218)
- East Grinstead (East Sussex)
E. 65,437
203**Mrs. E. V. E. Emmet, C.* 31,759
R. W. G. Humphreys, Lab. 10,104
P. A. T. Furnell, L. 9,100
C. maj. 21,655
(1955 C. maj. 16,700)
- East Ham (2)
NORTH E. 38,014
204**R. E. Prentice, Lab.* 16,001
J. H. S. Bangay, C. 12,175
Lab. maj. 3,826
(May, 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 5,979)
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,545)
- SOUTH E. 39,764
205**A. E. Oram, Lab.* 18,230
R. J. Watts, C. 11,422
Lab. maj. 6,808
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,699)
- Eastleigh (Hampshire)
E. 55,215
206**D. E. C. Price, C.* 24,949
C. J. S. Rowland, Lab. 21,693
C. maj. 3,256
(1955 C. maj. 545)
- Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)
E. 39,299
207**Rt. Hon. A. Bevan, Lab.* 27,326
A. G. Davies, C. 6,404
Lab. maj. 20,922
(By-election, Nov. 17, 1960)
M. M. Foot, Lab. (now Ind. Lab.) 20,528
Sir B. M. Rhys-Williams, Bt., C. 3,799
Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-Phillips, L. 3,449
E. Roberts, Welsh Nat. 2,091
Lab. maj. 16,729
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,236)
- Eccles (English Borough)
E. 59,315
208**W. T. Proctor, Lab.* 25,566
B. R. O. Bell, C. 23,580
Lab. maj. 1,986
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,326)
- EDGECASTON—See Birmingham
- EDGE HILL—See Liverpool
- Edinburgh (7)
CENTRAL E. 42,781
209**T. Oswald, Lab.* 15,849
N. R. Wylie, C. 15,232
Lab. maj. 617
(1955 Lab. maj. 939)
- EAST E. 54,756
210**E. G. Willis, Lab.* 22,244
Earl of Dalkeith, C. 21,932
Lab. maj. 312
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,042)

- LEITH** E. 39,750
 211**J. H. Hoy, Lab.*..... 15,092
G. Stewart, Nat. L. & C...... 12,018
Sir A. H. A. Murray, O.B.E., L...... 4,475
Lab. maj...... 3,074
 (1955 *Lat. maj.* 5,644)
- NORTH** E. 42,270
 212**Rt. Hon. W. R. Millington, Q.C., C.*..... 19,991
G. G. Stott, Q.C., Lab...... 11,235
C. maj...... 8,756
 (By-election, May 19, 1960.)
Earl of Dalkeith, C...... 12,109
R. King Murray, Lab...... 6,775
R. McPake, L...... 3,458
C. maj...... 5,334
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,761)
- PENTLANDS** E. 53,178
 213**Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, C.*..... 25,742
J. P. Mackintosh, Lab...... 16,950
C. maj...... 8,792
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,485)
- SOUTH** E. 48,767
 214**A. M. C. Hutchison, C.*..... 22,799
A. D. Reid, Lab...... 11,285
Hon. W. Douglas-Home, L...... 5,505
C. maj...... 11,514
 (May, 1957, by-election, *C. maj.* 4,640)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,887)
- WEST** E. 57,293
 215 *J. A. Stodart, C.*..... 25,976
J. K. Stocks, Lab...... 14,044
D. F. Leach, L...... 5,962
C. maj...... 11,932
 (1955 *C. maj.* 13,216)
- Edmonton** (English Borough)
 E. 67,837
 216**A. H. Albu, Lab.*..... 25,958
W. H. Bishop, C...... 25,497
Lab. maj...... 461
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,038)
- Enfield** (2)
EAST E. 47,183
 217 *J. Mackie, Lab.*..... 20,101
F. J. V. Brown, C...... 16,477
Lab. maj...... 3,624
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,701)
- WEST** E. 44,983
 218**Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod, C.*..... 24,861
G. Hickman, Lab...... 11,058
C. maj...... 13,803
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,518)
- Epping** (Essex)
 E. 83,647
 219**G. B. Finlay, C.*..... 31,507
D. F. W. Ford, Lab...... 27,114
L. T. J. Arlott, L...... 11,913
C. maj...... 4,393
 (1955 *C. maj.* 3,523)
- Epsom** (Surrey)
 E. 69,592
 220**P. A. G. Rawlinson, O.C., C.*..... 35,484
D. E. Heather, Lab...... 11,039
R. W. M. Walsh, L...... 9,910
C. maj...... 24,445
 (1955 *C. maj.* 22,073)
- Erith and Crayford** (English Borough)
 E. 53,057
 221**N. N. Dods, Lab.*..... 24,523
J. J. Davis, C...... 18,763
Lab. maj...... 5,760
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,618)
- Esher** (Surrey)
 E. 72,183
 222**Sir W. Robson-Brown, C.*..... 37,155
P. E. Vanson, Lab...... 12,934
G. E. Owen, L...... 8,730
C. maj...... 24,221
 (1955 *C. maj.* 20,642)
- Essex** (10)
SOUTH EAST E. 60,316
 223**B. R. Braine, C.*..... 28,124
R. M. Fryer, Lab...... 17,991
C. maj...... 10,133
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,690)
- See also Billericay, Chelmsford, Chigwell, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden and Thurrock
- Eton and Slough** (English Borough)
 E. 52,114
 224**A. F. Brockway, Lab.*..... 20,851
A. J. Page, C...... 20,763
Lab. maj...... 88
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,443)
- EXCHANGE**—See Liverpool and Manchester
- Exeter** (English Borough)
 E. 54,084
 225**R. D. Williams, C.*..... 21,579
A. J. Rogers, Lab...... 15,918
G. C. Taylor, L...... 6,852
C. maj...... 5,661
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,388)
- Eye** (Suffolk)
 E. 56,395
 226**Col. Sir J. H. Harrison, Bt., T.D., C.*..... 22,333
E. L. Granville, Lab...... 19,849
Mrs. S. Robson, L...... 5,215
C. maj...... 2,484
 (1955 *C. maj.* 889)
- Falmouth and Camborne** (Cornwall)
 E. 53,763
 227**F. H. Hayman, Lab.*..... 20,083
Miss A. M. Tennant, C...... 15,886
N. A. S. Gibson, L...... 7,890
Lab. maj...... 4,197
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,047)
- Farnham** (Surrey)
 E. 50,449
 228**Sir G. Nicholson, Bt., C.*..... 23,538
Dr. J. G. Turner, Lab...... 9,800
D. W. Saunders, L...... 6,538
C. maj...... 13,738
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,906)
- Farnworth** (Lancashire)
 E. 56,094
 229**E. Thornton, M.B.E., Lab.*..... 27,393
A. S. Royse, C...... 19,356
Lab. maj...... 8,037
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,598)
- Faversham** (Kent)
 E. 57,760
 230**P. L. Wells, Lab.*..... 24,327
Mrs. E. M. S. Olsen, C...... 24,074
Lab. maj...... 253
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 59)
- Feltham** (English Borough)
 E. 53,417
 231**A. E. Hunter, Lab.*..... 20,320
J. B. W. Turner, C...... 18,070
L. A. de Pinna, L...... 4,533
Lab. maj...... 2,250
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,350)
- Fermanagh and South Tyrone**
 E. 64,022
 232**Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, T.D., U.U.*..... 32,080
J. H. Martin, S.F...... 7,348
U.U. maj...... 24,732
 (Sept. 1955, U.U. declared elected)
 (1955 *S.F. maj.* 261)
- Fife** (2)
EAST E. 50,537
 233**Sir J. Henderson-Stewart, Bt., L. & C.*..... 26,585
J. Nicol, Lab...... 11,421
L. & C. maj...... 15,164
 (1955 *L. & C. maj.* 15,232)
- WEST** E. 55,992
 234**W. W. Hamilton, Lab.*..... 25,554
A. L. Buchanan-Smith, C...... 11,257
L. Daly, Ind...... 4,886
W. Lauchlan, Comm...... 3,828
Lab. maj...... 14,297
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 16,211)
- Finchley** (English Borough)
 E. 69,123
 235 *Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, C.*..... 29,697
E. P. Deakins, Lab...... 13,437
H. I. Spence, L...... 12,701
C. maj...... 16,260
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,825)
- Flintshire** (2)
EAST E. 52,635
 236**Mrs. E. L. White, Lab.*..... 22,776
F. Hardman, C...... 22,701
Lab. maj...... 75
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,274)
- WEST** E. 47,490
 237**Rt. Hon. E. N. C. Birch, O.B.E., C.*..... 20,446
R. G. Waterhouse, Lab...... 12,925
L. E. Roberts, L...... 4,319
E. N. C. Williams, Welsh Nat...... 1,594
C. maj...... 7,521
 (1955 *C. maj.* 8,352)
- Folkestone and Hythe** (Kent)
 E. 50,825
 238 *A. P. Costain, C.*..... 21,726
W. E. Simpkins, Lab...... 9,346
R. D. Emerson, L...... 7,351
C. maj...... 12,380
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,002)
- Fulham** (London Borough)
 E. 52,088
 239**R. M. Stewart, Lab.*..... 21,525
Mrs. M. L. de la Motte, C...... 18,581
Lab. maj...... 2,944
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,394)

Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)
H. 50,052
 240**M. R. Kimball, C.* 20,056
H. D. L. G. Walston, Lab. 13,247
Dr. R. I. Douglas, L. 7,147
C. maj. 6,809
 (Feb. 1956, by-election, *C. maj.* 1,006)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,469)
 Galloway
E. 36,296
 241**H. J. Brewis, C.* 15,454
S. B. Mackay, L. 6,412
J. Pickett, Lab. 5,590
C. maj. 9,042
 (April, 1959, by-election, *C. maj.* 6,483)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 8,014)
 GARSTON—See Liverpool
 Gateshead (2)
E. 52,662
 242**A. S. Moody, Lab.* 25,319
G. Glover, C. 17,654
Lab. maj. 7,605
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,947)
 WEST *E.* 42,643
 243**H. E. Randall, Lab.* 21,277
D. A. Wright, C. 11,509
Lab. maj. 9,768
 (Dec. 1955, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 6,535)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,331)
 Gillingham (English Borough)
E. 48,390
 244**F. A. Burden, C.* 23,142
G. B. Kaufman, Lab. 15,863
C. maj. 7,279
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,745)
 Glamorganshire (7). See Aberavon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower, Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd
 Glasgow (15)
 BRIDGETON *E.* 48,473
 245**J. Carmichael, Lab.* 21,048
R. J. Docherty, C. 12,139
Lab. maj. 8,909
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,101)
 (By-election pending).
 CATHCART *E.* 64,703
 246**J. Henderson, C.* 30,743
J. Jarvie, Lab. 21,169
C. maj. 9,574
 (1955 *C. maj.* 15,751)
 CENTRAL *E.* 36,540
 247**J. McInnes, M.B.E., Lab.* 15,918
I. D. Barber-Fleming, C. 8,712
Lab. maj. 7,206
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,367)
 CRAIGTON *E.* 46,768
 248 *B. Millan, Lab.* 19,649
 **J. N. Browne, C.* 19,047
Lab. maj. 602
 (1955 *C. maj.* 210)
 GORBALS *H.* 48,004
 249**Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab.* 20,732
W. C. Hunter, C. 10,072
P. Kerrigan, Comm. 1,939
Lab. maj. 10,651
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,728)
 GOVAN *E.* 51,084
 250**J. Rankin, Lab.* 23,139
A. G. Hutton, C. 13,319
G. McLennan, Comm. 1,869
Lab. maj. 9,820
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,602)

HILLHEAD *E.* 38,154
 251**Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, C.* 20,004
T. B. Duncan, Lab. 9,317
C. maj. 10,777
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,458)
 KILVINGROVE *E.* 34,319
 252 *F. J. P. Lilley, C.* 12,355
 **Mrs. M. A. McAllister, Lab.* 11,254
W. C. Park, L.L.P. 740
C. maj. 1,101
 (March, 1958, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 1,360)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,888)
 MARYHILL *E.* 46,422
 253**W. Hannan, Lab.* 21,893
N. J. Adamson, C. 12,311
Lab. maj. 9,582
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,638)
 POLLOK *E.* 52,472
 254**J. C. George, M.B.E., C.* 24,338
J. M. Smith, Lab. 17,072
C. maj. 7,266
 (1955 *C. maj.* 8,845)
 PROVAN *E.* 49,284
 255**W. Reid, Lab.* 21,608
R. D. Kernohan, C. 17,241
Lab. maj. 4,367
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 160)
 SCOTSTOWN *E.* 56,278
 256 *W. W. Small, Lab.* 24,690
J. Bias, C. 21,320
Lab. maj. 3,170
 (1955 *C. maj.* 428)
 SHETTLSTON *E.* 49,987
 257 *Sir M. Galpern, Lab.* 22,916
D. E. Donaldson, C. 14,743
Lab. maj. 8,173
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,819)
 SPRINGBURN *E.* 38,147
 258**J. C. Forman, Lab.* 16,297
E. M. Taylor, C. 10,167
F. Hart, Comm. 1,235
Lab. maj. 6,130
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,773)
 WOODSIDE *E.* 44,746
 259**Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., C.* 16,867
J. McGinley, Lab. 14,483
G. V. McLaughlin, L. 2,583
C. maj. 2,084
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,303)
 Gloucester (English Borough)
E. 52,836
 260**J. Diamond, Lab.* 19,450
H. D. K. Scott, C. 16,679
Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-Phillips, L. 7,336
Lab. maj. 2,771
 (Sept. 1957, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 8,374)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 748)
 Gloucestershire (4)
 SOUTH *E.* 57,026
 261**Capt. F. V. Corfield, C.* 26,168
J. Holland, Lab. 25,567
C. maj. 4,601
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,726)
 WEST *E.* 54,202
 262 *C. W. Loughlin, Lab.* 21,634
Miss O. K. L. Lloyd-Baker, C.B.E., C. 16,223
E. J. Radley, L. 5,921
Lab. maj. 5,411
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,020)

See also Cirencester and Tewkesbury and Stroud
 Goole (Yorks W. R.)
E. 53,191
 263**G. Jeger, Lab.* 26,352
D. Sisson, C. and L. 16,581
Lab. maj. 9,771
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,964)
 GORBALS—See Glasgow
 GORTON—See Manchester
 Gosport and Fareham (Hampshire Borough) *E.* 73,284
 264**R. F. B. Bennett, V.M.D., C.* 35,808
A. S. Pratley, Lab. 19,654
C. maj. 16,154
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,486)
 GOVAN—See Glasgow
 Gower (Glamorgan)
E. 49,480
 265 *J. Davies, Lab.* 27,441
M. R. D. Heseltine, Nat. L. & C. 9,837
Dr. J. G. Griffiths, Welsh Nat. 3,744
Lab. maj. 17,604
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 18,169)
 Grantham (Lincolnshire)
E. 59,026
 266**J. B. Godber, C.* 27,482
T. C. Skellington-Lodge, Lab. 20,867
C. maj. 6,615
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,375)
 Gravesend (Kent)
E. 63,299
 267**P. M. Kirk, C.* 27,124
C. J. V. Mishcon, Lab. 24,062
C. maj. 2,162
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,909)
 Greenock (Scottish Burgh)
E. 28,366
 268**Dr. J. D. Mahon, Lab.* 19,320
W. T. C. Kiddell, L. 20,238
L. M. Turpie, C. 8,616
Lab. maj. 9,082
 (Dec. 1955, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 2,694)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,033)
 Greenwich (London Borough)
E. 60,561
 269 *R. W. Marsh, Lab.* 25,204
J. R. Holmes, C. 19,679
Lab. maj. 5,525
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,939)
 Grimsby (English Borough)
E. 64,350
 270 *C. A. R. Crossland, Lab.* 24,720
W. Pearson, C. 24,628
Lab. maj. 101
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,522)
 Guildford (Surrey)
E. 58,963
 271**Sir G. R. H. Nugent, Bt., C.* 27,198
G. R. Beilerby, Lab. 13,756
Maj. A. R. Braybrooke, L. 6,318
C. maj. 13,442
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,328)
 Hackney, Central (London Borough)
E. 62,561
 272**H. W. Butler, Lab.* 25,407
J. C. T. Waring, C. 15,905
Lab. maj. 9,502
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 11,800)

- Halifax (English Borough)
E. 67,149
273* M. V. Macmillan, C. 29,212
P. Shore, Lab. 26,697
C. maj. 2,515
(1955 C. maj. 1,535)
- HALL GREEN—See Birmingham
- HALLAM—See Sheffield
- Haltemprice (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 53,906
274* P. H. B. Wall, M.C.,
V.R.D., C. 26,102
D. N. Bancroft, Lab. 9,750
W. I. Cooper, L. 7,562
C. maj. 16,352
(1955 C. maj. 14,342)
- Hamilton (Lanarkshire)
E. 51,995
275* T. Fraser, Lab. 27,423
J. A. Davidson, C. 11,510
D. R. Rollo, Scot. Nat. 2,586
Lab. maj. 15,913
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,526)
- Hammersmith, North
(London Borough) E. 51,680
276* R. Tomney, Lab. 21,409
W. D. A. Bagnell, C. 14,662
Lab. maj. 6,747
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,863)
- Hampshire (6). See Aldershot,
Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New
Forest, Petersfield and Win-
chester
- Hampstead (London Borough)
E. 69,438
277* Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, C. 25,506
Dr. D. T. Pitt, Lab. 13,500
H. C. Seigal, L. 8,759
C. maj. 12,006
(1955 C. maj. 12,186)
- HANDSWORTH—See Birmingham
- Harborough (Leicestershire)
E. 67,790
278 J. A. Farr, C. 29,281
J. R. Mably, Lab. 16,767
E. G. Rushworth, L. 11,333
C. maj. 12,514
(1955 C. maj. 10,184)
- Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 53,248
279* J. E. Ramsden, C. 29,466
F. B. Singleton, Lab. 10,196
C. maj. 19,270
(1955 C. maj. 16,541)
- Harrow (3)
E. 47,615
280* F. P. Bishop, M.B.E., C. 23,813
F. W. Powe, Lab. 14,049
C. maj. 9,764
(1955 C. maj. 8,041)
- EAST E. 49,273
281* Cmdr. A. T. Courtney,
O.B.E., C. 23,554
M. Rees, Lab. 17,607
C. maj. 5,947
(March 1959, by-election.
C. maj. 2,220)
(1955 C. maj. 3,622)
- WEST E. 54,295
282* Sir A. N. Braithwaite,
D.S.O., M.C., C. 30,512
P. J. Jenkins, Lab. 12,512
C. maj. 18,000
(By-election, March
17, 1960.)
A. J. Page, C. 18,526
J. Wallbridge, L. 7,100
P. I. Jenkins, Lab. 6,030
J. E. Dayton, Ind. 1,560
C. maj. 11,426
(1955 C. maj. 17,297)
- The Hartlepoons
(English Borough)
E. 60,888
283 Cdr. J. S. Kerans, C. 25,463
*D. T. Jones, Lab. 25,281
C. maj. 182
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,585)
- Harwich (Essex)
E. 58,194
284* J. E. Ridsdale, C. &
Nat. L. 23,653
W. O. J. Robinson,
Lab. 11,588
T. E. Dale, L. 5,597
L. F. Rose, Ind. 3,744
C. & Nat. L. maj. 12,065
(1955 C. & L. maj. 9,464)
- Hastings (English Borough)
E. 48,569
285* Sir N. Cooper-Key, C. 22,458
J. P. Bryant, Lab. 13,576
C. maj. 8,882
(1955 C. maj. 8,536)
- Hayes and Harlington
(English Borough)
E. 46,244
286* A. M. Skeffington, Lab. 18,301
J. A. Grant, C. 14,149
S. Gay, L. 4,235
F. Foster, Comm. 527
Lab. maj. 4,152
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,148)
- HEBLEY—See Sheffield
- Hemel Hempstead
(Hertfordshire)
E. 70,962
287 J. H. Allason, C. 30,189
B. F. C. Floud, Lab. 21,954
Miss M. Neilson, L. 8,358
C. maj. 8,235
(1955 C. maj. 6,136)
- Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 65,705
288 A. Beaney, Lab. 45,153
W. H. Leay, C. 9,788
Lab. maj. 35,365
(1955 Lab. maj. 34,042)
- Hendon (2)
E. 52,729
289* C. I. Orr-Ewing, O.B.E.,
C. 21,898
C. H. Genese, Lab. 16,566
Lady Hills, L. 4,598
C. maj. 5,332
(1955 C. maj. 4,060)
- SOUTH E. 53,545
290* Sir H. Lucas-Tooth,
Bt., C. 22,971
P. K. Archer, Lab. 11,016
P. H. Billenness, L. 7,134
C. maj. 11,955
(1955 C. maj. 10,436)
- Henley (Oxon.) E. 58,319
291* J. A. Hay, C. 24,417
A. Ledger, Lab. 15,014
C. Truman, L. 6,261
C. maj. 9,403
(1955 C. maj. 7,081)
- Herefordshire (2)
HEREFORD E. 45,340
292* J. D. Gibson-Watt,
M.C., C. 17,763
R. Day, L. 10,185
J. W. Wardle, Lab. 8,097
C. maj. 7,578
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj.
2,150)
(1955 C. maj. 9,400)
- See also Leominster
- Hertfordshire (7)
EAST E. 66,913
293* Rt. Hon. Sir D. C.
Walker-Smith, Bt.,
T.D., O.C., C. 28,201
S. J. Bidwell, Lab. 18,020
K. J. W. Spargo, L. 8,656
C. maj. 10,181
(1955 C. maj. 6,518)
- HERTFORD E. 64,106
294* Lord Bahnel, C. 31,418
G. D. Southgate, Lab. 22,597
C. maj. 8,821
(1955 C. maj. 5,984)
- SOUTH WEST E. 69,291
295* G. J. M. Longden, M.B.E.
C. 29,724
* A. J. Whiteside, Lab. 19,487
D. A. H. Banks, L. 9,278
C. maj. 10,237
(1955 C. maj. 6,969)
- See also Barnet, Hemel Hemp-
stead and St. Albans
- Heston and Isleworth
(English Borough)
E. 55,121
296* R. R. Harris, C. 24,486
T. Ponsonby, Lab. 15,636
W. P. Letch, L. 4,867
C. maj. 8,550
(1955 C. maj. 6,512)
- Hexham (Northumberland)
E. 49,906
297* R. M. Speir, C. 25,500
W. H. W. Roberts,
Lab. 14,980
C. maj. 10,520
(1955 C. maj. 10,264)
- Heywood and Royton
(Lancashire)
E. 57,868
298* J. A. Leavey, C. 19,742
H. Nevin, Lab. 17,588
G. E. MacPherson, L. 11,713
C. maj. 2,154
(1955 C. maj. 3,210)
- High Peak (Derbyshire)
E. 49,196
299* Rt. Hon. A. H. E.
Molson, C. 18,738
B. Conlan, Lab. 13,827
Hon. S. R. Cawley, L. 8,138
C. maj. 4,911
(By-election, March 16, 1961)
- A. D. Walder, C. 13,069
W. M. Halsall, Lab. 11,201
D. Wrigley, L. 10,674
C. maj. 1,868
(1955 C. maj. 5,442)

HILLHEAD—See Glasgow

HILLSBOROUGH—See Sheffield

Hitchin (Hertfordshire)

E. 75,493

300**M. F. M. Maddan, C.* 30,193*P. J. H. Benenson, Lab.* 25,818*R. Glenton, L.* 8,481*C. maj.* 4,375(1955 *C. maj.* 965)

Holborn and St. Pancras,

South (London Borough)

E. 48,504

301 *G. Johnson Smith, C.* 17,065**Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab.* 16,409*C. maj.* 656(1955 *Lab. maj.* 931)

Holland with Boston

(Lincolnshire)

E. 70,588

302**Sir H. W. Butcher, Bt.,**Nat. L. & C.* 29,013*J. D. T. Williamson,**Lab.* 17,839*C. Valentine, L.* 7,334*Nat. L. & C. maj.* 11,174(1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 9,083)

Honiton (Devonshire)

E. 57,172

303**R. Mathew, T.D., C.* 25,959*J. B. Halse, L.* 12,906*F. W. Morgan, Lab.* 6,928*C. maj.* 13,053(1955 *C. maj.* 14,741)

Horncastle (Lincolnshire)

E. 42,262

304**Comdr. Sir J. F. W.**Maitland, C.* 19,799*H. W. Peck, Lab.* 9,928*C. maj.* 9,871(1955 *C. maj.* 10,270)

Hornchurch (English Borough)

E. 87,544

305**G. W. Lagden, C.* 34,852*Miss J. Richardson,**Lab.* 27,530*L. H. Jones, L.* 11,056*C. maj.* 7,322(1955 *C. maj.* 13,372)

Hornsey (English Borough)

E. 71,151

306**Lady Gammans, C.* 30,048*F. E. Mostyn, Lab.* 17,710*S. Solomon, L.* 5,706*G. J. Jones, Comm.* 1,107*C. maj.* 12,338(May 1957, by-election, *C. maj.*

3,131)

(1955 *C. maj.* 12,726)

Horsham (West Sussex)

E. 76,618

307**C. F. H. Gough, M.C.,**T.D., C.* 37,275*A. E. Pegler, Lab.* 24,012*C. maj.* 13,263(1955 *C. maj.* 11,510)

Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)

E. 56,780

308**W. R. Blyton, Lab.* 35,960*A. R. C. Arbutnot,**C.* 11,398*Lab. maj.* 24,562(1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,899)

Hove (English Borough)

E. 67,018

309**A. A. H. Marlowe, Q.C.,**C.* 36,150*T. J. Marsh, Lab.* 12,206*C. maj.* 23,944(1955 *C. maj.* 22,353)

Howden (Yorkshire, E.R.)

E. 47,310

310**P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O.,**M.C., C.* 20,681*J. Rhodes, Lab.* 7,809*R. H. Hargreaves, L.* 7,384*C. maj.* 12,872(1955 *C. maj.* 11,398)

Huddersfield (2)

EAST E. 52,729

311**J. P. W. Mallalieu,**Lab.* 22,474*P. M. Beard, C.* 19,389*Lab. maj.* 3,085(1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,224)

WEST E. 51,284

312**D. W. Wade, L.* 25,273*J. Marsden, Lab.* 15,621*L. maj.* 9,652(1955 *L. maj.* 7,927)

Hull (3)

EAST E. 72,441

313**Comdr. H. Pursey, Lab.* 30,667*Mrs. F. C. M. Heath,**M.B.E., C.* 17,648*J. J. McCallum, L.* 10,043*Lab. maj.* 13,019(1955 *Lab. maj.* 12,706)

NORTH E. 63,918

314 *J. M. Coulson, C.* 23,612*J. H. Foord, Lab.* 22,910*A. Butcher, L.* 5,604*C. maj.* 702(1955 *C. maj.* 590)

WEST E. 64,100

315**M. Hewison, Lab.* 25,446*T. H. F. Farrell, C.* 23,011*Lab. maj.* 2,435(1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,523)

Huntingdonshire

E. 46,794

316**D. L. M. Renton, T.D.,**Q.C., Nat. L. & C.* 20,254*J. W. Fear, Lab.* 11,983*R. E. W. Vanderplank,**L.* 5,389*Nat. L. & C. maj.* 8,271(1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 5,939)

Huyton (Lancashire)

E. 77,371

317**Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson,**O.B.E., Lab.* 33,111*G. B. Woolfenden, C.* 27,184*Lab. maj.* 5,927(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,558)

Ilford (2)

NORTH E. 67,208

318**T. L. Iremonger, C.* 29,609*C. F. H. Green, Lab.* 15,962*D. K. Mills, L.* 7,915*C. maj.* 13,647(1955 *C. maj.* 10,501)

SOUTH E. 60,678

319**A. E. Cooper, M.B.E., C.* 23,876*G. J. Borrie, Lab.* 16,569*R. V. Netherclift, L.* 6,832*C. maj.* 7,307(1955 *C. maj.* 6,478)

Ilkeston (Derbyshire)

E. 69,719

320**G. H. Oliver, Q.C., Lab.* 39,930*G. I. Walters, C.* 18,286*Lab. maj.* 21,644(1955 *Lab. maj.* 21,693)

Ince (Lancashire)

E. 51,273

321**T. J. Brown, Lab.* 30,752*W. Clegg, C.* 11,795*Lab. maj.* 18,957(1955 *Lab. maj.* 18,647)

Inverness-shire and Ross

and Cromarty (3)

INVERNESS E. 49,546

322**N. L. D. McLean, D.S.O.,**C.* 15,728*J. M. Bannerman, L.* 11,553*J. F. Coulter, Lab.* 8,073*C. maj.* 4,075(1955 *C. maj.* 6,661)

ROSS AND CROMARTY E. 25,350

323**J. Macleod, T.D., Nat. L.* 7,813*Mrs. J. B. Saggat, Lab.* 4,815*C. Murchison, L.* 3,918*Nat. L. maj.* 2,998(1955 *Nat. L. maj.* 3,926)

See also Western Isles

Ipswich (English Borough)

E. 77,633

324**D. M. Foot, Q.C., Lab.* 25,858*J. C. Cobbold, C.* 22,623*Miss A. M. P. H.**Sykes, L.* 14,359*Lab. maj.* 3,235(Oct. 1957, by-election, *Lab.**maj.* 7,737)(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,582)

Isle of Ely

E. 61,387

325**Maj. Sir E. A. H.**Legge-Bourke, K.B.E.,**C.* 26,173*J. D. Page, Lab.* 19,705*C. maj.* 6,468(1955 *C. maj.* 6,446)

Isle of Thanet (Kent)

E. 71,952

326**W. R. Rees-Davies, C.* 29,453*H. A. Fountain, Lab.* 17,555*G. E. MacDonald-Jones,**L.* 6,998*C. maj.* 11,898(1955 *C. maj.* 12,289)

Isle of Wight

E. 66,939

327 *H. F. M. Woodnutt, C.* 31,228*E. C. Amey, Lab.* 18,396*C. maj.* 12,832(1955 *C. maj.* 12,637)

Islington (3)

EAST E. 48,613

328**E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab.* 17,766*K. C. Burden, C.* 13,097*Lab. maj.* 4,669(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,702)

NORTH E. 54,120

329**G. W. Reynolds, Lab.* 18,718*R. D. Bartle, C.* 14,820*Lab. maj.* 3,898(May, 1958, by-election, *Lab. maj.*

7,461)

(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,578)

SOUTH WEST E. 56,620

330*	A. Evans, Lab.	22,362
	N. P. Scott, C.	11,974
	Lab. maj.	10,388
	(1955 Lab. maj.	13,268)

ITCHEN—See Southampton

Jarrow (English Borough)
E. 50,958

331*	E. Fernyhough, Lab.	25,638
	T. T. Hubble, C.	15,286
	Lab. maj.	10,352
	(1955 Lab. maj.	10,402)

Keighley (English Borough)
E. 47,981

332	W. M. J. Worsley, C.	20,626
	*C. R. Hobson, Lab.	20,456
	C. maj.	170
	(1955 Lab. maj.	3,403)

KELVINGROVE—See Glasgow
KEMPTOWN—See Brighton

Kensington (2)

NORTH E. 51,492	
333* G. H. R. Rogers, Lab..	14,925
R. W. Bulbrook, C...	14,048
M. Hydeleman, L....	3,118
Sir O. E. Mosley, Bt.,	
Union Movement....	2,821
Lab. maj.....	877
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,943)	

SOUTH E. 58,023

334	W. L. Roots, Q.C., C.	26,606
	G. C. H. Millar, L.	4,666
	I. S. Richard, Lab.	4,525
	C. maj.	21,940
	(1955 C. maj.	25,247)

Kent (13). See Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge
Kettering (Northants)
E. 74,696

335*	G. R. Mitchell, C.B.E., Q.C., Lab.	32,933
	J. H. Lewis, C.	29,448
	Lab. maj.	3,485
	(1955 Lab. maj.	5,903)

Kidderminster (Worcestershire)
E. 58,223

336*	G. D. N. Nabarro, C.	27,699
	Mrs. J. Tomlinson, Lab.	18,356
	C. maj.	9,343
	(1955 C. maj.	8,224)

Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)
E. 49,090

337*	W. Ross, M.B.E., Lab.	25,379
	R. I. McNaught, C.	15,087
	Lab. maj.	10,292
	(1955 Lab. maj.	8,341)

King's Lynn (Norfolk)
E. 52,125

338	D. G. Bullard, C.	21,671
	G. C. Jackson, Lab.	19,906
	C. maj.	1,765
	(1955 C. maj.	1,338)

Kingston upon Thames
(English Borough)
E. 60,403

339*	Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- Carpenter, C.	31,649
	T. Braddock, Lab.	15,408
	C. maj.	16,241
	(1955 C. maj.	14,965)

Kinross and West Perthshire—
See Perthshire and Kinross

Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)

E. 54,232	
H. P. H. Gourlay, Lab..	25,428
J. Law, C.....	14,186
D. Blyth, L.....	4,020
Lab. maj.....	11,242
(1955 Lab. maj.	7,469)

KIRKDALE—See Liverpool
Knutsford (Cheshire)

	E. 52,999	
341*	Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Bromley - Davenport, T.D. C.	27,270

LADYWOOD—See Birmingham
Lambeth (3)

N. C. W. Y. L. Lab.	7,943
C. maj.	19,153
(1955 C. maj.)	19,486
LADYWOOD—See Birmingham	
Lambeth (3)	

NORWOOD E. 57,807

343*	Brig. Sir J. G. Smyth, Bt., V.C., M.C., C.	22,958
	L. L. Reeves, Lab.	15,975
	D. Chapman, L.	4,744
	C. maj.	6,983
	(1955 C. maj.	5,032)

VAUXHALL E. 45,802

344*	Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss, Lab.	18,437
	Miss A. E. O. Havers, C.	11,312
	Lab. maj.	7,125
	(1955 Lab. maj.	8,728)

Lanark (Lanarkshire)
E. 57,094

345	Mrs. J. C. M. Hart, Lab.	25,171
	*Hon. P. F. Maitland, C.	24,631
	Lab. maj.	540
	(1955 C. maj.	958)

Lanarkshire (6)

	(1955 Lab. maj. 8,728)
	Lanark (Lanarkshire)
	E. 57,094
345	Mrs. J. C. M. Hart,

See also Bothwell, Hamilton,
Lanark, Motherwell and
Rutherglen

Lancashire (16). See Chorley,
Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth,
Heywood and Royton, Huyton,
Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and
Prestwich, Morecambe and
Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde,
Ormskirk, South Fylde, West-
houghton and Widnes

Lancaster (Lancashire)
E. 43,714

347	H. J. Berkeley, C.	20,783
	E. Gardner, Lab.	15,255
	C. maj.	5,528
	(1955 C. maj.	4,549)

LANGSTONE—See Portsmouth
Leeds (6)

EAST E. 66,074

348*	D. W. Healey, M.B.E., Lab.	28,707
	J. A. Fawcett, C.	23,922
	Lab. maj.	4,785
	(1955 Lab. maj.	4,939)

NORTH EAST E. 54,594

349*	Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., C.	26,240
	H. M. Waterman, Lab.	14,709
	C. maj.	11,531
	(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj.	5,869)
	(1955 C. maj.	9,279)

NORTH WEST E. 69,243

350*	Sir D. Kaberry, Bt., T.D., C.	35,210
	D. B. Matthews, Lab.	18,508
	C. maj.	16,702
	(1955 C. maj.	15,329)

SOUTH E. 52,822

351*	Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskill, C.B.E., Lab.	24,442
	J. F. W. Addy, C.	12,956
	J. B. Meeks, L.	4,340
	Lab. maj.	11,486
	(1955 Lab. maj.	12,016)

SOUTH EAST E. 48,457

352*	Miss A. M. Bacon, C.B.E., Lab.	21,795
	J. B. Womersley, C.	12,146
	Lab. maj.	9,649
	(1955 Lab. maj.	12,572)

WEST E. 60,269

353*	T. C. Pannell, Lab.	25,878
	D. L. Crouch, C.	21,285
	Lab. maj.	4,593
	(1955 Lab. maj.	6,264)

Leek (Staffordshire)

353*	T. C. Pannell, Lab.....	25,878
	D. L. Crouch, C.....	21,285
	Lab. maj.....	4,593
	(1955 Lab. maj. 6,264)	

Leicester (4)

Beek (Staffordshire)	
E. 72,777	
354*H. Davies, Lab.....	31,096
Sir J. H. Wedgwood,	

NORTH WEST E. 51,922

356*	Sir B. Janner, Lab.	21,515
	F. A. Tomlinson, C.	19,742
	Lab. maj.	1,773
	(1955 Lab. maj.	3,510)

SOUTH EAST E. 53,810

357*	W. J. Peel, C.	28,390
	D. J. Williams, Lab.	13,760
	C. maj.	14,630
	(Nov. 1957, by-election, C. maj.	6,482)
	(1955 C. maj.	11,541)

SOUTH WEST E. 47,762

358*	H. W. Bowden, C.B.E., Lab.	17,395
	A. D. Walder, C.	14,652
	J. W. Ward, L.	5,438
	Lab. maj.	2,743
	(1955 Lab. maj.	4,489)

Leicestershire (4). See Bosworth,
Harborough, Loughborough
and Melton

Leigh (English Borough)
E. 58,911

359*	H. Boardman, Lab.	31,672
	W. Cameron, C.	16,897
	Lab. maj.	14,775
	(1955 Lab. maj.	11,956)

- Leominster (Herefordshire)
E. 39,306
360 Hon. C. Bosson, C. 16,642
T. G. Jones, L. 6,905
F. W. Bowerman, Lab. 6,475
C. maj. 9,737
(1955 C. maj. 8,747)
- Lewes (East Sussex)
E. 56,338
361*Col. Sir T. V. H.
Beamish, M.C., C. 29,642
W. Reay, Lab. 13,065
C. maj. 16,577
(1955 C. maj. 12,546)
- Lewisham (3)
NORTH E. 52,415
362 C. J. Chalaway, C. 22,125
*N. MacDermot, Lab. 17,512
K. J. Brookes, L. 2,921
C. maj. 4,613
(Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj.
1,110)
(1955 C. maj. 3,236)
- SOUTH E. 53,962
363 C. A. Johnson, C.B.E.,
Lab. 22,354
J. L. Hunt, C. 19,273
G. Forrester, Alert
Party 788
Lab. maj. 3,081
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,343)
- WEST E. 54,069
364*H. A. Price, C. 22,466
R. C. Edmonds, Lab. 16,233
T. A. Smith, L. 4,721
C. maj. 6,233
(1955 C. maj. 4,325)
- Leyton (English Borough)
E. 70,996
365*R. W. Sorensen, Lab. 28,367
R. C. Buxton, C. 24,448
Lab. maj. 3,919
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,204)
- Lichfield and Tamworth
(Staffordshire) E. 50,240
366*J. W. Snow, Lab. 21,341
Dr. F. R. Roberts, C. 19,791
Lab. maj. 1,550
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,105)
- Lincoln (English Borough)
E. 50,973
367*G. S. de Freitas, Lab. 23,629
L. H. Priestley, C. 19,240
Lab. maj. 4,389
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,222)
- Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). See
Brigg, Gainsborough, Gran-
tham, Holland with Boston,
Horncastle, Louth and Rutland
and Stamford
- Liverpool (9)
EDGE HILL E. 54,824
368*A. J. Irvine, Q.C. Lab. 19,725
J. Norton, C. 19,026
Lab. maj. 699
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,120)
- EXCHANGE E. 51,052
369*Mrs. E. M. Braddock,
Lab. 18,916
T. Battie-Edwards, C. 11,945
Lab. maj. 6,971
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,186)
- GARSTON E. 65,506
370*R. M. Bingham, T.D.,
Q.C., C. 31,441
*B. Crookes, Lab. 17,284
C. maj. 14,157
(Dec. 1957, by-election, C.
maj. 4,304)
(1955 C. maj. 11,969)
- KIRKDALE E. 57,102
371*N. A. Pannell, C. 22,416
T. H. Hockton, Lab. 19,669
C. maj. 2,747
(1955 C. maj. 1,814)
- SCOTLAND E. 51,914
372*D. G. Logan, C.B.E., Lab. 20,051
J. F. Bradley, C. 12,384
Lab. maj. 7,667
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,107)
- TOXTETH E. 49,686
373*Rt. Hon. J. R. Bevins, C. 19,575
W. H. Sefton, Lab. 15,660
C. maj. 3,915
(1955 C. maj. 4,539)
- WALTON E. 57,312
374*K. P. Thompson, C. 24,288
G. McCartney, Lab. 20,254
C. maj. 4,034
(1955 C. maj. 2,862)
- WAVERTREE E. 55,679
375*J. D. Tilney, T.D., C. 26,624
Mrs. M. Aspin, Lab. 10,392
T. S. Rothwell, L. 5,161
C. maj. 16,232
(1955 C. maj. 15,620)
- WEST DERBY E. 54,804
376*J. V. Woollam, C. 22,719
A. D. G. Paxton, Lab. 19,386
C. maj. 3,333
(1955 C. maj. 2,584)
- Llanelli (Carmarthenshire)
E. 64,048
377*Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths,
Lab. 34,625
H. Gardner, C. 10,128
Rev. D. E. Morgan,
Welsh Nat. 7,176
Lab. maj. 24,497
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,381)
- Londonderry
E. 73,262
378*R. Chichester-Clark,
U.U. 37,529
M. Canning, S.F. 13,872
U.U. maj. 23,657
(1955 U.U. maj. 16,033)
- Loughborough (Leicestershire)
E. 54,225
379*J. D. Cronin, Lab. 21,496
C. G. Walte, C. 17,749
R. E. Hancock, L. 6,303
Lab. maj. 3,747
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,263)
- Louth (Lincolnshire)
E. 51,773
380*Sir C. Osborne, C. 24,211
F. R. Macdonald, Lab. 15,408
C. maj. 8,803
(1955 C. maj. 6,520)
- Lowestoft (Suffolk)
E. 57,814
381 J. M. L. Prior, C. 24,324
*E. Evans, C.B.E., Lab. 22,835
C. maj. 1,489
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,915)
- Ludlow (Shropshire)
E. 46,735
382*C. J. Holland-Martin, C. 21,464
J. Garwell, Lab. 14,138
C. maj. 7,326
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
- J. More, C. 13,777
D. Rees, L. 8,127
J. Garwell, Lab. 7,812
C. maj. 5,650
(1955 C. maj. 7,879)
- Luton (English Borough)
E. 59,769
383*Rt. Hon. C. Hill, M.D.,
L. & C. 27,153
C. R. Fenton, Lab. 22,134
L. & C. maj. 5,019
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,418)
- Macclesfield (Cheshire)
E. 58,892
384*Air Cdre. Sir A. V.
Harvey, C.B.E., C. 28,978
J. F. Bex, Lab. 19,652
C. maj. 9,326
(1955 C. maj. 9,189)
- Maidstone (Kent)
E. 63,304
385 J. J. Wells, C. 30,115
A. B. S. Soper, Lab. 19,652
C. maj. 10,403
(1955 C. maj. 7,406)
- Maldon (Essex)
E. 54,401
386*A. B. C. Harrison, C. 21,772
S. G. Richards, Lab. 19,532
L. C. M. Walsh, L. 3,860
C. maj. 2,240
(1955 C. maj. 550)
- Manchester (9)
ARDWICK E. 57,166
387*L. M. Lever, Lab. 24,134
H. Sharp, C. 17,392
Lab. maj. 6,742
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,082)
- BLACKLEY E. 57,851
388*E. S. T. Johnson, M.C.,
C. 22,163
R. B. Chrimes, Lab. 17,790
R. M. Hammond, L. 7,223
C. maj. 4,373
(1955 C. maj. 5,436)
- CHEETHAM E. 47,156
389*N. H. Lever, Lab. 20,941
Miss M. P. O'Gara, C. 11,605
Lab. maj. 9,336
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,531)
- EXCHANGE E. 47,067
390*W. D. Griffiths, Lab. 19,328
L. Smith, C. 10,604
Lab. maj. 8,724
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,881)
- GORTON E. 55,846
391*K. Zilliacus, Lab. (now
Ind. Lab.) 23,337
D. H. Moore, C. 22,480
Lab. maj. 857
(1955 Lab. maj. 269)
- MOSS SIDE E. 51,271
392 J. Watts, C. 22,090
N. Morris, Lab. 13,371
C. maj. 8,719
(1955 C. maj. 10,528)
- (By-election pending.)
- OPENSHAW E. 54,610
393*W. R. Williams, Lab. 24,975
M. B. Scholfield, C. 16,537
Lab. maj. 8,438
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,044)

- WITHINGTON** *E.* 59,457
 394* *Sir R. A. Cary, Bt., C.* 23,170
R. E. Sheldon, Lab. 13,476
G. V. Davies, L. 7,675
C. maj. 9,694
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,653)
- WYTHENSHAW** *E.* 69,925
 395* *Mrs. E. Hill, C.* 28,934
A. Morris, Lab. 27,625
C. maj. 1,309
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,822)
- Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 56,674
 396* *H. B. Taylor, Lab.* 31,066
M. R. V. Eliot, C. 14,700
Lab. maj. 16,366
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 16,033)
- MARYHILL—See Glasgow**
- Melton (Leicestershire)**
E. 70,233
 397* *Miss I. M. P. Pike, C.* 34,997
C. W. Shepherd, Lab. 22,176
C. maj. 12,821
 (Dec. 1956, by-election, *C. maj.* 2,362)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,780)
- Meriden (Warwickshire)**
E. 62,449
 398 *G. R. Matthews, C.* 26,498
 **R. Moss, Lab.* 26,235
C. maj. 263
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,105)
- Merionethshire**
E. 26,435
 399* *T. W. Jones, Lab.* 9,095
B. G. Jones, L. 8,119
G. Evans, Welsh Nat. 5,127
Lab. maj. 976
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,682)
- Merthyr Tydfil (Welsh Borough)**
E. 42,153
 400* *S. O. Davies, Lab. (now Ind. Lab.)* 26,608
Mrs. M. M. M. Greenaway, C. 7,885
Lab. maj. 18,723
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 18,082)
- Merton and Morden (English Borough)**
E. 52,178
 401* *H. E. Atkins, C.* 25,603
R. W. Kerr, Lab. 17,444
C. maj. 8,159
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,390)
- Middlesbrough (2)**
E. 62,666
 402* *Rt. Hon. H. A. Marquand, Lab.* 29,391
D. R. Chapman, C. 18,365
Lab. maj. 11,026
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,758)
- WEST** *E.* 53,059
 403* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., C.* 24,603
E. J. Fletcher, Lab. 15,892
G. W. I. Hodgson, L. 4,336
C. maj. 8,710
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,361)
- Middlesex (2). See Spelthorne and Uxbridge**
- Middleton and Prestwich (Lancashire)**
E. 65,855
 404* *Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt., C.* 31,416
F. G. Barton, Lab. 21,248
C. maj. 10,168
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,107)
- Midlothian**
E. 58,092
 405 *J. M. Hill, Lab.* 28,457
W. S. How, C. 18,797
Lab. maj. 9,660
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,786)
- Mid-Ulster**
E. 66,585
 406* *G. Forrest, Ind. U.U.* 33,093
T. J. Mitchell, S.F. 14,170
Ind. U.U. maj. 18,923
 (May, 1956, by-election, *Ind. U.U. maj.* 4,481)
 (1955 *S.F. maj.* 260)
- Mitcham (English Borough)**
E. 70,463
 407* *L. R. Carr, C.* 33,661
E. J. C. Smythe, Lab. 23,845
C. maj. 9,816
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,590)
- Monmouth (Monmouthshire)**
E. 53,628
 408* *Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C.* 25,422
G. S. D. Parry, Lab. 19,165
C. maj. 6,257
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,797)
- Monmouthshire (5). See Aber-tillery, Bedwellty, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth and Pontypool**
- Montgomeryshire**
E. 31,152
 409* *Rt. Hon. E. Clement Davies, Q.C., L.* 10,970
F. L. Morgan, C. 8,176
D. C. Jones, Lab. 6,950
L. maj. 2,794
 (1955 *L. maj.* 8,500)
- Moray and Nairn**
E. 35,487
 410 *G. T. C. Campbell, M.C., C.* 13,742
M. Mackay, Lab. 6,539
D. C. MacDonald, L. 5,831
C. maj. 7,203
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,129)
- Morecambe and Lonsdale (Lancashire)** *E.* 57,654
 411* *B. R. Z. de Ferranti, C.* 30,228
F. R. McManus, Lab. 14,253
C. maj. 15,975
 (Nov. 1958, by-election, *C. maj.* 11,231)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 17,701)
- Morpeth (Northumberland)**
E. 45,361
 412* *W. J. Owen, Lab.* 27,435
D. Bloom, C. 10,716
Lab. maj. 16,719
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 14,833)
- MOSS SIDE—See Manchester**
- Motherwell (Lanarkshire)**
E. 50,503
 413* *G. M. Lawson, Lab.* 22,009
B. Brogan, C. 17,613
D. Murray, Ind. 1,331
Lab. maj. 4,396
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,885)
- Nantwich (Cheshire)**
E. 43,655
 414* *Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-Ferris, C.* 17,613
L. Knight, Lab. 10,876
G. M. Harvey, L. 7,983
C. maj. 6,737
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,366)
- Neath (Glamorgan)**
E. 51,711
 415* *D. J. Williams, Lab.* 30,469
D. N. I. Pearce, C. 10,263
J. J. David, Comm. 1,962
Lab. maj. 20,206
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 21,114)
- Nelson and Colne**
E. 48,472
 416* *S. S. Silverman, Lab. (now Ind. Lab.)* 20,407
J. Crabtree, C. 19,143
T. C. Emmott, Ind. 1,889
Lab. maj. 1,264
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,291)
- Newark (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 54,597
 417* *G. Deer, O.B.E., Lab.* 24,072
P. Jenkin-Jones, C. 22,300
Lab. maj. 1,772
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,141)
- Newbury (Berkshire)**
E. 62,854
 418* *Sir A. R. Hurd, C.* 29,793
D. L. Stoddart, Lab. 19,787
C. maj. 9,916
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,237)
- Newcastle under Lyme (English Borough)**
E. 63,623
 419* *S. T. Swinger, Lab.* 29,840
T. Prendergast, C. 23,838
Lab. maj. 6,002
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,745)
- Newcastle upon Tyne (4)**
CENTRAL *E.* 49,929
 420* *E. W. Short, Lab.* 24,051
W. D. Rutter, C. 12,485
Lab. maj. 11,566
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 13,003)
- EAST** *E.* 50,616
 421 *W. F. Montgomery, C.* 21,457
 **A. Blenkinsop, Lab.* 21,359
C. maj. 98
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,822)
- NORTH** *E.* 47,930
 422* *R. W. Elliott, C.* 24,588
Mrs. M. F. L. Prichard, Lab. 13,316
C. maj. 11,272
 (March, 1957, by-election, *C. maj.* 6,462)
 (1955 *L. & C. maj.* 10,933)
- WEST** *E.* 64,509
 423* *E. Popplewell, C.B.E., Lab.* 28,956
C. D. Larrow, C. 23,933
Lab. maj. 5,023
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,184)
- New Forest (Hampshire)**
E. 58,958
 424* *Lt.-Col. Sir O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, C.* 29,949
R. C. Mitchell, Lab. 13,667
C. maj. 16,282
 (1955 *C. maj.* 14,742)

- Newport (Welsh Borough)**
E. 71,342
425**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice*,
Q.C., Lab. 31,125
A. D. Arnold, C. 27,477
Lab. maj. 3,648
(July, 1956, by-election, Lab.
maj. 8,485)
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,360)
- Newton (Lancashire)**
E. 65,124
426**F. Lee, Lab.* 31,041
N. A. Miscampbell, C. 23,065
Lab. maj. 7,976
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,955)
- Norfolk (6)**
CENTRAL E. 54,436
427 *R. C. M. Collard, D.S.O.*,
D.F.C., C. & Nat. L. 21,918
F. H. Stone, Lab. 15,131
G. M. Goode, L. 6,465
C. & Nat. L. maj. 6,787
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,563)
- NORTH E. 48,756**
428**E. G. Gooch, C.B.E., Lab.* 19,784
F. H. Easton, C. & Nat.
L. 19,126
Lab. maj. 658
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,242)
- SOUTH E. 43,458**
429**J. E. B. Hill, C.* 19,275
J. M. Stewart, Lab. 16,542
C. maj. 2,733
(1955 C. maj. 1,475)
- SOUTH WEST E. 40,283**
430**A. V. Hilton, Lab.* 16,858
Mrs. M. E. Kellett, C. 16,780
Lab. maj. 78
(March, 1959, by-election,
Lab. maj. 1,354)
(1955 Lab. maj. 193)
See also King's Lynn and
Yarmouth
- Normanton (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 49,139
431**A. Roberts, Lab.* 29,672
J. A. C. Briggs, C. 11,169
Lab. maj. 18,503
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,806)
- Northampton (English Borough)**
E. 72,521
432**R. T. Paget, Q.C., Lab.* 27,823
Mrs. J. C. J. Knight, C. 25,106
A. T. Smith, L. 7,170
Lab. maj. 2,717
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,348)
- Northamptonshire (4)**
SOUTH E. 51,403
433**Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manton*,
Manningham-Buller,
Bt., Q.C., C. 24,226
A. Richardson, Lab. 18,292
C. maj. 5,934
(1955 C. maj. 4,158)
See also Kettering, Peterborough
and Wellingborough
- NORTHFIELD—See Birmingham**
- North Fylde (Lancashire)**
E. 53,864
434**Hon. R. O. Stanley, C.* 27,045
J. Myerscough, Lab. 11,307
C. maj. 15,738
(1955 C. maj. 14,660)
- Northumberland (3). See Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth**
- Northwich (Cheshire)**
E. 44,305
435**J. G. Foster, Q.C., C.* 20,396
J. Crawford, Lab. 12,426
R. E. Lewis, L. 4,602
C. maj. 7,970
(1955 C. maj. 6,555)
- Norwich (2)**
NORTH E. 41,221
436**J. Paton, Lab.* 19,092
D. R. Chance, C. 12,609
Lab. maj. 6,483
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,595)
- SOUTH E. 43,789**
437**A. G. F. Rippon, C.* 19,128
G. D. Wallace, Lab. 16,884
C. maj. 2,244
(1955 C. maj. 1,758)
- Nottingham (4)**
CENTRAL E. 52,491
438**Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux*,
C.B.E., C. 24,004
I. Winterbottom, Lab. 21,869
C. maj. 2,135
(1955 C. maj. 758)
- NORTH E. 59,638**
439 *W. C. Whitlock, Lab.* 24,005
A. G. Blake, C. 18,952
S. Thomas, L. 6,581
J. Peck, Comm. 1,331
Lab. maj. 5,053
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,090)
- SOUTH E. 71,520**
440 *W. G. A. Clark, C.* 29,607
Hon. J. E. Silkin, Lab. 22,235
C. maj. 7,372
(1955 C. maj. 7,953)
- WEST E. 62,030**
441 *P. H. B. Tapsell, C.* 22,052
**Sir T. O'Brien, Lab.* 21,888
C. maj. 164
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,908)
- Nottinghamshire (6). See Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe**
- Nuneaton (Warwickshire)**
E. 58,038
442**F. G. Bowles, Lab.* 24,894
C. G. Miller, C. 15,354
J. Campbell, L. 7,227
Lab. maj. 9,540
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,284)
- Ogmore (Glamorgan)**
E. 57,192
443**W. E. Padley, Lab.* 35,170
T. O. Ewart-James, C. 11,905
Lab. maj. 23,265
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,524)
- Oldbury and Halesowen**
E. 68,892
444**A. Moyle, C.B.E., Lab.* 23,861
J. F. Vernon, C. 21,478
D. Mirfin, L. 10,343
Lab. maj. 2,383
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,055)
- Oldham (2)**
EAST E. 54,520
445 *C. Mapp, Lab.* 19,329
**Sir I. M. Horobin, C.* 17,499
D. Wrigley, L. 6,660
Lab. maj. 1,830
(1955 C. maj. 380)
- WEST E. 51,845**
446**C. L. Hale, Lab.* 22,624
J. H. V. Sutcliffe, C. 18,505
Lab. maj. 4,119
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,899)
- OPENSHAW—See Manchester**
- Orkney and Zetland**
E. 26,435
447**J. Grimond, T.D., L.* 12,099
R. H. W. Bruce, C. 3,487
R. S. McGowan, Lab. 3,275
L. maj. 8,612
(1955 L. maj. 7,993)
- Ormskirk (Lancashire)**
E. 61,420
448**Col. Sir D. Glover, C.* 32,952
G. E. Roberts, Lab. 14,701
C. maj. 18,251
(1955 C. maj. 14,539)
- Orpington (Kent)**
E. 51,872
449**W. D. M. Sumner*,
O.B.E., Q.C., C. 24,303
N. J. Hart, Lab. 9,543
J. O. Galloway, L. 9,092
C. maj. 14,760
(1955 C. maj. 11,936)
- Oswestry (Shropshire)**
E. 50,772
450**Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore, C.* 21,055
G. Thomas, Lab. 10,531
D. G. Rees, L. 6,068
C. maj. 10,524
(1955 C. maj. 10,425)
(By-election pending.)
- Oxford (English Borough)**
E. 66,655
451 *Hon. C. M. Woodhouse*,
D.S.O., O.B.E.,
C. 26,798
L. N. Anderton, Lab. 18,310
I. R. M. Davies, L. 7,491
C. maj. 8,488
(1955 C. maj. 7,778)
- Oxfordshire (2). See Banbury and Henley**
- Paddington (2)**
NORTH E. 40,952
452**B. T. Parkin, Lab.* 14,397
H. H. S. Montefiore,
C. 13,629
Lab. maj. 768
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,092)
- SOUTH E. 40,051**
453**R. A. Allan, D.S.O.*,
O.B.E., C. 16,006
D. J. Nisbet, Lab. 8,719
C. maj. 7,287
(1955 C. maj. 7,047)
- Paisley (Scottish Burgh)**
E. 63,097
454**D. H. Johnston, Q.C.*,
Lab. 28,519
G. R. Rickman, C. 21,250
Lab. maj. 7,269
(By-election, April 20, 1961)
- Park—See Sheffield**
- Pavilion—See Brighton**
- Peckham—See Camberwell**
- Pembrokeshire**
E. 62,372
455**D. L. Donnelly, Lab.* 27,623
H. G. Partridge, C. 22,301
W. Williams, Welsh
Nat. 2,253
Lab. maj. 5,322
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,592)

- Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)**
E 61,397
456*J. J. Mendelson, Lab... 31,117
J. B. Deby, C..... 19,809
Lab. maj..... 11,308
(June, 1959, by-election,
Lab. maj. 11,119)
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,636)
- Penrith and the Border**
(Cumberland)
E. 51,190
457*W. S. I. Whitelaw,
M.C., C..... 23,551
B. P. Atha, Lab..... 9,342
B. G. Ashmore, L..... 7,602
C. maj..... 14,209
(1955 C. maj. 13,672)
- PENTLANDS—See Edinburgh**
PERRY BARR—See Birmingham
- Perthshire and Kinross (2)**
KINROSS AND WEST E. 33,582
458*W. G. Leburn, T.D., C. 16,256
J. G. Mackenzie, Lab., 4,008
A. Donaldson, Scott.
Nat..... 3,568
C. maj..... 12,248
(1955 C. maj. 12,158)
- PERTH AND EAST E. 55,064**
459 I. MacArthur, C..... 24,217
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,
Scott. Nat..... 9,637
T. W. Moore, Lab..... 7,781
C. maj..... 14,580
(1955 C. maj. 13,721)
- Peterborough**
(Northamptonshire)
E. 60,545
460*Sir H. Nicholls, Bt., C. 27,414
Miss B. Boothroyd, Lab. 22,830
C. maj..... 4,584
(1955 C. maj. 3,238)
- Petersfield (Hampshire)**
E 52,796
461*Hon. P. R. Legh, C... 23,687
J. S. P. Davey, Lab..... 8,278
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby,
L..... 6,912
C. maj..... 15,409
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
Miss J. M. Quennell, C. 15,613
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby,
L..... 8,310
W. Royle, Lab..... 4,777
C. maj..... 7,303
(1955 C. maj. 14,090)
- Plymouth (2)**
DEVONPORT E. 64,236
462*Miss J. H. Vickers,
M.B.E., C. & Nat. L. 28,481
M. M. Foot, Lab..... 22,027
C. & Nat. L. maj... 6,454
(1955 C. & Nat. L.
maj. 100)
- SUTTON E. 74,078**
463 I. M. Fraser, M.C., C... 32,752
J. D. Richards, Lab... 25,991
C. maj..... 6,761
(1955 C. maj. 3,810)
- FOLLOK—See Glasgow**
- Pontefract (English Borough)**
E. 54,677
464*G. O. Sylvester, Lab... 35,194
E. T. Bowman, C... 10,884
Lab. maj..... 24,310
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,463)
- Pontypool (Monmouthshire)**
E. 47,452
465*L. Abse, Lab..... 26,755
P. S. Thomas, C..... 8,903
B. C. L. Morgan,
Welsh Nat..... 2,519
Lab. maj..... 17,852
(Nov. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 13,727)
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,572)
- Pontypridd (Glamorgan)**
E. 53,903
466*A. Pearson, C.B.E., Lab. 29,853
Sir B. M. Rhys-Wil-
liams, Bt., C..... 13,806
Lab. maj..... 15,957
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,163)
- Poole (English Borough)**
E. 63,554
467*Capt. Sir R. A. Pilkington, K.B.E., M.C., C. 26,956
A. J. Williams, Lab... 15,325
J. C. Holland, L..... 8,735
C. maj..... 11,631
(1955 C. maj. 9,562)
- Poplar (London Borough)**
E. 44,412
468*Rt. Hon. C. W. Key,
Lab..... 22,506
P. B. Black, C..... 6,635
Lab. maj..... 15,871
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,828)
- Portsmouth (3)**
LANGSTONE E. 79,885
469*G. P. Stevens, C..... 38,834
D. G. Reynolds, Lab... 20,553
C. maj..... 18,281
(1955 C. maj. 14,155)
- SOUTH E. 55,121**
470*Sir J. M. Lucas, Bt.,
K.B.E., M.C., C..... 27,892
F. Towell, Lab..... 11,979
C. maj..... 15,913
(1955 C. maj. 14,287)
- WEST E. 53,206**
471*Brig. T. H. Clarke,
C.B.E., C..... 23,600
Dr. M. Bresler, Lab... 17,334
C. maj..... 6,266
(1955 C. maj. 3,669)
- Preston (2)**
NORTH E. 52,212
472*Rt. Hon. J. Amery, C. 23,990
A. Davidson, Lab... 19,529
C. maj..... 4,461
(1955 C. maj. 2,903)
- SOUTH E. 49,809**
473*P. A. Green, C..... 21,954
T. G. Bradley, Lab... 18,935
C. maj..... 3,019
(1955 C. maj. 474)
- PROVAN—See Glasgow**
- Pudsey (English Borough)**
E. 52,285
474 J. Hiley, C..... 22,752
V. P. Richardson, Lab. 16,241
J. S. Snowden, L..... 6,429
C. maj..... 6,511
(1955 C. maj. 4,564)
- PUTNEY—See Wandsworth**
- Reading (English Borough)**
E. 58,772
475 P. F. H. Emery, C... 26,314
*I. Mikardo, Lab... 22,372
C. maj..... 3,942
(1955 Lab. maj. 238)
- Reigate (Surrey)**
E. 60,266
476*Rt. Hon. Sir J. K.
Vaughan-Morgan, Bt.,
C..... 26,966
C. J. Garnsworthy,
Lab..... 14,465
Mrs. A. H. Scott, L... 8,205
C. maj..... 12,501
(1955 C. maj. 10,307)
- Renfrewshire (2)**
EAST E. 61,060
477 Miss M. B. H. Ander-
son, O.B.E., C..... 29,672
A. J. Houston, Lab... 14,579
D. M. H. Starforth, L. 6,339
C. maj..... 15,093
(1955 C. maj. 16,588)
- WEST E. 47,395**
478*Rt. Hon. J. S. MacLay,
C.M.G., L. & C... 20,959
C. Minihan, Lab... 18,206
L. & C. maj..... 2,753
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,040)
- Rhondda (2)**
EAST E. 37,908
479 G. E. Davies, Lab... 20,565
Mrs. A. Powell, Comm. 4,580
D. H. Peace, C..... 3,629
N. Williams, Welsh Nat. 2,776
Lab. maj..... 15,985
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,315)
- WEST E. 34,450**
480*J. R. Thomas, Lab... 21,130
G. P. James, Welsh Nat. 4,978
F. L. Pym, C..... 3,242
Lab. maj..... 16,152
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,864)
- Richmond, Surrey**
(English Borough)
E. 59,852
481 A. H. F. Royle, C... 27,161
C. H. Archibald, Lab. 12,975
J. A. Baker, L..... 7,359
C. maj..... 14,186
(1955 C. maj. 12,955)
- Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)**
E. 52,416
482 T. P. G. Kitson, C... 28,270
Mrs. M. McMillan,
Lab..... 9,203
C. maj..... 19,067
(1955 C. maj. 16,005)
- Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)**
E. 41,184
483*Col. Sir M. Stoddart-
Scott, O.B.E., T.D.,
M.D., C..... 22,757
J. H. Swann, Lab... 9,791
C. maj..... 12,966
(1955 C. maj. 12,065)
- Rochdale (English Borough)**
E. 61,191
484*J. McCann, Lab... 21,689
L. H. C. Kennedy, L. 18,949
T. Normanton, C... 11,665
Lab. maj..... 2,740
(Feb. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 4,530)
(1955 C. maj. 1,590)
- Rochester and Chatham**
(English Borough)
E. 64,386
485 J. M. G. Critchley, C. 26,510
*Rt. Hon. A. G. Bot-
tomley, O.B.E., Lab... 25,487
C. maj..... 1,023
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,447)

- Romford (English Borough)
E. 73,082
486*R. J. Ledger, Lab..... 25,558
R. J. S. Harvey, C..... 24,951
D. Geary, L..... 8,228
Lab. maj..... 607
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,625)
Ross and Cromarty—See Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty
- Rossendale (English Borough)
E. 50,577
487*A. W. J. Greenwood, Lab..... 20,743
J. R. T. Holt, C..... 18,152
A. Cooper, L..... 4,752
Lab. maj..... 2,591
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,911)
- Rotherham (English Borough)
E. 57,080
488*J. H. Jones, Lab..... 28,298
R. Hall, C..... 16,759
Lab. maj..... 11,539
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,541)
- Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 71,652
489*D. Griffiths, Lab..... 43,962
W. A. V. Hoskins, C..... 15,369
Lab. maj..... 28,593
(1955 Lab. maj. 27,052)
- Rowley Regis and Tipton
E. 59,895
490*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Q.C., Lab..... 27,151
A. Taylor, C..... 17,174
Lab. maj..... 9,077
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,168)
- Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles
E. 55,459
491*Cmdr. C. E. M. Donaldson, V.R.D., C..... 22,275
Dr. J. M. MacCormick, L..... 12,762
T. Dalryell, Lab..... 9,336
C. maj..... 9,513
(1955 C. maj. 7,170)
- Rugby (Warwickshire)
E. 47,809
492 Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise, M.B.E., T.D., C..... 17,429
*J. Johnson, Lab..... 16,959
S. Goldblatt, L..... 6,413
A. S. Frost, Ind..... 142
C. maj..... 470
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,378)
- Ruislip-Northwood (English Borough)
E. 49,198
493*F. P. Crowder, C..... 23,480
J. L. King, Lab..... 10,424
R. A. Walker, L..... 7,295
C. maj..... 13,056
(1955 C. maj. 11,555)
- Runcorn (Cheshire)
E. 49,584
494*Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper, T.D., C..... 26,615
J. Barnett, Lab..... 13,837
C. maj..... 12,778
(1955 C. maj. 10,830)
- Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)
E. 58,971
495*Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., C..... 27,392
N. D. Sandelson, Lab. 22,952
C. maj..... 4,440
(1955 C. maj. 1,643)
- Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)
E. 42,833
496*R. C. Brooman-White, C..... 19,146
E. J. Milne, Lab..... 17,624
C. maj..... 1,522
(1955 C. maj. 2,101)
- Rutland and Stamford (Lincolnshire and Rutland)
E. 41,061
497 K. Lewis, C..... 19,078
C. S. B. Attlee, Lab..... 14,137
C. maj..... 4,941
(1955 C. maj. 2,819)
- Rye (East Sussex)
E. 54,599
498*B. G. Irvine, C..... 27,465
J. R. Murray, L..... 7,549
D. S. Tilbe, Lab..... 7,359
C. maj..... 19,916
(1955 C. maj. 17,940)
- Saffron Walden (Essex)
E. 48,454
499*Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., C..... 20,955
Rev. H. N. Horne, Lab..... 14,173
D. J. Ridley, L..... 4,245
C. maj..... 6,782
(1955 C. maj. 6,418)
- St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
E. 52,823
500 V. H. Goodhew, C..... 23,157
L. W. Carroll, Lab..... 14,650
W. A. N. Jones, L..... 5,948
C. maj..... 8,507
(1955 C. maj. 5,721)
- St. Helens (English Borough)
E. 75,280
501*L. Spriggs, Lab..... 35,961
M. Carlisle, C..... 21,956
Lab. maj..... 14,005
(June, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 11,994)
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,883)
- St. Ives (Cornwall)
E. 44,010
502*G. R. Howard, C. & Nat. L..... 15,700
D. Longden, Lab..... 8,802
G. E. L. Whitmarsh, L..... 8,258
C. & Nat. L. maj..... 6,898
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 7,335)
- St. Marylebone (London Borough)
E. 55,080
503*Sir W. W. Wakefield, C..... 23,278
B. Hooberman, Lab..... 8,507
E. M. Wheeler, L..... 4,304
C. maj..... 14,771
(1955 C. maj. 15,399)
- St. Pancras, North (London Borough)
E. 59,194
504*K. Robinson, Lab..... 22,256
D. B. Mitchell, C..... 15,949
W. Webster, Ind..... 1,685
J. Nicolson, Comm..... 1,230
Lab. maj..... 6,307
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,082)
- Salford (2)
- EAST E. 51,231
505*F. Allawn, Lab..... 20,639
J. H. Franks, C..... 17,171
Lab. maj..... 3,468
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,728)
- WEST E. 56,490
506*C. Royle, Lab..... 23,167
H. H. Davies, C..... 20,306
Lab. maj..... 2,861
(1955 Lab. maj. 859)
- Salisbury (Wiltshire)
E. 49,997
507*J. G. Morrison, T.D., C. 20,641
Dr. J. A. Cannon, Lab. 12,932
J. M. Booker, L..... 5,516
C. maj..... 7,709
(1955 C. maj. 7,639)
- Scarborough and Whitby (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 63,938
508*Sir A. C. M. Spearman, C..... 25,226
G. Gray, L..... 10,759
N. G. Barnett, Lab..... 10,468
C. maj..... 14,467
(1955 C. maj. 16,645)
- SCOTLAND—See Liverpool
SCOTSTOWN—See Glasgow
- Sedgefield (Durham)
E. 63,535
509*J. Slater, B.E.M., Lab..... 30,642
D. F. M. Appleby, C..... 21,771
Lab. maj..... 8,871
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,853)
- SEELY OAK—See Birmingham
- Sevenoaks (Kent)
E. 62,701
510*J. C. Rodgers, C..... 28,186
R. C. Ogley, Lab..... 14,265
Mrs. N. Penman, L..... 7,819
C. maj..... 13,921
(1955 C. maj. 11,078)
- Sheffield (6)
ATTERCLIFFE E. 65,024
511*J. B. Hynd, Lab..... 33,676
Lt.-Col. H. L. Lambert, C. & L..... 15,304
Lab. maj..... 18,372
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,568)
- BRIGHTSIDE E. 57,090
512*R. E. Winterbottom, Lab..... 28,302
H. C. Holmes, C. & L. 12,269
H. Hill, Comm..... 1,373
Lab. maj..... 16,033
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,404)
- HALLAM E. 60,225
513 J. H. Osborn, C. & L. 28,747
E. S. Sachs, Lab..... 11,938
B. Roseby, L..... 5,119
C. & L. maj..... 16,809
(1955 C. & L. maj. 14,739)
- HEELEY E. 72,648
514*Sir P. G. Roberts, Bt., C. & L..... 33,236
Miss J. Mellors, Lab..... 23,109
C. & L. maj..... 10,127
(1955 C. & L. maj. 11,051)
- HILLSBOROUGH E. 51,023
515*G. Darling, Lab..... 21,888
S. K. Arnold, C..... 16,845
Lab. maj..... 5,043
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,010)

- PARK E. 51,533**
 516***F. W. Mulley, Lab.**... 26,078
J. Neill, C. & L.... 10,598
Lab. maj.... 15,480
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 18,339)
- SHEETLESTON—See Glasgow**
- Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)**
 E. 45,460
 517***G. A. N. Hirst, T.D., C.** 22,536
M. R. English, Lab.... 17,025
C. maj.... 5,511
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,331)
- Shoreditch and Finsbury (London Borough)**
 E. 53,210
 518***M. Cliffe, Lab.**... 22,744
T. H. M. Whipham,
C.... 11,178
Lab. maj.... 11,566
 (Nov. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 6,995)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 16,284)
- Shrewsbury (Shropshire)**
 E. 46,846
 519***J. A. Langford-Holt, C.** 19,970
K. V. Russell, Lab.... 11,338
H. Shaw, L.... 6,387
C. maj.... 8,632
 (1959 *C. maj.* 7,593)
- Shropshire (4) See Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrekin**
- Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)**
 E. 49,037
 520***G. B. Drayson, T.D., C.** 20,278
F. O. Hooley, Lab.... 11,178
Miss K. C. Graham, L. 10,543
C. maj.... 9,100
 (1955 *C. maj.* 9,182)
- SMALL HEATH—See Birmingham**
- Smethwick (English Borough)**
 E. 49,794
 521***Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, Lab.**... 20,670
P. H. S. Griffiths, C. 17,126
Lab. maj.... 3,544
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,495)
- Solihull (Warwickshire)**
 E. 60,227
 522***M. A. Lindsay, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.**... 35,862
E. J. Bowen, Lab.... 12,682
C. maj.... 23,180
 (1955 *C. maj.* 18,023)
- Somerset (6)**
NORTH E. 63,231
 523***E. H. C. Leather, C.** 30,432
E. F. Wilde, Lab.... 23,649
C. maj.... 6,783
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,183)
- See also Bridgwater, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil**
- Southall (English Borough)**
 E. 55,290
 524***G. A. Pargiter, Lab.**... 22,285
M. T. B. Underhill, C. 19,966
Lab. maj.... 2,319
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,335)
- Southampton (2)**
- ITCHEN E. 69,886**
 525***H. M. King, D.Phil., Lab.**... 29,123
E. M. King, C.... 25,390
Lab. maj.... 3,733
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,771)
- TEST E. 67,087**
 526***J. M. Howard, C.**... 30,176
Mrs. S. V. T. B. Williams, Lab.... 23,410
C. maj.... 6,766
 (1955 *C. maj.* 3,842)
- Southend (2)**
EAST E. 55,265
 527***S. J. McAdden, C.B.E., C.**... 24,712
E. J. Trevett, Lab.... 16,987
C. maj.... 7,725
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,758)
- WEST E. 60,999**
 528***H. P. G. Chammon, C.** 27,612
Miss H. J. Harvey, L. 10,577
A. Pearson-Clarke, Lab.... 9,219
C. maj.... 17,035
 (Jan. 1959, by-election, *C. maj.* 8,179)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 18,460)
- South Fylde (Lancashire)**
 E. 65,310
 529***Col. C. G. Lancaster, C.**... 36,988
N. Holding, Lab.... 19,521
C. maj.... 24,467
 (1955 *C. maj.* 22,395)
- Southgate (English Borough)**
 E. 54,869
 530***Sir A. Beverley Baxter, C.**... 25,704
G. J. Bridge, L.... 8,968
S. J. Chapman, Lab.... 7,613
C. maj.... 16,736
 (1955 *C. maj.* 18,210)
- Southport (English Borough)**
 E. 62,466
 531***W. I. Percival, C.**... 26,905
S. Goldberg, L.... 11,292
C. W. Hadfield, Lab.... 9,805
C. maj.... 15,613
 (1955 *C. maj.* 17,441)
- South Shields (English Borough)**
 E. 75,538
 532***Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede, C.H., Lab.**... 32,577
J. Chalmers, C.... 23,638
Lab. maj.... 8,939
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,252)
- Southwark (London Borough)**
 E. 61,747
 533***R. J. Gunter, Lab.**... 25,036
J. M. Greenwood, C. 12,696
S. P. Bent, Comm.... 1,395
Lab. maj.... 12,340
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 17,230)
- Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)**
 E. 52,560
 534***A. L. N. D. Houghton, Lab.**... 18,949
R. K. McKim, C.... 16,993
J. G. Walker, L.... 7,654
Lab. maj.... 1,956
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,783)
- SPARKBROOK—See Birmingham**
- Spelthorne (Middlesex)**
 E. 52,115
 535***Sir G. B. Craddock, C.** 25,221
J. P. Carruthers, Lab. 17,128
C. maj.... 8,093
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,982)
- SPRINGBURN—See Glasgow**
- Stafford and Stone (Staffordshire)**
 E. 57,078
 536***Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., C.**... 28,107
A. Gregory, Lab.... 18,034
C. maj.... 10,073
 (1955 *C. maj.* 8,656)
- Staffordshire (6). See Brierley Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek, Lichfield and Tamworth and Stafford and Stone**
- Stalybridge and Hyde (Cheshire)**
 E. 55,183
 537***F. Blackburn, Lab.**... 23,732
E. J. Brown, C.... 22,309
Lab. maj.... 1,423
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 155)
- STECHFORD—See Birmingham**
- Stepney (London Borough)**
 E. 63,932
 538***W. J. Edwards, Lab.**... 26,875
P. B. Calwell, C.... 8,566
S. Kaye, Comm.... 2,548
Lab. maj.... 18,309
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 21,944)
- Stirling and Clackmannan (2)**
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST**
 E. 52,200
 539***Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, Lab.**... 25,004
R. C. Aitchison, C. 17,132
Lab. maj.... 7,872
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,009)
- WEST E. 43,686**
 540***W. Baxter, Lab. (now Ind. Lab.)**... 21,008
W. A. Gay, C.... 15,497
Lab. maj.... 5,511
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,167)
- Stirling and Falkirk (Scottish Burgh) E. 55,759**
 541***M. MacPherson, M.B.E., Lab.**... 22,423
R. S. Johnston, C.... 19,797
J. Halliday, Scot. Nat. 2,983
Lab. maj.... 2,626
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,306)
- Stockport (2)**
- NORTH E. 53,287**
 542***Wing-Adm. Sir N. J. Hulbert, C.**... 23,487
M. E. J. Swain, Lab.... 20,265
C. maj.... 3,222
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,567)
- SOUTH E. 47,265**
 543***H. M. Steward, C.**... 20,522
S. Orme, Lab.... 17,982
C. maj.... 2,540
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,086)
- Stockton on Tees (English Borough)**
 E. 53,224
 544***G. R. Chetwynd, Lab.** 23,961
G. J. K. Colcs, C.... 20,684
Lab. maj.... 3,277
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,815)
- Stoke Newington and Hackney, North (London Borough)**
 E. 64,723
 545***D. Weitzman, Q.C., Lab.**... 22,950
R. L. White, C.... 14,515
P. Phillips, L.... 6,076
Lab. maj.... 8,435
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,088)

Stoke on Trent (3)

CENTRAL E. 62,220
 546*Dr. B. Stross, Lab.... 28,630
 J. P. H. Harrison, C... 18,205
 Lab. maj..... 10,425
 (1955 Lab. maj. 12,355)

NORTH E. 58,336
 547*Mrs. H. Slater, Lab... 29,336
 S. F. Middup, M.B.E.,
 C..... 16,522
 Lab. maj..... 12,314
 (1955 Lab. maj. 14,874)

SOUTH E. 63,777
 548*E. Smith, Lab..... 29,578
 G. S. Tucker, C..... 20,318
 Lab. maj..... 9,260
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,264)

Stratford (Warwickshire)

E. 49,660
 549*Rt. Hon. J. D. Profumo,
 O.B.E., C..... 26,146
 J. Stretton, Lab..... 12,017
 C. maj..... 14,129
 (1955 C. maj. 13,312)

STREATHAM—See Wandsworth
 Stretford (English Borough)

E. 71,304
 550*Sir S. Storey, Bt., C... 32,888
 E. Reid, Lab..... 23,538
 C. maj..... 9,350
 (1955 C. maj. 11,834)

Stroud (Gloucestershire)

E. 57,222
 551*J. A. Kershaw, M.C., C. 23,448
 A. T. Evans, Lab..... 18,336
 C. J. McNair, L..... 6,988
 C. maj..... 5,112
 (1955 C. maj. 3,943)

Sudbury and Woodbridge

(Suffolk)
 E. 60,756
 552*Rt. Hon. J. H. Hare,
 O.B.E., C..... 26,130
 R. B. Stirling, Lab... 16,248
 A. Herbert, L..... 6,914
 C. maj..... 9,882
 (1955 C. maj. 7,190)

Suffolk (4). See Bury St.
 Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and
 Sudbury and Woodbridge

Sunderland (2)
 NORTH E. 57,763
 553*F. T. Willey, Lab.... 24,341
 P. E. Heselton, C..... 22,133
 Lab. maj..... 2,208
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,836)

SOUTH E. 68,014
 554*P. G. Williams, C.... 27,825
 E. Armstrong, Lab... 26,835
 C. maj..... 990
 (1955 C. maj. 1,774)

Surbiton (English Borough)

E. 45,165
 555*N. T. L. Fisher, M.C.,
 C..... 24,058
 A. Imlison, Lab.... 11,633
 C. maj..... 12,425
 (1955 C. maj. 10,483)

Surrey (10)
 EAST E. 69,996
 556*C. J. A. Doughty, Q.C.,
 C..... 36,310
 K. S. Vaus, L..... 10,376
 J. C. Hunt, Lab..... 10,102
 C. maj..... 25,934
 (1955 C. maj. 24,709)

See also Carshalton, Chertsey,
 Dorking, Epsom, Esher,
 Farnham, Guildford, Reigate
 and Woking

East Sussex (4). See Eastbourne,
 East Grinstead, Lewes and
 Rye

West Sussex (3). See Arundel and
 Shoreham, Chichester and
 Horsham

SUTTON—See Plymouth

Sutton and Cheam
 (English Borough)
 E. 58,898

557*R. C. Sharples, O.B.E.,
 M.C., C..... 27,344
 F. A. Judd, Lab..... 11,946
 J. Montgomerie, L.... 7,600
 C. maj..... 15,398
 (1955 C. maj. 14,333)

Sutton Coldfield
 (English Borough)
 E. 65,347

558*Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd,
 C..... 33,064
 R. S. G. Hattersley,
 Lab..... 11,310
 K. J. Hovers, L..... 7,543
 C. maj..... 21,754
 (1955 C. maj. 17,987)

Swansea (2)

EAST E. 55,301
 559*D. L. Mori, Lab..... 29,884
 H. J. F. Crum Ewing,
 C..... 9,754
 E. C. Rees, Welsh Nat. 4,651
 Lab. maj..... 20,130
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,472)

WEST E. 58,045

560 J. E. H. Rees, C..... 24,043
 *P. Morris, Lab..... 23,640
 C. maj..... 403
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,021)

Swindon (English Borough)
 E. 55,339

561*F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab.. 24,087
 G. L. Pears, C..... 20,178
 Lab. maj..... 3,909
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,939)

Taunton (Somerset)
 E. 52,675

562*E. D. L. du Cann, C... 22,680
 L. V. Pike, Lab..... 16,182
 C. M. K. Bruton, L... 7,031
 C. maj..... 6,493
 (Feb. 1956, by-election, C.
 maj. 657)

(1955 C. maj. 5,542)

Tavistock (Devonshire)
 E. 46,908

563*Sir H. G. Studholme,
 Bt., C.V.O., C..... 19,778
 R. G. Moore, L..... 9,008
 B. R. Weston, Lab... 8,022
 C. maj..... 10,770
 (1955 C. maj. 10,236)

TEST—See Southampton

Thirk and Malton
 (Yorkshire, N.R.)
 E. 52,517

564*Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton,
 M.C., C..... 27,413
 Dr. J. W. Bray, Lab... 12,318
 C. maj..... 15,095
 (1955 C. maj. 14,085)

Thurrock (Essex)

E. 67,054
 565*H. J. Delargy, Lab... 32,270
 W. E. McNamara, C. 20,188
 Lab. maj..... 12,082
 (1955 Lab. maj. 15,329)

Tiverton (Devonshire)

E. 48,416
 566*Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat
 Amory, T.D., C..... 21,714
 Dr. J. E. O. Dun-
 woody, Lab..... 9,836
 J. J. Collier, L..... 7,504
 C. maj..... 11,878

(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)

R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop,
 C..... 15,308
 J. J. Collier, L..... 12,268
 R. F. H. Dobson, Lab. 5,895
 C. maj..... 3,040
 (1955 C. maj. 10,424)

Tonbridge (Kent)

E. 67,320
 567*R. P. Hornby, C..... 31,687
 K. W. May, Lab..... 21,181
 C. maj..... 10,506
 (June, 1956, by-election, C.
 maj. 1,602)

(1955 C. maj. 10,196)

Torquay (English Borough)

E. 67,608
 568*F. M. Bennett, C..... 29,527
 W. V. Cooper, Lab... 11,784
 T. O. Kellock, L..... 10,685
 C. maj..... 17,743
 (Dec. 1955, by-election, C.
 maj. 10,581)

(1955 C. maj. 17,230)

Torrington (Devonshire)

E. 44,029
 569 P. B. Browne, C..... 17,283
 *M. R. Bonham-Carter,
 L..... 15,018
 R. F. H. Dobson, Lab. 5,633
 C. maj..... 2,265
 (March, 1958, by-election,
 L. maj. 219)

(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj.
 9,312)

Totnes (Devonshire)

E. 63,071
 570*R. L. Mawby, C... 26,925
 T. J. B. Heelas, Lab... 13,116
 T. C. Jones, L..... 10,719
 C. maj..... 13,809
 (1955 C. maj. 11,594)

Tottenham (English Borough)

E. 59,794
 571 A. G. Brown, Lab. (now
 Ind.)..... 22,325
 D. J. G. Hennessy, C. 15,688
 L. G. Lepley, L..... 5,030
 Lab. maj..... 6,637
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,883)

TOXTETH—See Liverpool

Truro (Cornwall)

E. 55,285
 572*H. G. B. Wilson, C... 19,544
 R. J. R. Blindell, Lab. 15,057
 Miss B. N. Secar, L... 9,637
 C. maj..... 4,487
 (1955 C. maj. 4,717)

Twickenham (English Borough)

E. 73,852

573**R. G. Cooke, C.B.E., C.* 33,677
Mrs. A. P. Clark, Lab. 16,638
K. A. Powell, L. 8,589
C. maj. 17,039
 (1955 *C. maj.* 16,276)

Tynemouth (English Borough)

E. 72,273

574**Dame I. M. B. Ward,*
D.B.E., C. 32,810
W. H. Hutchison, Lab. 18,866
D. N. Thompson, L. 6,525
C. maj. 13,944
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,836)

Uxbridge (Middlesex)

E. 56,997

575 *C. Curran, C.* 22,360
 **F. Beswick, Lab.* 20,070
G. R. Goodall, L. 4,746
C. maj. 1,390
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 876)

VAUXHALL—See Lambeth

Wakefield (English Borough)

E. 60,790

576**Rt. Hon. A. Creech*
Jones, Lab. 29,705
T. M. Jopling, C. 20,114
Lab. maj. 9,591
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,745)

Wallasey (English Borough)

E. 72,660

577**Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples,*
C. 35,567
G. Woodburn, Lab. 20,501
C. maj. 15,066
 (1955 *C. maj.* 14,218)

Wallsend (English Borough)

E. 80,235

578**J. McKay, Lab.* 37,862
R. B. Baird, C. 29,096
Lab. maj. 8,766
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,350)

Walsall (2)

NORTH E. 59,257

579**W. T. Wells, Q.C.,*
Lab. 27,693
J. G. Ackers, C. 17,741
Lab. maj. 9,952
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,695)

SOUTH E. 62,804

580**Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-*
Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O.,
M.C., C. 30,471
J. A. F. Ennals, Lab. 21,689
C. maj. 8,782
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,426)

Walthamstow (2)

EAST E. 43,892

581**J. E. Harvey, C.* 16,622
Mrs. M. McKay, Lab. 13,721
N. H. Cork, L. 4,974
W. H. Christopher,
I.L.P. 183
C. maj. 2,901
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,129)

WEST E. 38,226

582**E. C. Redhead, Lab.* 15,080
H. C. Midgley, C. 7,872
W. O. Smedley, L. 5,229
Lab. maj. 8,108
 (March, 1956, by-election,
Lab. maj. 9,204)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,250)

WALTON—See Liverpool

Wandsworth (4)

CENTRAL E. 61,831

583**M. H. C. Hughes-*
Young, M.C., C. 23,655
Mrs. A. P. Llewelyn
Davies, Lab. 21,683
R. A. Locke, L. 4,287
C. maj. 1,972
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,093)

CLAPHAM E. 55,894

584 *Dr. A. J. Glyn, C.* 22,266
 **C. W. Gibson, Lab.* 20,390
C. maj. 1,876
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 225)

PUTNEY E. 71,772

585**Sir H. N. Linstead,*
O.B.E., C. 28,236
D. Taverne, Lab. 23,115
M. F. Burns, L. 6,166
C. maj. 5,121
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,195)

STREATHAM E. 50,916

586**Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.* 23,479
Dr. D. L. Kerr, Lab. 10,773
R. S. Rubin, L. 5,039
C. maj. 12,706
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,268)

Warrington (English Borough)

E. 52,884

587**Rt. Hon. Edith Summer-*
skill, Lab. 22,890
F. O. Stansfield, C. 17,791
Lab. maj. 5,099
 (By-election, April 20, 1961)

†*W. T. Williams, Lab.* 16,149
Mrs. B. A. Arnold, C. 9,149
F. R. Tetlow, L. 3,623
Lab. maj. 7,000
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,646)

Warwick and Leamington

(Warwickshire)

E. 62,849

588**J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E.,*
T.D., Q.C., C. 32,513
W. Wilson, Lab. 19,434
C. maj. 13,079
 (March, 1957, by-election,
C. maj. 2,157)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 13,466)

Warwickshire (6). See Meriden,
 Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull,
 Stratford and Warwick and
 Leamington

Watford (English Borough)

E. 53,388

589**F. W. Farey-Jones, C.* 21,216
Mrs. R. Short, Lab. 18,315
I. S. Steers, L. 5,753
C. maj. 2,901
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,717)

WAVERTREE—See Liverpool

Wednesbury (English Borough)

E. 60,297

590**J. T. Stonehouse, Lab.* 24,147
E. Knight, C. 17,464
F. B. Willmott, L. 4,780
Lab. maj. 6,633
 (Feb. 1957, by-election,
Lab. maj. 12,236)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,944)

Wellingborough

(Northamptonshire)

E. 52,261

591 *M. C. Hamilton, C.* 22,964
 **G. S. Lindgren, Lab.* 22,358
C. maj. 606
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 926)

Wells (Somerset)

E. 57,455

592**Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. May-*
don, D.S.O., D.S.C., C. 23,357
J. A. A. Evans, Lab. 16,452
P. R. Hobbhouse, L. 8,220
C. maj. 6,905
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,879)

Wembley (2)

NORTH E. 47,554

593**Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullus,*
C. 22,211
R. M. Lewis, Lab. 11,131
Dr. D. G. Valentine,
L. 6,171
C. maj. 11,080
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,109)

SOUTH E. 45,150

594**R. S. Russell, C.* 19,733
E. Mackenzie, Lab. 12,166
J. E. C. Perry, L. 5,403
C. maj. 7,567
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,456)

West Bromwich

(English Borough)

E. 64,111

595**Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale,*
Lab. 26,702
A. H. Windrum, C. 19,809
Lab. maj. 6,893
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,020)

Westbury (Wiltshire)

E. 53,238

596**Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt.,*
C. 20,396
J. G. Ridley, Lab. 14,570
B. T. Wigoder, L. 9,816
C. maj. 5,826
 (1955 *C. maj.* 3,389)

WEST DERRY—See Liverpool

Western Isles

(Inverness-shire and Ross and
 Cromarty)

E. 25,178

597**M. K. Macmillan, Lab.* 8,663
D. Macleod, L. & C. 7,496
Lab. maj. 1,167
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,172)

West Ham (2)

NORTH E. 57,828

598**A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.* 24,096
J. G. Jones, C. 9,318
D. A. S. Brooke, L. 7,271
Lab. maj. 14,778
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 16,537)

SOUTH E. 52,341

599**F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab.* 28,017
P. Goldman, C. 5,188
O. French, L. 4,020
Lab. maj. 22,829
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 23,454)

Westhoughton (Lancashire)

E. 56,948

600**J. T. Price, Lab.* 29,359
Lt.-Col. J. E. Gould-
bourne, C. 18,634
Lab. maj. 10,725
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,052)

West Lothian

E. 58,457

601**J. Taylor, Lab.* 27,454
W. I. Stewart, C. 18,083
Lab. maj. 9,371
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,307)

- Westmorland**
E. 46,991
602*W. M. F. Vane, T.D.,
C. 20,676
A. G. D. Acland, L... 8,984
C. Hughes-Stanton,
Lab. 7,359
C. maj. 11,692
(1955 C. maj. 13,147)
- Weston-super-Mare**
(Somerset)
E. 60,795
603*D. W. E. Webster, C... 27,881
S. E. Hampton, Lab... 10,977
E. B. Taylor, L... 9,609
C. maj. 16,904
(June, 1958, by-election, C.
maj. 9,976)
(1955 C. maj. 11,082)
- Whitehaven (Cumberland)**
E. 46,650
604*J. B. Symonds, Lab... 22,783
H. J. Pedraza, C. 16,653
Lab. maj. 6,130
(June, 1959, by-election,
Lab. maj. 6,324)
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,194)
- Widnes (Lancashire)**
E. 48,966
605*J. E. MacColl, Lab... 21,218
Lt.-Cdr. B. L. Butcher,
C. 19,620
Lab. maj. 1,598
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,449)
- Wigan (English Borough)**
E. 55,155
606*E. A. Fitch, Lab... 30,664
J. J. Hodgson, C. 14,615
M. Weaver, Comm... 945
Lab. maj. 16,049
(June, 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 17,167)
(1955 Lab. maj. 14,872)
- Willesden (2)**
E. 58,865
EAST E. 58,865
607 T. H. H. Skeet, C... 22,709
*M. Orbach, Lab... 20,499
C. maj. 2,210
(1955 Lab. maj. 659)
- WEST E. 61,534**
608 L. A. Pavitt, Lab... 25,680
Mrs. P. S. Brookes, C. 17,946
L. Burt, Comm... 1,324
Lab. maj. 7,734
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,111)
- Wiltshire (4).—See Chippenham**
Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury
- Wimbledon (English Borough)**
E. 42,151
609*Sir C. W. Black, C... 21,538
L. M. Kershaw, Lab... 10,678
C. maj. 10,860
(1955 C. maj. 10,490)
- Winchester (Hampshire)**
E. 48,321
610*P. H. B. O. Smithers,
V.R.D., D.Phil., C... 24,924
Mrs. M. J. Manning,
Lab... 12,132
C. maj. 12,792
(1955 C. maj. 11,236)
- Windsor (Berkshire)**
E. 60,673
611*Sir C. E. Mott-Rad-
cliffe, C. 29,942
W. E. Robinson, Lab... 15,864
C. maj. 14,078
(1955 C. maj. 10,724)
- Wirral (Cheshire)**
E. 71,025
612* Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd,
O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C. 39,807
F. W. Venables, Lab... 18,805
C. maj. 21,002
(1955 C. maj. 17,051)
- WITHINGTON—See Manchester**
- Woking (Surrey)**
E. 64,295
613* Rt. Hon. H. A. Wat-
kinson, C. 33,521
R. D. V. Williams,
Lab... 16,210
C. maj. 17,311
(1955 C. maj. 12,467)
- Wokingham (Berkshire)**
E. 67,144
614 W. R. van Straubenzee,
M.B.E., C. 30,806
T. G. Boston, Lab... 14,905
C. W. J. Rout, L... 7,809
C. maj. 15,991
(1955 C. maj. 12,948)
- Wolverhampton (2)**
NORTH EAST E. 51,217
615*J. Baird, Lab... 20,436
O. A. Pomeroy, C... 16,639
Lab. maj. 3,797
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,209)
- SOUTH WEST E. 51,293**
616* Rt. Hon. J. E. Powell,
M.B.E., C. 25,606
E. L. J. Thorne, Lab... 14,529
C. maj. 11,167
(1955 C. maj. 8,420)
- Woodford (English Borough)**
E. 45,070
617* Rt. Hon. Sir W. S.
Churchill, K.C., O.M.,
C.H., C. 24,815
A. C. Latham, Lab... 10,018
C. maj. 14,797
(1955 C. maj. 15,808)
- Wood Green (English Borough)**
E. 59,380
618* Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab... 22,869
R. G. Shillingford, C. 21,735
Lab. maj. 1,134
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,712)
- WOODSIDE—See Glasgow**
- Woolwich (2)**
EAST E. 46,349
619* C. P. Mayhew, Lab... 22,353
E. J. Porter, C. 12,638
Lab. maj. 9,715
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,346)
- WEST E. 54,563**
620 C. W. C. Turner, C... 24,373
W. Hamling, Lab... 20,678
R. C. Mallone, Ind... 1,819
C. maj. 3,695
(1955 C. maj. 1,880)
- Worcester (English Borough)**
E. 59,117
621* Rt. Hon. G. R. Ward,
C. 27,024
B. C. Stanley, Lab... 19,832
C. maj. 7,192
(By-election, March 16, 1961)
P. E. Walker, C. 15,087
B. C. Stanley, Lab... 11,490
R. Ginton, L... 11,435
C. maj. 3,597
(1955 C. maj. 6,102)
- Worcestershire (3)**
SOUTH E. 57,657
622* Comdr. Sir P. G. Agnew,
Bt., C. 25,824
D. W. Young, Lab... 10,884
Dr. E. H. L. Harries, L... 6,890
C. maj. 14,940
(1955 C. maj. 12,980)
- See also Bromsgrove and Kidder-
minster**
- Workington (Cumberland)**
E. 49,401
623* T. F. Pearl, Lab... 25,537
T. M. Braunan, C... 16,894
Lab. maj. 8,643
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,928)
- Worthing (English Borough)**
E. 60,505
624* Brig. Sir O. L. Prior-
Palmer, D.S.O., C... 31,396
F. R. Mason, Lab... 7,618
D. R. E. Abel, L... 7,045
C. maj. 23,778
(1955 C. maj. 21,875)
- The Wrekin (Shropshire)**
E. 48,789
625* W. Yates, C. 22,030
D. W. T. Bruce, Lab... 19,052
C. maj. 10,884
(1955 C. maj. 478)
- Wrexham (Denbighshire)**
E. 66,150
626* J. I. Jones, Lab... 30,101
G. H. Pierce, C. &
Nat. L... 17,144
D. E. Morgan, Welsh
Nat... 6,579
Lab. maj. 12,957
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,659)
- Wycombe (Buckinghamshire)**
E. 68,199
627* J. Hall, O.B.E., T.D., C. 30,774
W. G. Fordham, Lab... 19,904
A. D. Dennis, L... 7,068
C. maj. 10,870
(1955 C. maj. 7,940)
- WYTHENSHAW—See Manchester**
- YARDLEY—See Birmingham**
- Yarmouth (Norfolk)**
E. 52,847
628* A. Fell, C. 22,827
S. C. Davis, Lab... 19,248
C. maj. 3,579
(1955 C. maj. 917)
- Yeovil (Somerset)**
E. 59,739
629* J. W. W. Peyton, C... 23,771
W. A. Baker, Lab... 17,638
Col. G. F. Taylor, L... 9,484
C. maj. 6,133
(1955 C. maj. 4,266)

York (English Borough)
L. 73,717
 630 C. B. Longbottom, *C.* 33,099
 Dr. D. R. L. M.
 Poirier, *Lab.*..... 29,025
C. maj...... 4,074
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,104)

Yorkshire, East Riding (3). *See*
 Bridlington, Haltemprice and
 Howden
 Yorkshire, North Riding (4). *See*
 Cleveland, Richmond, Scar-
 borough and Whitby and
 Thirsk and Malton

Yorkshire, West Riding (14). *See*
 Barkston Ash, Colne Valley,
 Dearne Valley, Don Valley,
 Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth,
 Normanton, Penistone, Ripon,
 Rother Valley, Shipley,
 Skipton and Sowerby

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1960-61

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The second Session of the present Parliament was opened by the Queen in State on Nov. 1, a few days after the prorogation which followed the summer vacation, and the Speech from the throne promised a busy time for Lords and Commons. Her Majesty said that the Government would continue to give resolute support to the work of the United Nations, and would do its utmost to achieve comprehensive disarmament under effective international control. It would seek to maintain a sound economy and to ensure a well-balanced growth of production in conditions of high and stable employment. At home, Ministers were resolved to maintain an efficient and prosperous agriculture, would introduce legislation to reorganize and improve Covent Garden Market and to amend the law relating to land drainage in England and Wales, and would continue to support and encourage the fishing industry. It would follow out its policy of advancing the social welfare of the people. War pensions would be increased and authority sought for increases in retirement pensions and other benefits, and in contributions under the National Insurance schemes. Its concern for young people would be shown by the continued expansion of schools and colleges and by greatly increased efforts to train and recruit more teachers, and an increase in the level of expenditure on physical recreation would be authorized. Awards for students at universities and other institutions of higher education would be granted on an impartial basis. A high rate of house building would be maintained and the slum clearance drive would continue. The Government would endeavour to improve the protection of the community against crime. The strength, efficiency and well being of the police would be its continuing concern and it would seek to make more effective the various methods of penal treatment. It would introduce a Bill to provide in England and Wales better means of dealing with young offenders, to extend compulsory after care to prisoners and so to discourage them from returning to crime, and to improve the management of improved schools. Legislation would be introduced to provide for a levy on horse racing, and, in England and Wales, to check abuses by registered clubs and to reform the licensing laws. The Address in reply was moved by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, the Prime Minister's son, who described himself as "the back bench member" of the family, and seconded by Sir Richard Glyn. They were followed by Mr. Gaitskell and the Prime Minister, the latter of whom announced that base facilities for the American Polaris missile-firing submarines were to be established on the Clyde and said he was perfectly satisfied that no decision to use these missiles would be taken without the fullest possible previous consultation. After three days of general debate Sir David Eccles, the Minister of Education, replying on Nov. 7 to an official Opposition amendment criticizing the Government's education policy, said that an inquiry was to be carried out into the future development of full-time higher education. The Government also proposed to abolish state scholarships after the summer of 1962 and to permit the winners of open scholarships and other university prizes to keep up to £100 a year. The amendment was rejected by 321 to 229, a Government majority of 92. A further Opposition amendment urging proposals to alleviate the hardships caused by excessive rent and insecurity of tenure was defeated by 324 to 233, a majority of 99, on Nov. 8, when the motion for a loyal Address was carried. On the same day the House of Lords agreed to the Address, which had been moved by Lord Derwent and seconded by the Duke of Atholl, a Labour amendment expressing regret that the policies of the Government were "not conducive to an ordered and expanding economy" being rejected by 72 to 33.

SURTAX STARTING LEVEL RAISED.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, in a confident business-like speech, outlined his first Budget on April 17, and declared that its purpose was to counter inflation and provide additional incentive to effort and initiative. His chief proposals were to lift the starting level of surtax from £2,000 to £4,000 on earned income, to raise the profits tax and the tax on fuel oil, to impose a duty of 10 per cent. on television advertisements, and to establish two "regulators" which could be brought into force when necessary. Mr. Lloyd said that the result of the previous year was an overall deficit of £394,000,000, or £76,000,000 more than his predecessor estimated. One of the problems which had to be faced was the continuous rise in public expenditure, and while all political parties were committed to a high and rising level of expenditure on public services it must not be allowed to outrun the prospective growth of our resources. They must therefore get the priorities as nearly right as possible, and this called for new methods. They must increasingly look at all public expenditure together instead of piecemeal, and he had set in hand a study of the problem in relation to the prospective future growth of our resources for a period of five years ahead. Describing the state of the country's economy during the past year, the Chancellor said that on the good side 1960 was a year of very full activity, of rapidly rising personal income, of high saving and of rising investment. But the other side of the medal was the dangerously high pressure of demand on productive resources, the failure of our exports to increase sufficiently and the consequent serious weaknesses in our balance of payments. It was a year of widespread prosperity, but that prosperity did not rest on a sufficiently secure foundation. The first and obvious need for the budgetary policy of 1961 was a marked improvement in our balance of payments, and for this we must look mainly to the expansion of exports. He expected a marked rise in total consumer expenditure, private and public, in 1961, and with rising investment it was clear that there would be strong expansionary forces working on home demand. He declared that the rise in personal consumption must be restrained, and he hoped that, as in 1960, increased saving would play an important part in this. The broad effect of the Budget, Mr. Lloyd went on, must counter inflation; there must be a larger surplus above the line than last year and a smaller overall deficit. He must

consider whether any additional incentive to effort and initiative could be provided, and, above all, he must have in mind the maintenance of confidence in the £ sterling both at home and abroad. After describing the methods by which the Government could influence developments in the nation's economy, the Chancellor said they needed further means of stimulating or restricting that economy, and accordingly he made two proposals that were simple and would this year require no new administrative machinery. First, he proposed that the Government should be empowered to direct by statutory instrument, at any time of the year, that either a special surcharge or a special rebate should be applied to the main Customs and Excise revenue duties and to purchase tax. The adjustment would be expressed as a percentage to be added to or subtracted from the amounts otherwise payable, the maximum change in either direction being 10 per cent. of the existing charges. The effect would be that he would be able to stimulate or restrain consumers' purchasing power at the rate of over £200,000,000 a year each way. Any such statutory instrument would be subject to confirmation by the House and would expire on Aug. 31, 1962, unless next year's Budget continued the power to make such orders. His second proposal related to a special surcharge on employers analogous to a payroll tax, which would act as an incentive to economy in the use of manpower and to investment in labour saving equipment. This would be subject to an upper limit of 4s. per employee a week, payable directly to the Exchequer, and would also be subject to confirmation. Turning to the coming year, the Chancellor estimated the expenditure at £6,002,000,000 and the revenue at existing rates of taxation at £6,440,000,000, giving a surplus above the line of £438,000,000. With net payments below the line of £575,000,000 the overall deficit was £137,000,000, compared with the previous year's outturn of £394,000,000. Then he came to his tax proposals. He increased from £15 to £18 the income tax allowance for National Insurance contributions and made minor concessions affecting the taxation of overseas income of people living in the United Kingdom. He also agreed to free from tax payments in the nature of income made by the German Government since 1956-57 as compensation to victims of Nazi persecution resident in this country. For the *ad valorem* stamp duty on bills of exchange, he substituted a fixed duty of 2d., relieved ministers of religion from Schedule A tax in respect of houses in which they lived by virtue of their office, and confirmed an increase by £20 of the income limits for the dependent relative allowance. Declaring that he had been exercised in his mind about the tax treatment of expenses allowances and benefits in kind received by directors and other senior executives, Mr. Lloyd said he thought that some so-called business entertainment went further than purely business motives would justify. He asked those concerned most seriously to consider whether some curtailment could be achieved without affecting business efficiency, and added that he did not reject altogether the possibility of legislative action next year. Meanwhile, he proposed to limit to £2,000 the capital allowance that might be granted in respect of cars used by business and professional people, and to ensure that more precise information about expense allowances and benefits in kind should be provided by employers. The concessions announced would cost £13,500,000, reducing the surplus above the line to £424,500,000. This was not enough, said the Chancellor, and he wanted a surplus of about £500,000,000 involving an overall deficit of under £100,000,000, so he had decided

to raise an additional £80,000,000 in taxation. He proposed a duty of 10 per cent. on the charges made by the television programme contractors for the insertion of advertisements in programmes broadcast on or after May 1. He estimated the yield at £7,000,000 this year and £8,500,000 in a full year. Next he announced an increase to £15 a year on the licence on a private car and an increase ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. on commercial vehicles, the additional yield during the current financial year being estimated at £25,000,000. He expected a further £48,000,000 from the reinstatement of the duty at 2d. a gallon on fuel and gas oil and kerosene and the increase to 3d. a gallon on oils at present chargeable at 1d. a gallon. Mr. Lloyd said he did not feel able to provide for any relief of direct taxation, but he wanted to ensure that the present incidence of surtax did not act as a disincentive. Accordingly he proposed that the earned income allowance applicable to income tax—two-ninths up to £4,005 and one-ninth thereafter up to £9,945—would be deductible in computing income for surtax purposes, and to lift the figure for earned income at which surtax begins from £2,000 to £4,000, the effect of the tax changes being that surtax would not be payable on earned income until it reached £5,000. The cost of these proposals would be £58,000,000 in 1962-63 and £83,000,000 in a full year, and he proposed to cover the greater part of this by increasing profits tax by 2½ per cent., yielding £45,000,000 in 1962-63 and £70,000,000 in a full year. In total the increased taxation would bring in £68,000,000 in the forthcoming year, giving a surplus above the line in 1961-62 of £506,000,000 and reducing the borrowing requirement of the Budget to £69,000,000. In conclusion, the Chancellor said he believed that his proposals for the new economic regulators would very much improve the Government's capacity to adjust trends in the economy without violent movements, and that those with regard to surtax would have a dynamic effect upon the initiative and effort of individuals whose work was of vital importance to the community and would mean that valuable resources of man-power would have more inducement to stay in this country. After the resolution increasing the vehicle excise duty had been carried by 345 to 205, Mr. Gaitskell said the Opposition would not oppose the principle of giving the Government power to act between Budgets, and he was glad something had been done to deal with the problem of profits in television. He declared, however, that the £60,000,000 taken off surtax was very close to the amount imposed on the health service contributions and charges. The man with £10 a week had to pay more, while the man earning from £2,000 to £2,500 a year was substantially better off. The Budget, he claimed, did nothing to stimulate production and exports, and made for a more unfair distribution of income. In the general debate Mr. Harold Wilson, on April 18, said that the Budget provided hardly a farthing of tax relief for any taxpayer earning less than £2,000 a year, and declared that the change in surtax was class legislation of the most blatant type. Winding up the discussion on April 20, the Chancellor said that the surtax remissions were the most effective way of giving a real impulse to industrial and commercial effort. His proposals, he claimed, would strengthen our economy, encourage our exporters and maintain confidence in sterling at home and abroad. The main resolution was carried by 325 to 206, a Government majority of 119, and the money resolution, which included the payroll surcharge, by 254 to 172. The Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time on April 25, and was given a second reading on May 4 after the

defeat of a resolution for its rejection by 309 to 223. In committee, on May 15, an amendment to exclude from deductions from the surtax assessment any allowance against income tax assessment in respect of expenses incurred by way of entertaining was rejected by 240 to 165, and the surtax clause was passed by 163 to 89. A Labour amendment to provide that in any application of the payroll tax the need to maintain full employment in all parts of the country should be taken into account was rejected by 247 to 181 on June 13, when a proposal to exclude employees under 18 from the operation of the tax was defeated by 240 to 183. On the following day an amendment to exempt profits solely attributable to export earnings from the increase in the rate of profits tax was agreed to. Labour efforts to increase the personal allowance for both married and single men failed on June 20, and the committee stage was concluded on the following day. The Bill was read a third time by 293 to 206 on July 6 and received the Royal Assent on July 19.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.—Within a week of the passage of the Finance Act, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, on July 25, had to tell the House and the nation that because of the economic situation he had decided to bring one of his regulators into operation. He announced that the Treasury had made an order which would put a surcharge of 10 per cent. on the Customs and Excise duties referred to in the Finance Act and on purchase tax, to take effect from midnight. The increase, he explained, was the equivalent of 10 per cent. of the existing taxes and not an addition of a further 10 per cent. The effect would be to withdraw purchasing power from the economy at the rate of £210,000,000 a year. The surcharge could be reduced or removed at any time. Earlier, Mr. Lloyd had said that his proposals were in part long term and in part required by the exigencies of the present situation. He pointed out that personal incomes increased by £1,450,000,000 in 1960-61, and national production by £650,000,000—"and the figures do not make sense", he commented. We were cashing in ahead of production, and in the process making ourselves uncompetitive. A further general increase in dividends was not justified, and while he still objected to a conventional gains tax he stated that in next year's Budget he would bring forward measures designed to impose a clear liability to tax on profits over a wider field than at present. A "pause" in wage increases was essential as a basis for continued prosperity and growth, and the Government would act on this policy and asked that the same lines should be followed both in the private sector and in those parts of the public sector outside the immediate control of the Government. With regard to Government expenditure the intention was to reduce the load in 1962-63 by £175,000,000, to which savings below the line of £125,000,000 would be added. While recognizing that teachers had a good case for some increase in pay, the Government could not agree to the size of the increase proposed in the provisional agreement. The North Atlantic Council would be invited to review the financial conditions under which our forces were maintained overseas, and the test for new investment overseas would be more severe. After remarking that he did not rule out further measures if they appeared necessary, he said that the Bank Rate would be raised from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent., and the Bank of England had called for further special deposits from clearing banks, which were asked to be particularly severe on new lending for personal consumption, including finance for hire purchase and speculative building. The Chancellor's final decision was to make a sub-

stantial drawing from the International Monetary Fund. The proposals were severely criticized by Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. Harold Wilson and Mr. Grimond, the Leader of the Opposition declaring that there was not a single specific measure that seemed likely in any way to increase productivity or exports. A two-day debate on the position was opened on the following day by Mr. Lloyd, who said that forecasts about the situation in the first half of 1962 showed an increasing pressure of demand upon resources greater than expected and likely to affect exports and the balance of payments. On these forecasts it was clearly necessary to take further sharp steps to lessen the load on the economy. He envisaged a joint examination of the economic prospects of the country stretching five or more years into the future, and covering the growth of national production and the distribution of resources between the main uses, consumption, Government expenditure, investment and so on. Above all it was necessary to try to establish the essential conditions for realizing potential growth. Mr. Wilson claimed that the Chancellor's proposals made no contribution to any of the national needs, production, exports and cost, and would raise the cost of living. The Government, he said, by drift, complacency and its increase of injustice had lost the moral right to appeal for the efforts and sacrifices that were needed. Winding up for the Opposition, Mr. Gaitskell said a new and different climate was needed and an end to complacency and unfairness. It was not a matter of reintroducing austerity but of seeing that the rewards were fair. Mr. Macmillan, who was subjected to frequent interruptions from the Labour benches, said their object was not merely to steer the country through immediate difficulties but to make it possible to develop a long-term policy which would maintain a sound basis for the continued prosperity of the nation. To resolve our difficulties was well within our power, and he could not believe that a nation which had survived such trials and such fearful dangers in the past would fail to rise to its duty today. The Government motion asking for approval of the Chancellor's measures was carried, on July 27, by 346 to 236, a majority of 110, after the defeat of an Opposition amendment by 346 to 238, a majority of 108.

THE COMMON MARKET.—On the eve of the summer recess the Prime Minister in the Commons and Lord Hailsham in the Lords announced that the Government had decided to make formal application for Britain to join the European Economic Community, better known as The Common Market. Mr. Macmillan said he believed it was our duty and our interest to contribute to our strength in the struggle for freedom by securing the closest possible unity within Europe, and he thought that the value of Britain's contribution to the Commonwealth would be enhanced if Europe united. Negotiations were necessary to establish the conditions on which we might join if satisfactory arrangements could be made to meet the special needs of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. These negotiations might be protracted and there could be no guarantee of success, and no agreement would be entered into until it had been approved by the House after full consultation with other Commonwealth countries. Discussion was left until a two-day debate which was opened on Aug. 2 by the Prime Minister, who moved a motion approving the Government's policy and accepting the undertaking that no agreement affecting the special interests of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth or involving

British sovereignty would be entered into until approved by Parliament after full consultation with other Commonwealth countries. He expressed his belief that Britain's right place was in the vanguard of the movement towards the greater unity of the free world, and we could lead better from within than from outside. When the world had been in danger, he recalled, Britain had abandoned its long tradition of isolation. Who could say today that our present danger had been removed or would soon disappear? Britain in isolation, he declared, would be of little value to our Commonwealth partners, and he thought the Commonwealth understood that. The Government was determined to make such arrangements as would adequately protect the vital interests of our agriculture, and with regard to industry he said that the opportunity of the mass market presented a great challenge. Mr. Gaitskell, moving the Opposition amendment regretting that the Government would be conducting the negotiations from a position of grave economic weakness, said that if they were defeated they would not oppose the substantive motion. The Labour Party recognized the dangers of the present division in western Europe, he said, but they wanted to avoid any action which would precipitate the decay and downfall of the Commonwealth. Some Conservative members expressed misgivings about the policy and a number abstained from the divisions on the following day, when the Opposition amendment was rejected by 318 to 209, and the Government motion was carried by 353 to 5, the minority consisting of the small group of Independent Labour M.P.s. The summer recess began after the sitting on Aug. 4; on the understanding that unless an emergency arose the session would be resumed on Oct. 24 and prorogued on Oct. 26, the third Session of the present Parliament being opened on Oct. 31.

HEALTH CHARGES INCREASED.—Amid a storm of protests from the Opposition, the Minister of Health, Mr. Enoch Powell, in the House of Commons on Feb. 2, announced that a number of charges under the Health Service would be increased. He said that the total cost of the service in the current financial year was about £867,000,000, 12 per cent. more than in the present year, of which £663,000,000 would be met by the Exchequer. The Government's policy of developing the service would be in danger if the cost were allowed to go on increasing at so high a rate. The charges for dentures would be increased by amounts ranging from 5s. to 15s., but the charges for dental treatment would not be raised, and children and expectant and nursing mothers would be relieved of the present charges for dentures. The charges for spectacles would be increased by 5s. a pair, but children aged 20 or over would no longer be charged for lenses. The maximum charge for amenity beds in hospitals in England and Wales would be doubled from March 1, and from the same date the prescription charge would be raised from 1s. to 2s. an item, while from June 1, orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamin tablets would be sold at prices which covered the cost. The Government, Mr. Powell added, also proposed to increase the National Health Service contribution with effect from the beginning of July, by 1s. a week for the employed man (20d. from the employee and 2d. from the employer) and by the appropriate amounts for other groups. The effect of these measures would be to reduce the Health Estimates by about £50,000,000 in 1961-62 and about £65,000,000 in a full year. The Minister sat down amid cries of "Shame" and "Resign", and several Labour members at once criticized the pro-

posals, Mr. Gaitskell finally giving notice that the Opposition would immediately table a motion of censure on the Government. This was moved by Mr. George Brown on Feb. 8 and was defeated by 321 to 231, a Government majority of 90, after a debate marked by noisy interruptions. Mr. Brown urged that the Minister should not go for the patient but for the drug industry, in which, he contended, there was tremendous waste. The imposition of the increased prescription charge, he said, would erect a positive deterrent to seeking treatment. Mr. Powell said that there could not be a modern hospital service unless the local health services were also extended and modernized. As to the prescription charges he said that negotiations with the pharmaceutical industry, which would involve discussion and disclosure of costs, were being rigorously pursued, and he claimed that the increased charges for dentures and spectacles were negligible in comparison with the increase in benefits and earnings. The second reading of the Bill authorizing the higher contributions was carried on Feb. 15 after the longest all-night sitting for some years, only ended by a closure motion. Another all-night sitting came on Feb. 23, when a proposal in committee that the Bill should cease to have effect on July 1, 1962, unless renewed by resolutions of both Houses was rejected by 267 to 215. With the operation of a time table the committee stage was completed on March 13 after many Labour amendments had been rejected, the Bill being read a third time by 276 to 204 on March 16. It was speedily passed by the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent on March 28. The other Bill, authorizing the new charges for dentures and optical appliances, also met with strong opposition and again the guillotine was used. After being considered by a standing committee, it came before the House on the report stage on March 29, when an amendment to omit the increased charges for dental services was rejected by 266 to 196 and another to delete the section which raised the charge for optical lenses by 271 to 198. A third, to postpone the date upon which the increased charges should come into operation until six months after the passing of the Bill was defeated by 205 to 194, and the third reading was carried by 287 to 220. The measure received the Royal Assent on May 9. Earlier in the Session, on Dec. 20, the Royal Assent had been given to the National Insurance Bill, which increased the single rate of retirement, unemployment, sickness and widowhood benefit by 7s. 6d. and the married rate by 22s. 6d. a week, starting from April 3, when the higher contributions for the increase in pensions and national insurance benefits, together with the new graduated pension scheme came into operation. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, moving the second reading of the new Bill on Nov. 15, said the increase of 15 per cent. compared with an increase of 6 per cent. in wage rates since the last insurance increase in 1958. Practically all the recipients were in the fixed income groups, which had not shared in anything like the same degree as the working generation in the improvement in standards in recent years. In committee, Labour members sought further increases and an earlier date of payment of the new rates, but without success, and the third reading was obtained on Nov. 24. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Dundee, for the Government, said on Dec. 6 that although there were over a million pensioners receiving supplementation from National Assistance there were five million others who were not. He added that a large number of old age pensioners had substantial means of their own—some were members of the Upper Chamber.

REVISION OF THE LICENSING LAWS.—Another instalment of the Government's proposals to bring up to date some of the country's social legislation was embodied in the Licensing Bill, which underwent a number of minor changes during its passage, although retaining its main principles. Under it, general licensing hours were made uniform—11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on weekdays both in London and the country, and 5.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. in London and to either 10.30 p.m. or 11 p.m. outside London, and on Sunday, 12 noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. throughout the country. Clubs retained their present freedom to fix their own hours, within the statutory limits. The Bill provided for the holding of a poll on the demand of not less than 500 local government electors in any county or county borough in Wales and Monmouthshire to decide whether Sunday closing should be repealed locally, requisitions for a poll being required within two months from the passing of the Bill. The existing law regarding the sale or supply of liquor and its consumption up to certain hours in hotels, restaurants and clubs in the West End was extended to cover the whole country. New types of licences for restaurants, hotels and guest houses were also created, penalties for selling drink to persons under 18 were increased, and the system under which clubs are registered or renewed was made much more stringent. The Home Secretary, moving the second reading on Nov. 28, said it was part of the Government's general programme, which they hoped to complete during the present Parliament, of revising social legislation in the light of present-day conditions. The aim was to strike a balance between restrictions necessary to prevent abuse or social mischief and legitimate demands for individual freedom of choice and behaviour in a responsible society. The proposals were the result of a wide variety of consultations, and the Bill was one to suit the general interest. The proposed opening hour agreed with the present practice in many areas, but if there were a strong opinion that more flexibility should be allowed he did not rule out the possibility. With regard to the changes in the law about registered clubs, Mr. Butler said the Bill would give power to the police, the local authorities and neighbouring residents to object to the granting or renewal of a certificate of registration on various grounds, but genuine clubs had nothing to fear from the Bill. Sir Frank Soskice, Labour member for Newport, speaking for himself, said the Government had made a realistic endeavour to draw a line between restraint and liberty of the individual choice, and he intended to support the second reading, although he disagreed with some of the Bill's provisions. Mr. George Thomas, Labour member for Cardiff West, moving an amendment to reject the Bill, said it would be worth millions of pounds to the brewers, and the proposed new restaurant licences would alter the whole of our way of life affecting the catering services. Dealing with the proposal to allow Sunday opening in Wales, Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister for Wales, said there was a large body of opinion in Wales that the old law was out of date. The Government believed that the people of Wales should themselves decide on Sunday closing. On the following day the amendment was defeated by 301 to 69, a majority of 232, Labour members being given a free vote, and the Bill was read a second time and by 251 to 96 sent to a standing committee. Against the Government's wishes, an amendment was carried on Feb. 2 providing that the grant of a new licence by licensing justices should be confirmed by a second authority. Government amendments were agreed to on Feb. 9 enabling the issue of a restaurant licence only when the premises were

used to provide the customary main meal of mid-day or the evening or both. On Feb. 22 the Government accepted an amendment making it a condition that drinking water must be available equally with alcohol in licensed restaurants. The committee on March 16 approved a Government amendment enabling off-licence premises to be open from 8.30 a.m. until the local closing time of public-houses, and on April 12 an amendment extending from 2 a.m. to 3 a.m. the present licensing arrangements in the West End of London was carried. It was decided by 15 to 13 on April 25 that there should be no sale of intoxicating liquors on long-distance coaches. A new clause was carried during the report stage on June 5, on the proposal of the Home Secretary, extending the powers of inspection of club premises for fire risks, as was an amendment extending permitted hours in licensed premises to 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday. Amendments which sought to specify the proportion of the electorate voting for the introduction of Sunday opening in Wales were rejected on June 6, and the report stage was completed on June 19 after the defeat of an amendment to prohibit the supply of liquor in a club to those under 18. The Bill was read a third time by 177 to 56 on June 21. The Upper Chamber gave it a second reading on July 4, and in committee on July 18 new clauses were agreed to allowing extended hours in restaurants providing entertainment and extending the prohibition on sales of liquor to persons under 18 to cover sales off the premises. On report, on July 25, the Lords agreed to a Government amendment excluding Good Friday, Maundy Thursday and Easter Eve from the special hours service at premises providing music and dancing. The Bill was read a third time, passed on the following day, and received the Royal Assent on Aug. 3.

THE PROBLEM OF THE YOUNG OFFENDER.—With the chief object of making more effective and appropriate existing measures of detention and punishment for the young offender, the Criminal Justice Bill, which occupied the attention of a standing committee for a considerable part of the Session, proposed greater use of Borstal training and of detention centres and changes in the law relating to approved schools. The minimum age for a sentence of Borstal training was lowered from 16 to 15, a court being empowered to pass such a sentence if it considered that the offender should be detained for not less than six months. The existing power to sentence children and young persons to be detained for a specified period was extended to include an offence punishable by a sentence of 14 years' imprisonment or more, the remaining powers of the courts to imprison persons under 17 being abolished. With certain exceptions, sentences of imprisonment imposed upon offenders under 17 were for periods of six months or less, or of three years or more, and short sentences of imprisonment ceased as sufficient detention centres became available. With regard to detention centres and remand homes, the Bill provided for a fixed term of three months' detention for offenders aged 14 and under 17, and a minimum term of three months and a maximum of six months for those between 17 and 21. Mr. Butler, moving the second reading on Nov. 17, said that in the preceding year a third of the people convicted of indictable offences were between the ages of 14 and 21. An advisory committee confirmed the Government's view that corporal punishment should not be included in the Bill, and he claimed that there could be no assurance that corporal punishment would reduce crime. Dealing with approved schools, he said the Govern-

ment intended to establish a small number of closed units attached to boys' schools providing for observation and treatment as well as secure custody. There would be more Borstals, and while imprisonment would remain it would be restricted to cases so serious that committal to prison was inevitable. Mr. Gordon-Walker, for the Opposition, welcomed the decision not to re-introduce corporal punishment, and said that much of the trouble arose because the police force was gravely under strength. Sir Thomas Moore believed the courts should have the right in reserve to use the cane on youthful criminals up to 17 and the birch for those over 17. The Bill was read a second time, and the standing committee began its examination of the proposals on Dec. 1. By 16 to 15 on Dec. 6 an amendment was carried which stopped the Government's intention to allow courts in some circumstances to sentence 15-year-old offenders to Borstal treatment, the opponents considering that the minimum age should be 16. On Dec. 15 the Government accepted an amendment that no one could be released from approved schools in the first six months of detention without the consent of the Home Secretary. The committee on Feb. 14 rejected by 26 to 6 a new clause that would have empowered courts to sentence offenders under 21 to corporal punishment instead of adding a year under detention to their punishment, and on Feb. 16 it defeated by 15 to 11 another proposal to make damages and costs ordered by courts payable by parents and guardians of young people between 17 and 21 where through their own negligence the parents or guardians had contributed to the offences committed by their children. The Attorney-General, on Feb. 21, opposed a new clause introduced by Miss Alice Bacon to stop the hanging of murderers under the age of 21, and said that with the present increase in violent crime the Government could not afford to dispense with the death sentence. The proposal was rejected on Feb. 23 by 16 to 15. The committee stage was concluded at its 17th sitting after approving a revised schedule dealing with the supervision of discharged prisoners and the arrangements for dealing with those in breach of requirements placed upon them. Considered on report on April 11, the Commons agreed to a new clause increasing from 2 to 5 years the maximum sentence of imprisonment for helping people to escape from prison. Sir Thomas Moore moved a new clause which sought to impose corporal punishment as an alternative to a sentence of detention on young offenders on a second or subsequent conviction for a crime of violence, with the cane up to the age of 17 and with the birch between 17 and 21. Mr. Butler strongly opposed the proposal and said he was convinced that flogging was the wrong way of dealing with sexual offences. The clause was rejected by 259 to 67, the minority consisting entirely of Conservatives. On the following day the House defeated by 229 to 144 a proposal to raise the age limit at which sentence of death could be passed from 18 to 21, and deleted by 205 to 132 the amendment passed in committee providing that persons under 16 should not be committed to Borstal until adequate remand centre facilities were available. The report stage was concluded and the Bill read a third time, and on May 1 the Upper Chamber gave it an unopposed second reading, although some peers urged a return to corporal punishment and the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker, asked the Home Secretary to think again about it. In committee on May 15 the House rejected an amendment to raise the age at which a person could be sentenced to death from 18 to 21, and on the following day defeated by 88 to 31 an amendment, supported by the Lord Chief Justice,

enabling corporal punishment, with the cane or birch according to age, to be ordered for a second or subsequent conviction for a crime of violence. The Bill was read a third time and passed on June 20. The Commons agreed to the Lords' amendments, and the Bill was placed on the Statute Book on July 19.

SOUTH AFRICA LEAVES THE COMMONWEALTH.—The Parliamentary programme of the Session was extended as a result of various changes in the British Commonwealth during the year. The most important followed the announcement that South Africa would leave the Commonwealth, and Mr. Macmillan showed considerable emotion when he told the House of Commons of the Union's decision on March 16. "There will be very many sad people in South Africa," he said, "our friends, our relations, men who have lived here for several generations, those who have only recently gone out. There will be sad people of every race. Do not let us forget them. Let us look to the future." The situation was debated by the Commons on March 22 when the Prime Minister said he did not regard South Africa's withdrawal as the end of the story, and Mr. Gaitskell said Mr. Macmillan had tried very hard to keep South Africa in. Legislation was necessary to deal with various issues raised by the withdrawal, and on April 24 M.P.s gave an unopposed second reading to a Bill without which, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, explained, a considerable number of existing United Kingdom and Colonial laws would cease to have effect in relation to South Africa when South Africa became a Republic. It was impossible to settle all the problems in the time and while discussions were going on the Bill ensured that all Acts which would otherwise cease to apply to South Africa would continue to apply to her for a period of not more than one year after the date of her withdrawal. In committee on May 1 an amendment to reduce the standstill period to six months was rejected by 155 to 61, and on May 3 the Bill was read a third time after the defeat by 264 to 183 of an amendment to prevent United Kingdom trustees from investing in stock issued by the South African Government. After a speedy passage through the House of Lords the Bill received the Royal Assent on May 18. Earlier, on March 28, the Royal Assent was given to a Bill to grant full independence to Sierra Leone, a territory for which Great Britain had been responsible since 1787 and Britain's oldest colony in West Africa. Sierra Leone, said Mr. Iain Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, would be one of the smaller members of the Commonwealth, but that was no bar to a country holding its independence with dignity and ability and playing a substantial part in the rest of the world.

BOOKMAKERS TO HELP HORSERACING.—The recommendation of a committee that bookmakers should make contributions to a central fund which would be used for "the advancement of horseracing" was embodied in a Government Bill which was passed by both Houses in time for its operation to coincide with the provisions relating to bookmakers in the Act passed in 1960. Under the measure a board was to be set up to collect contributions from bookmakers and the Totalisator Board which would be used for improving the breeds of horses, encouraging veterinary science or education, and improving horseracing. Bookmakers who failed to pay the levy, the amount of which was not specified, would risk losing their permits and would be liable to be sued for its recovery. The Bill was read a second time in the

Commons on Dec. 5, when Mr. Butler said the Government's object was to enable the industry to help itself. The justification of the Bill was the need to provide machinery by which a great national sport and a national industry could be prevented from getting into difficulties or declining. It was in the national interest that our prestige and pre-eminence in the breeding and racing of blood-stock should be maintained. The Opposition supported the second reading, and an amendment claiming that similar provision should be made in respect of greyhound racing was negatived. In committee, on Dec. 14, a Government amendment was agreed to requiring that the chairman of the levy board and the two independent members to be appointed by the Home Secretary should have no interests connected with horseracing which might hinder them from discharging their functions in an impartial manner. It was also agreed that the maximum penalty for the improper disclosure of confidential information about the affairs of book-makers should be increased from £50 to £100. In the Lords on Feb. 7 Viscount Astor said the whole racing community was immensely glad to have the Bill, which received the Royal Assent on March 28.

A NEW CUNARDER.—There was some opposition to a Government measure, the North Atlantic Shipping Bill, which provided for a Government subsidy of £18,000,000 as a loan bearing interest to make up the total of £30,000,000 estimated to be the cost of a new Cunarder to take the place of the *Queen Mary*. It was given a second reading on May 1 without a division, although some Conservative members opposed the principle of a subsidy to a particular company and a particular route. In committee on May 30 an amendment to reduce the Government loan to £12,000,000 was rejected by 135 to 49 after Mr. Strauss had pointed out that the Cunard Company was proposing to spend £6,000,000 of its own money to buy two aircraft which would compete with the new ship, and even more directly and severely with the B.O.A.C., if it was given permission to do so. The main

clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill by 139 to 72 on June 29, and the third reading was agreed to by 114 to 1. The Minister of Transport, Mr. Marples, said that the contract would go to the shipbuilding yard which submitted the tender giving the Government and the Cunard Company the best value for their money. They wanted the new ship to replace the *Queen Mary* in the spring of 1965 and to get it running that summer. It might be about eight years before the next "Queen" was needed because the *Queen Elizabeth* was expected to have a slightly longer life than the *Queen Mary*. The Bill received the Royal Assent on July 27.

THE RELUCTANT PEER.—An interesting problem was raised when the Committee of Privileges decided against the petition of Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, elected for Bristol East, the heir of Viscount Stansgate, to continue to sit in the House of Commons on the death of his father. The Labour Party, after a request that Mr. Benn should be allowed to argue his case before the House had been defeated, asked for legislation to provide for the renunciation of peerages, but this was rejected although supported by some Government members. The seat was declared vacant and Mr. Benn was given a largely increased majority, but another Labour motion for his admission was defeated by 250 to 177 on May 8. During the by-election campaign, Mr. Butler on April 26, said the Government had decided to set up a joint select committee of both Houses to consider various questions of reform in the composition of the House of Lords. Meanwhile, the defeated Conservative candidate in Bristol East presented a petition to the Election Court, and on July 28 the Judges declared that Lord Stansgate was not duly elected or returned and that they had no option but to declare Mr. M. A. J. St. Clair was duly elected. The Speaker reported the decision to the House on July 31, and by 235 to 145 a motion was carried to amend the by-election return by substituting Mr. St. Clair's name for that of Mr. Benn, Mr. St. Clair at once taking the oath and his seat.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1960-61

The list below commences with notes on sixteen Public Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent before September, 1960, but which were only mentioned briefly in the last summary. Those Public Acts which follow received the Royal Assent after September, 1960. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) applies a sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending 31 March, 1961.

OFFICES ACT, 1960 (January 1, 1962) enables the Secretary of State to make regulations specifying the standards as to structure, arrangement and operation to be applied in offices for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. A number of matters are particularly specified, such as the provision of suitable sanitary conveniences, the provision of suitable facilities for washing, the prevention of overcrowding, etc. The Act also requires written notice of an accident occurring in an office to be sent to the local authority if the accident causes loss of life to an employee or disables him for more than three days from earning full wages at his own work.

MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS (MAGISTRATES' COURTS) ACT, 1960 (day to be appointed) amends and consolidates certain enactments relating to matrimonial proceedings in magistrates' courts. [See "Legal Notes".]

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE ACT, 1960 (day to be appointed) establishes a Public Health Laboratory Service Board for the exercise of functions with respect to the administration of the bacteriological service provided by the Minister of Health.

CYPRUS ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) makes provision for the establishment of an independent republic in Cyprus comprising the entirety of the Island of Cyprus except the Sovereign Base Areas which remain under the sovereignty of Her Majesty.

OIL BURNERS (STANDARDS) ACT, 1960 (January 1, 1961) makes provision for maximum standards of efficiency and safety in respect of oil-burning appliances, and makes it an offence to sell an oil heater which does not comply with any prescribed safety standard.

CLEAN RIVERS (ESTUARIES AND TIDAL WATERS) ACT, 1960 (September 29, 1960) gives to river boards powers to deal with new outlets and new discharges of trade or sewage effluent into tidal waters or parts of the sea.

NIGERIA INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1960 (October 1, 1960) provides for the attainment by Nigeria of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth.

STATUTE LAW REVISION ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) repeals a number of obsolete, spent or unnecessary enactments.

FILMS ACT, 1960 (January 1, 1961) consolidates the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 to 1960.

CHARITIES ACT, 1960 (all in force by January 1, 1961) contains sweeping provisions with regard to charities:—It completely repeals the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Acts, and replaces with new provisions the Charitable Trusts Acts and numerous other enactments relating to charities. It deals with the constitution, functions and proceedings of the Charity Commissioners, with the object of promoting the effective use of charitable resources; and provides for a register of charities to be kept by the Charity Commissioners. An institution is for all purposes other than rectification of the register conclusively presumed to be a charity at any time it is on the register. The scope of the *cy-près* doctrine is extended, and in particular the Act provides that property given for specific charitable purposes which fail shall be applied for similar charitable purposes if the property was given by a donor who cannot be found or identified, e.g., where the property consists of proceeds of cash collections made by means of collecting boxes.

BETTING AND GAMING ACT, 1960 (various dates) liberalises the laws relating to gaming and wagering and affects, almost exclusively, the criminal aspects of betting. The provision of section 4 is, perhaps, of most general interest, since it permits premises to be used for the purpose of effecting a betting transaction, provided that the premises are licensed for use as a betting office. The Act also legalizes gaming if conducted in accordance with certain conditions, and deals, among other matters, with gaming machines and gaming in public places.

MENTAL HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1960 (various dates) repeals the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, and the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts, and makes fresh provision with respect to the reception, care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorder, and with respect to their property and affairs.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 (August 29, 1960) makes it an offence for an occupier to use land as a caravan site without a site licence, although there are detailed exemptions from licensing requirements. The Act also contains further restrictions on the use of land as a caravan site without planning permission and deals with a number of other matters relating to town and country planning, mainly in relation to enforcement notices.

ROAD TRAFFIC AND ROADS IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1960 (various dates) facilitates the enforcement and administration of the law relating to road traffic by providing for the punishment without a prosecution of offences in connection with lights or reflectors on vehicles, or with obstruction, waiting, parking, etc., and for the employment of traffic wardens in aid of the police. The Act also amends the law with respect to parking places, the regulation of traffic and the costs of removing and storing vehicles, and provides for the disposal of abandoned vehicles.

BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1960 (October 1, 1960) makes detailed amendments of the law relating to building societies. Amongst other matters, the Act restricts advances by building societies, provides that the number of persons establishing a building society shall not be less than ten, and for the minimum subscription to be made by founding

members, and gives the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies power to exercise certain controls, e.g., to suspend the raising of money by a building society, and to control advertising by such a society.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT, 1960 (October 27, 1960) makes further provision for appeals to the House of Lords in criminal cases, and amends the law relating to contempt of court, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE ACT, 1960 (day to be appointed) provides for the establishment of a Council, boards and disciplinary committees for certain professions supplementary to medicine, i.e., chiropodists, dietitians, medical laboratory technicians, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, radiotherapists and remedial gymnasts. The Act also provides for the registration of members of these professions, for regulating their professional education and their professional conduct and for cancelling registration in cases of misconduct.

PUBLIC BODIES (ADMISSION TO MEETINGS) ACT, 1960 (June 1, 1961) provides that, subject to certain exceptions, any meeting of a local authority or other body exercising public functions is to be open to the public.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 (November 27, 1960) makes new provision for the control of noise and vibration.

ROAD TRAFFIC (DRIVING OF MOTOR CYCLES) ACT, 1960 (October 27, 1960) enables regulations to be made prescribing 15 years to be the minimum age for driving motor-assisted pedal cycles, provided the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 50 c.c. The Act also provides that a provisional licence granted under section 202, Road Traffic Act, 1960, on or after July 1st, 1961, shall not authorize the driving of a motor cycle of over 250 c.c. engine capacity.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND ACT, 1960 (December 20, 1960) provides for United Kingdom contributions towards the cost of certain works for the Indus river basin.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1960 (March 1, 1961) provides that judges of the Superior Courts of Canada shall retire on attaining the age of 75 years, or, if already at or over that age, then on the coming into force of the Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (JUDGES AND PENSIONS) ACT, 1960 (December 20, 1960) increases the maximum number of puisne judges of the High Court from 42 to 48, and of ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal from 8 to 11, and makes certain adjustments to the method of calculating the pensions payable to certain judicial officers.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1960 (December 20, 1960) continues in force certain enactments that would otherwise expire.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1960 (various dates) reduces the rates of contributions and increases the amounts of benefits under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, and increases the amounts of both contributions and benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN (PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES) ACT, 1960 (December 20, 1960) replaces the existing limits on the numbers of Parliamentary Secretaries in individual departments by a single aggregate limit. The Act also authorizes the payment of a salary to a Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Science, and increases the salary of the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT, 1961 (March 2, 1961) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1961.

ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1961 (March 2, 1961) empowers the Central Electricity Generating Board to produce radioactive material in a nuclear reactor at any of the Board's generating stations for sale or supply to other persons, and to sell or supply radioactive material produced in any such reactor.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, ETC. (PENSIONS) ACT, 1961 (March 2, 1961) provides for contributory pension schemes in respect of persons employed at certain agricultural institutions and colleges financed wholly or partly out of public funds.

OVERSEAS SERVICE ACT, 1961 (March 2, 1961) authorizes the Secretary of State to contribute to the expenses incurred in connection with the employment of persons in the public services of overseas territories or in respect of compensation paid to persons who are or have been employed in these services.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES (CONFERENCES WITH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND REPUBLIC OF IRELAND) ACT, 1961 (March 2, 1961) provides for conferring diplomatic immunity on representatives of Governments of Commonwealth countries and of the Republic of Ireland attending conferences in the United Kingdom and on their staffs.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 2) ACT, 1961 (March 28, 1961) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31st, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT, 1961 (March 28, 1961) increases the rates of national health service contributions from a day to be appointed by the Treasury, and makes some amendments of the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957.

NURSES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1961 (June 28, 1961) provides that the roll of assistant nurses is to be known as the roll of nurses, that the training required as a condition of admission to the register shall be of a more advanced standard than that required as a condition of admission to the roll, and deals with the registration of nurses trained abroad. The Act also makes further provision in regard to membership of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales and the General Nursing Council for Scotland.

POST OFFICE ACT, 1961 (April 1, 1961) reorganizes the financial arrangements of the Post Office.

SIERRA LEONE INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1961 (March 28, 1961) makes provision for, and in connection with, the attainment by Sierra Leone of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth.

BETTING LEVY ACT, 1961 (day to be appointed) establishes a Horserace Betting Levy Board charged with the duty of assessing and collecting monetary contributions from bookmakers and from the Totalizator Board, which Board is reconstituted by the Act. The money so collected is to be applied for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses, the advancement or encouragement of veterinary science or veterinary education, and the improvement of horseracing.

WHITE FISH AND HERRING INDUSTRIES ACT, 1961 (May 9, 1961) makes further provision for financial assistance for the white fish and herring industries (including advances to the White Fish Authority).

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1961 (May 16, 1961) increases the charges for certain dental and optical appliances, and also contains certain exemptions from such charges.

HOME SAFETY ACT, 1961 (May 18, 1961) enables certain local authorities to promote safety in the home by publishing or making arrangements for otherwise giving information or advice relating to the prevention of accidents in the home, and enables such local authorities to make contributions to

voluntary organizations whose activities consist of or include the promotion of safety in the home.

OATHS ACT, 1961 (May 18, 1961) enables an affirmation to be made (instead of the taking of an oath) where it is not reasonably practicable to administer an oath in the manner appropriate to a person's religious belief.

RESTRICTIONS OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1961 (June 18, 1961) amends the Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act, 1959 (which made it an offence to manufacture, sell or hire or offer for sale or hire, or lend or give a flick knife or other dangerous weapon) by making it an offence to expose or have in possession for the purpose of sale or hire such a weapon.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1961 (May 18, 1961) provides that until the end of May, 1962, the operation of existing law in relation to South Africa shall be the same as if the Union of South Africa had not become a Republic and had continued to be a member of the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT, 1961 (June 18, 1961) amends the law relating to private street works in England and Wales.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS (RENEWALS, EXTENSIONS AND FEES) ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) extends from three to six months the period of grace for payment of renewal fees for patents and fees for extension of the period of copyright in registered designs. It also provides a similar period of grace for applications for such extensions, and gives power to vary the maximum fees set out in the First Schedule to the Patents Act, 1949.

HYDE PARK (UNDERGROUND PARKING) ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) enables the Minister of Transport to secure the provision of parking facilities under Hyde Park.

CARRIAGE BY AIR ACT, 1961 (day to be certified) gives effect to the Convention concerning international carriage by air known as "the Warsaw Convention as amended at The Hague, 1955", and enables the rules contained in that Convention to be applied, with or without modification, in other cases.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT, 1961 (July 22, 1961) raises from £500 to £1,000 the limit on the interest in the shares of a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, which any one member may hold. The Act also enables certain societies to make advances of money to members without security.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) amends section 2 of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) provides for the establishment of a Department of Technical Co-operation, under the charge of a Minister of the Crown, for the purpose of co-ordinating, promoting and carrying out arrangements for furnishing countries outside the United Kingdom with technical assistance, including in particular assistance in the fields of economic development, administration and social services.

PRINTER'S IMPRINT ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) makes provision for relaxing certain requirements of the Newspapers, Printers, and Reading Rooms Repeal Act, 1869, as to printer's imprint, i.e., the statement of the name and usual place of abode or business of the printer.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EXPENDITURE ON SPECIAL PURPOSES) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) amends section 339 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, with respect to the purposes for which payments may be made thereunder.

LAND COMPENSATION ACT, 1961 (August 1, 1961) consolidates the provisions relating to the assessment of compensation in respect of compulsory acquisitions of interests in land.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (April 1, 1962) consolidates the **Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959**, and certain other enactments relating to the safety, health and welfare of employed persons.

POLICE PENSIONS ACT, 1961 (June 22, 1961) provides for the consolidation of regulations under section 1 of the **Police Pensions Act, 1948**.

FINANCE ACT, 1961 (July 19, 1961). Amongst other things, this Act imposes a television advertisement duty, increases the rates of vehicles excise duty, grants certain relief for earned income for surtax purposes, limits to £2,000 the capital allowance for cars, gives the Treasury power to impose a surcharge on employers, and increases the rate of profits tax.

SMALL ESTATES (REPRESENTATION) ACT, 1961 (to be appointed) amends the law relating to applications for grants of representation in the case of small estates, and enables an application to be made to an officer of Customs and Excise (and in Scotland to the sheriff clerk) where the value of the net estate is less than £1,000 and that of the gross estate is less than £3,000.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF LANCASTER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1961 (July 19, 1961) amends the 1952 Act in relation to the jurisdiction of the Lancaster Palatine Court in respect of the registered office of a company.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT, 1961 (to be appointed) amends the law with respect to the powers of courts to deal with young offenders and makes further provision for the treatment and supervision of prisoners and other detained persons including provision for the transfer and recall of prisoners within the British Islands.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961 (August 19, 1961) makes provision for the protection of consumers by enabling the Secretary of State to impose as respects any prescribed class of goods (i) such requirements as to composition, contents, design, construction, finish, etc. as are in his opinion expedient to prevent or reduce risk of death or personal injury; and (ii) such requirements for securing that the goods are marked with any prescribed warning or instructions as are in his opinion expedient.

FLOOD PREVENTION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (August 19, 1961) enables the councils of counties and burghs in Scotland to take measures for the prevention or mitigation of flooding of non-agricultural land in their areas.

SHERIFFS PENSIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (July 19, 1961) amends the law with respect to the pensions attributable to the offices of sheriff and salaried sheriff-substitute, regulates the age of retirement from such offices, and regulates the time at which payment may be made of those pensions and of the salaries attaching to the said offices.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (ALLOWANCES) ACT, 1961 (various dates) amends the restrictions on payment of allowances under section 113 of the **Local Government Act, 1948**, and deals with certain other travelling and subsistence allowances.

BARRISTERS (QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE) ACT, 1961 (July 19, 1961) provides that, in the case of a barrister who before call was a solicitor, any period during which he was in practice or in employment as a solicitor is to be included for the purpose of any statutory provision or custom whereby the qualification of a barrister for holding any office depends on his having been called to the Bar for a prescribed period.

COMPANIES (FLOATING CHARGES) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (October 27, 1961) amends the law of Scotland so as to empower companies to give security by way of floating charge.

MOCK AUCTIONS ACT, 1961 (July 27, 1961) provides that any person who promotes, conducts or assists in the conduct of a mock auction shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and/or a fine not exceeding £1,000 or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and/or a fine not exceeding £100.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1961 (September 27, 1961) makes provision for maintaining and restoring the wholesomeness of rivers and other inland and coastal waters by means of the control of effluents.

NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING ACT, 1961 (July 27, 1961) enables the Minister of Transport to make advances of sums, not exceeding eighteen million pounds in all, to Cunard White Star Limited in connection with the construction of a large vessel for the North Atlantic shipping trade and to enter into agreements with them concerning insurance risks.

CREDIT-SALE AGREEMENTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (August 27, 1961) extends to Scotland sections one and three of the **Hire Purchase Act, 1938**.

TRUSTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (August 27, 1961) amends the law of Scotland relating to trusts and in particular: confers on the Scottish Courts jurisdiction similar to that enjoyed under the **Variation of Trusts Act, 1958**, empowers trustees to acquire interests in residential accommodation for the use of beneficiaries and amends the Scottish law relating to the accumulation of income.

LICENSING ACT, 1961 (dates to be appointed), amends the **Licensing Act, 1953**, and makes further provision about the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor and about licensed premises (see also p. 349).

ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACT, 1961.

HUMAN TISSUE ACT, 1961.

CROWN ESTATE ACT, 1961.

RATING AND VALUATION ACT, 1961.

LAND DRAINAGE ACT, 1961.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET ACT, 1961.

POLICE FEDERATION ACT, 1961.

CROFTERS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) ACT, 1961.

HIGHWAYS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

SUICIDE ACT, 1961.

TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS ACT, 1961.

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, e.g. the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

ADMIRALTY (see Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †
[Trafalgar: 7721]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed the responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

It is responsible generally for the efficiency of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing industries in England and Wales; this involves—grant and subsidy schemes and the provision of certain trading services; schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and agricultural produce, to control or eradicate animal diseases, plant diseases, and pests, and to facilitate production on marginal land; market intelligence and technical advice on food production; agricultural education, research applied to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, and land drainage, enforcement of agricultural wages awards, safety, welfare and labour supply. With other Government Departments, the Ministry is concerned with improving such rural services as housing, farm buildings, water supplies and electricity, with the supply of machinery, fertilisers and seeds and with land use. It is also concerned with the purchase and sale of land by the Minister and with general land management questions.

The Ministry administers, in England and Wales, the guarantees to farmers under the *Agriculture Acts, 1947 and 1957*, including deficiency payments schemes for fatstock and for the main cereal crops. It is also generally responsible for schemes for milk, eggs, potatoes and wool operated through producers' marketing boards.

The Ministry is concerned with the interests and development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition of food, labelling and advertising. It is responsible for food research related to defence and for matters concerning slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for legislation relating to the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and contributes to the work of a number of international bodies, in regard to agriculture and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Ordnance Survey Department.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., M. D. M. Franklin.

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Assistant Private Secs., J. H. Holroyd; Miss J. E. Arthur.
Parliamentary do., R. D. Williams, M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant, £1,508 to £1,872
Parliamentary Secretaries, The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Winniffrith, K.C.B. £7,015

Chief Scientific Advisers, (Agriculture) Professor H. G. Sanders, £5,015; (Food) Dr. H. R. Barnell £3,865
Liaison Officers, E. M. Howard; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C.; Lt.-Col. F. G. W. Lane-Fox; The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D.; E. G. Parsons; H. G. Partridge; Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Donald Scott; R. W. Trumper, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin, O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. N. G. Garnons Williams, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.); Lt.-Col. Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt. unpaid

Administrative Departments GROUP A

Deputy Secretary, E. Roll, C.B., C.M.G. £5,015
SUB-GROUP (1)
Under Secretary, W. A. Nield £4,115

CEREALS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. P. Askew £2,650 to £3,350
Principal, M. M. A. Gray £1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officers, S. W. Woods; B. H. Woollacott £1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Bridges; W. A. Files; G. A. Millington; A. G. Simpson; H. E. Smith £1,508 to £1,872
Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. Lawrence £1,576 to £1,914
Senior Trade Officer, A. V. Bryant, M.B.E. £1,508 to £1,872

GRASSLAND AND CROP IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, B. I. Felton £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, M. B. Casey; F. R. Williams, I.S.O. £1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officer, K. T. Wasley £1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officer, C. L. Huntingford £1,508 to £1,872
Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray £2,106 to £2,288

SUGAR AND MANUFACTURED FOODS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1.
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Locke £2,650 to £3,350
Head of Division, R. Wentworth, O.B.E. (+ allce.) £1,716 to £2,418
Principal, E. J. G. Smith £1,716 to £2,418
Senior Executive Officer, J. Stopforth £1,508 to £1,872
Adviser on Manufactured Foods, Sir Frederick Aldridge unpaid

SUB-GROUP (2)

Under Secretary, F. Hollins, C.B. £4,115

HORTICULTURE DIVISION I

1/3, St. Andrews Place, N.W.1.

[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, Miss U. C. C. Padel

Principals, R. V. Allen; L. J. Gray; B. D. Hayes

Trade Adviser on Fruit and Vegetables, R. I. Payne, C.B.E.

HORTICULTURE DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, N. R. C. Dockeray

Principal, J. G. Kelsey

Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Hanson; H. Pease; J. N. Jackson

PLANT HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Chief Inspector, C. E. Pearson, O.B.E.

Senior Plant Health Inspectors, J. P. Cleary; D. Page; R. Varley

EGGS, POULTRY AND POTATO DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, A. Savage

Principal, G. P. Jupe

Heads of Branch, G. W. Day; G. Wilesworth

SUB-GROUP (3)

Under Secretary, E. Jones-Parry

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Moore

Principals, Miss S. Campbell; P. Parkhouse

Senior Executive Officer, Miss E. J. Marston, M.B.E.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, D. H. McPhail

Principal, A. C. McCarthy

SUB-GROUP (4)

Under Secretary, A. C. Sparks

AGRICULTURAL LAND SERVICE

Director, Maj. E. S. Dobb

Deputy Director, D. A. Hole

Regional Land Commissioners, R. E. Dowse; F. G. Eaton-Evans; A. J. Langdon; R. G. A. Loft-house; T. J. Owen; C. Robinson; J. R. Rundle; H. Walton; J. V. B. Willoughby

Chief Architect and Buildings Officer, F. W. Holder

Land Commissioners, W. T. Baker, T.D.; J. R. Booth; R. G. Brighton; T. D. Cameron; H. Cartwright, T.D.; J. H. Dornie; D. H. Draper; J. H. L. Dunster; H. S. Dyer; F. C. Elliott; J. D. Foster; C. M. Green; N. K. Green; A. Halhead; J. F. Hoare; E. Hodgson; H. Hollinrake, O.B.E.; P. Jones; T. Jones; J. Keir; J. R. Lee; K. S. Lycett; J. L. McGrath; W. Magson; A. C. Middleton; B. H. Moore; H. G. Penfold; H. D. Pennington; A. K. J. Quinney; P. M. G. Riding; O. W. Rowntree, O.B.E.; G. T. Roy; D. M. Sims; R. F. Smith; J. F. Smithers; R. W. Soden, T.D.; R. H. Twinch; E. Vaughan; W. S. Waters; T. H. F. Whitton, T.D.; L. J. Williams; N. B. Wood

Senior Research Officer, D. J. Griffiths

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Huntley

Principal, M. L. David

Chief Executive Officers, H. W. Durrant; R. A. Hughes, O.B.E.

LAND USE DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Wilde

Principals, J. E. Dixon; Miss M. E. Vince; R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E.

Senior Executive Officers, D. K. Gilbert; J. A. Walker

INFORMATION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Pennison

Principal, C. H. Shillito

Chief Executive Officers, G. Carmichael, M.B.E.; T. A. McDowell, M.B.E. (Press Officer)

Senior Executive Officers, A. E. J. Evans; S. R. O'Hanlon, M.B.E.

Librarian (Grade I), F. C. Hirst

SUB-GROUP (6)

Under Secretary, H. G. Button

ADVISORY SERVICE AND INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION

Great Westminster Road, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey

[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, A. B. Bartlett

Principals, Miss J. B. E. Haydon; H. N. White, C.B.E.

Senior Executive Officers, Miss C. M. Marston; H. S. Newman

Architect, A. G. Jensen

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICE

Director, W. E. Jones

Senior Education and Advisory Officers, C. E. Hudson, C.B.E.; N. H. Pizer; J. W. Reid, O.B.E.

Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones (+ allee.)

Director of Experiments, P. J. Macfarlan

Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, W. P. Dodgson £2,825 to £3,125
Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, T. Allsop (+allce.) £1,840 to £2,540
Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles £2,825 to £3,125

Chief Farm Machinery Advisory Officer, C. Culpin O.B.E. (+allce.) £1,840 to £2,540
Regional Directors, J. H. Anderson; R. Bruce, O.B.E.; H. E. Evans; R. B. Ferro; E. L. Harry, C.B.E.; N. F. McCann; E. Rea; D. H. Robinson £2,825 to £3,125

Deputy Regional Directors, P. H. Brown; H. Burr; M. Cohen; A. J. Davies; O. G. Dorey; S. L. Huthnance; W. S. Rayfield; W. R. Smith; O. G. Williams; T. W. Williamson (+allce.) £1,840 to £2,540

County Advisory Officers, Grade I, D. C. Barber; E. A. Bartlett; J. C. M. Bearder; D. C. Bower; W. J. Brimacombe; D. M. Bryant; J. Butt-Evans; V. Cory; P. E. Cross, O.B.E.; J. Davies; E. Davies; E. Davies; J. Davies, O.B.E.; D. S. Downey; R. Duncan; R. A. Engledow; J. V. Evans; A. H. Fitton; R. T. J. Fleming; B. J. Fricker; W. E. Gelling; J. Gibbons; H. J. Gill; A. T. Haesler; W. H. Helme; P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; G. H. Hughes; J. H. Humphreys; P. M. T. Jones; W. H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. R. Judson; J. B. Kerr; J. R. Keyworth; A. L. Lewis; L. J. McHardy; A. Mann; J. C. Mann, O.B.E.; L. W. Osborne; K. M. Pearman; G. Precious; A. W. Prowel; H. E. Roberts; E. Shaw; J. R. Stubbs; J. A. M. Sutherland; W. E. H. Telford; W. Bowen-Thomas; P. J. O. Trist, O.B.E.; M. Ward; L. M. Waud; G. B. Wells; J. Wilkie; H. M. Williams; T. Williamson £1,840 to £2,540

County Advisory Officers, Grade II, G. Baines; J. Hardy; J. D. Laurence; J. J. S. Webster £1,576 to £1,914

Grade I Advisory Officers:

Special Duties, W. M. O. Allcroft; R. Ede (+allce.); E. G. Griffiths; J. A. Rudderham; R. E. Taylor £1,840 to £2,540

Bacteriologists, Capt. H. Barkworth, M.C.; Miss E. R. Bird; J. W. Egdeil; Miss A. A. Nicholls; C. A. Scarlett; S. B. Thomas; C. H. Westwater £1,840 to £2,540

Crop Husbandry, D. W. Beesley; W. Q. Connold; C. V. T. Dadd; H. Jackson; C. Kinsey, T. E. Miller; E. I. Prytherch; J. N. Sharrock £1,840 to £2,540

Entomologists, B. A. Cooper; J. H. Fidler; H. C. Gough; W. E. H. Hodson; H. C. F. Newton; L. N. Staniland; J. D. Thomas; J. H. White £1,840 to £2,540

Farm Machinery, H. J. Hine; H. T. Horsman, M.B.E.; H. B. Huntley; F. C. Richards £1,840 to £2,540
Grassland Husbandry, S. Campbell; H. G. Chippendale; J. Davies; T. W. Evans; G. P. Hughes; D. J. C. Jones, O.B.E.; J. Jones; C. D. Price £1,840 to £2,540

Horticulture, L. F. Clift; K. V. Cramp; S. P. Craze; J. B. Duggan; W. S. English; J. W. Ewan; A. D. Harrison; W. G. Hume; P. S. Milne; R. Peake; J. Rhodes; F. A. Roach; E. E. Skillman; B. D. A. Tucker £1,840 to £2,540

Livestock Husbandry, J. E. Campion; W. F. Core; F. J. Fullbrook; R. J. Gayton; E. L. Jones; W. Longrigg; G. H. Proffitt, M.M.; G. E. G. Robinson; A. T. G. Trew; G. W. Whitehouse £1,840 to £2,540

Milk Production, W. E. Buck; Miss D. M. Evans; J. Hutchison; Miss M. Jones; Miss K. D. Maddever; Miss M. K. Payne; Miss D. M. Phillips; Miss B. Thornborrow £1,840 to £2,540

Nutrition Chemists, S. M. Boden; A. Eden; J. Featherstone; J. R. Griffiths; W. Lewis; J. R. Lloyd; N. Trinder £1,840 to £2,540

Plant Pathologists, A. Beaumont; G. H. Brencley; W. Campbell; H. E. Croxall; D. L. G. Davies;

H. H. Glasscock; L. Ogilvie; I. F. Storey

Poultry, G. E. Burkitt; W. Evans; R. F. Hall; Miss B. Lang; W. J. Lintin; Capt. M. C. Morgan; J. B. Morrison; G. E. Reddaway; I. W. Rhys; C. T. Riley; M. W. Taylor, M.B.E.; W. F. Wood £1,840 to £2,540
Soil Chemists, J. W. Blood; W. Dermott; J. B. E. Patterson; E. Roberts; J. E. Watkin; J. Webber; R. Williams, O.B.E. £1,840 to £2,540

EXPERIMENTAL HUSBANDRY FARMS

Directors, G. P. Chater; S. Culpin; W. M. R. Evans; P. N. Harvey; P. J. Jones; C. H. Mudd; M. Roberts; R. W. Shepherd; F. E. Shoppin; E. T. Sykes; J. M. Willcock £1,840 to £2,540

EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE STATIONS

Directors, A. J. Bedding; S. P. Craze; R. Gardner; T. Laffin; R. Peake; J. M. S. Potter, O.B.E.; F. W. Shepherd; F. G. Smith £1,840 to £2,540

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY

Hatching Green, Harpenden
[Harpenden: 5241]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (Director), W. C. Moore, C.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, I. W. Prentice (Deputy Director); R. de B. Ashworth; F. H. Jacobs £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, E. C. Large; E. J. Miller; Miss F. J. H. Moore; A. H. Strickland; H. L. G. Stroyan £1,716 to £2,418

INFESTATION CONTROL LABORATORY

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, I. Thomas £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. A. Freeman, O.B.E.; E. E. Turtle, M.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, E. W. Bentley; G. A. Brett; R. A. Davies; R. H. Thompson £1,716 to £2,418

FIELD RESEARCH STATION

Tangley Place, Worplesdon, Surrey
[Worplesdon: 2581]

Principal Scientific Officer, H. V. Thompson £1,716 to £2,418

FOOD SCIENCE AND ATOMIC ENERGY DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Principal, D. J. Parkinson, O.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418
Senior Executive Officer, E. A. Airriess £1,508 to £1,872

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. Wortley £2,650 to £3,000
Senior Grade, Works Group, J. A. Carr £2,080 to £2,392

Principal Scientific Officers, H. S. Burton; R. E. J. Goodman; J. F. Hearne; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; K. B. W. Jones; A. G. Kitchell £1,716 to £2,418

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, W. T. Barker; W. R. Harper, O.B.E.; Brig. J. R. Reynolds, C.I.E., O.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officer, W. J. Desmoullins, M.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288

Assistant Director (Technical), E. Whalley
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Services Supplies Officer, Brig. J. A. Mullington,
 O.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; J. R. Stirling,
 M.B.E. £1,508 to £1,872
 SUB-GROUP (7)
 Under Secretary, J. Hensley £4,115

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
 [Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan
 £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, L. Hurst; R. A. Isaacson
 £1,716 to £2,418
 Chief Executive Officers, W. E. Crump; C. D.
 Spencer £1,976 to £2,288
 Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir John Ritchie, C.B.
 £4,115
 Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour;
 A. G. Beynon; J. Reid; J. C. Wallace £3,350
 Regional Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; J. Cameron;
 E. Clark; B. A. Claxton; E. R. Corrigan;
 H. M. Duff; K. A. Forker; A. M. Graham;
 J. R. Kerr; W. D. Macrae; E. G. Morris; J.
 Plenderleith; James Reid; J. W. Simpson; A. M.
 Urquhart; J. Weir £2,825 to £3,125
 Deputy Regional Veterinary Officers, Lt.-Col. J. C.
 Bannison, T.D.; E. R. Callender, O.B.E.; D.
 Cameron; A. D. Campbell; J. K. S. Elmslie;
 W. Grant; E. F. Hardwick; A. M. K. McLeod;
 J. W. R. Pearce; E. P. Thorne; G. Tullis
 £2,775

Divisional Veterinary Officers: F. H. Addison; A.
 Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P.
 Baird; N. M. Barrie; G. S. Beattie; J. Brennan;
 A. C. L. Brown; D. K. Bryson; S. R. Campbell;
 E. T. Camps; G. T. Cattell; G. S. R. Chalmers;
 D. Christie; D. M. Cochrane; S. V. Collard,
 O.B.E.; G. D. Coward; J. G. Crowhurst; F. A.
 Davidson; J. C. Davidson, O.B.E.; D. B. Davies;
 J. A. de Garis; D. J. Drummond; R. Dudleyke;
 E. G. Duncan; R. H. Ewart; J. H. Findlay; J. M.
 Fraser; A. C. Gillespie; C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A.
 Gordon; I. A. Graham; H. C. Gregory; Lt.-Col.
 J. B. Griffiths, M.B.E.; A. A. Hamilton; P. Harvey;
 M. Herlihy; F. J. Hill; D. Johnston; T. Johnston;
 D. K. Jones; Lt.-Col. L. L. Jones; A. Kelly; H. N.
 Kennedy; R. S. Kyle; H. P. Lightfoot; T. Y.
 Littler; R. C. Locke; E. Lowes; D. J. Macaulay;
 D. H. Macdonald; H. McEnhill; W. J. McRoy;
 D. M. McIntyre; W. S. Mackay; G. McKee;
 J. M. McKellar; J. I. McLaren; J. D. McLaughlan;
 R. McNeill; J. McQuaker; R. I. Macrae; R. T. H.
 Massey; R. C. Matheson; M. H. W. Miller; G. A.
 Moore; A. L. F. Mullen; R. B. T. Munro;
 G. Ord; L. E. Perkins; G. F. Pickering; R. A.
 Richards; R. W. Ross; H. M. Salusbury; S.
 Sharp; A. Shaw; J. L. Shaw; H. G. Silcock;
 W. Simpson; A. W. Smith; J. Smith; J. G.
 Souter; A. Steele; J. Steele; John Stewart (H.Q.);
 John Stewart (Ayr); T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland;
 A. M. Taylor; G. B. Taylor; J. E. Taylor; D. L.
 Thomson; Capt. W. Tweed; T. J. Tyrell; A. C.
 Urquhart; J. M. Ware; R. R. Willing; A. J.
 Wilsdon; A. Wilson; W. W. Wilson
 £2,090 to £2,700

VETERINARY LABORATORIES

New Haw, Weybridge

[Byfleet: 4111]

Eskgrove, Lasswade, Midlothian

[Lasswade: 2025]

Director Veterinary Laboratories and Veterinary
 Investigation Service, A. W. Stableforth £4,050
 Deputy Director, Veterinary Laboratory, H. I. Field
 £3,350
 Senior Research Officers, Grade I, F. D. Asplin;
 N. H. Hole; E. C. Hulse; S. B. Kendall; J. R.
 Lawson; J. L. McGirr; A. B. Patterson; J. G.
 Slavin; J. E. Wilson £2,650 to £3,000

Senior Research Officers, Grade II, Mrs. R. Allcroft,
 O.B.E.; J. D. Blaxland; J. T. Done; R. H. Duff;
 T. E. Gibson; R. A. Huck; L. P. Joyner; I. W.
 Lesslie; A. F. Machin; D. J. Mackinnon; J.
 MacLeod; D. A. Macmartin; L. M. Markson;
 D. R. Melrose; J. F. Michel; P. G. Millar;
 W. J. B. Morgan; R. O. Muir; N. S. Saba;
 G. B. Simmins, O.B.E.; W. J. Sojka; H. N.
 Spears; D. L. Stewart; P. Stuart; C. D. Wilson
 £2,090 to £2,700

Deputy Director Veterinary Investigation Service,
 D. W. Menzies £3,350
 Superintending Veterinary Investigation Officer, L. E.
 Hughes £2,650 to £3,000
 Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. H.
 Brookshank; D. Buntain; J. C. Buxton; I. H.
 Fincham; E. A. Gibson; G. B. S. Heath; G. F.
 Kershaw; R. M. Loomsore; W. H. Parker; J. D.
 Paterson; H. E. Roberts; W. T. Rowlands,
 O.B.E.; A. Shand; I. G. Shaw; W. B. V. Sinclair;
 A. J. Stevens; D. M. Thomson; J. A. J. Venn;
 J. G. Wilson £2,090 to £2,700
 Senior Executive Officer (Laboratory Secretary), G. C.
 Hampson £1,508 to £1,872

FOOD STANDARDS, HYGIENE AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE POLICY DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,

S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, M. Compton £3,350
 Principals, J. H. V. Davies; G. O. Lace, D.F.C.
 £1,716 to £2,418
 Senior Executive Officers, K. A. Bird; J. Callaghan;
 E. H. High £1,508 to £1,872
 Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A.
 Grace £2,825 to £3,125
 Deputy Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection,
 R. V. Blamire £2,775
 Principal Scientific Officer, W. M. Shortt
 £1,716 to £2,418

LAND DRAINAGE, WATER SUPPLY, AND MACHINERY DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,

S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert
 £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; G. W. Ford;
 W. R. Small £1,716 to £2,418
 Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Chapman; R. J.
 Crowe £1,508 to £1,872
 Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E.
 £3,715
 Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Drainage Engineers, Major F. D. Ashton;
 T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton
 £2,080 to £2,392

GROUP C

Deputy Secretary, R. G. R. Wall, C.B. £5,015

SUB-GROUP (8)

Under Secretary, C. H. M. Wilcox £4,115

LABOUR, SAFETY AND SEEDS DIVISION

1 St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Smith £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, Miss M. L. Dhonau, O.B.E.; R. F. Giles;
 R. C. Hinton £1,716 to £2,418
 Chief Executive Officer, I. P. M. Macdonald
 £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officer, Mrs. P. E. Holloway
 £1,508 to £1,872
 Safety and Wages Inspectorate:
 Chief Inspector, J. W. Holliday £2,483
 Deputy Chief Inspector, G. S. Wilson
 £1,976 to £2,288

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,

S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Director, Major Gen. H. L. Davies, C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £1,976 to £2,288Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Lawrence
£1,508 to £1,872

SUB-GROUP (9)

Under Secretary, W. C. Tame £4,115

MILK, MILK PRODUCTS AND
WELFARE FOODS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,

S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, C. E. Coffin... £2,650 to £3,350
Head of Branch, R. C. Simpkin, O.B.E.Principals, Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton; Mrs. J. J. Tait;
F. C. White, O.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418Senior Executive Officers, Miss G. E. Pegler, M.B.E.;
W. E. Rushforth £1,508 to £1,872Chief Milk Officer, G. T. Morgan £2,825 to £3,125
Milk Officers, J. Beever; J. Boag; H. J. Brooks;
Miss E. L. Coleman; T. I. Jones; A. H. Moseley;
C. C. Orwin; S. Swift, M.B.E. £1,840 to £2,540

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, N. Easterbrook; G. E. Myers; E. S. Virgo
£1,716 to £2,418Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Baker; H. C. Carter,
M.B.E.; K. P. Stones £1,508 to £1,872Marketing Officer, Grade II, H. J. Meredith
£1,576 to £1,914Director, National Stud, P. Burrell, C.B.E.
£3,175 (personal)

FATSTOCK MARKETING DIVISION

Government Building, Epsom Road,

Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]Assistant Secretary, J. R. Moss... £2,650 to £3,350
Head of Branch, R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E.

Principal, S. H. Moore £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, R. O. Williams
£1,976 to £2,288Senior Executive Officer, E. W. Warren
£1,508 to £1,872Chief Fatstock Officers, A. M. Taylor; W. M.
Gillespie £2,392 to £2,650Deputy Chief Fatstock Officers, J. T. Robinson;
R. Kyles £1,976 to £2,288Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. A. N. Beveridge
£1,576 to £1,914

SUB-GROUP (10)

Under Secretary, J. H. Kirk, C.B.E. £4,115

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND
MARKETING DIVISIONPrincipals, Miss M. J. Crighton; A. L. Irving,
O.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418Chief Executive Officer, P. G. Ellis
£1,976 to £2,288Senior Executive Officers, P. M. Reason; A. D.
Thomas £1,508 to £1,872

STATISTICS DIVISION

Chief Statistician, C. I. Brown... £2,650 to £3,350
Statisticians, A. H. J. Baines; S. Clayton
£1,716 to £2,418Chief Executive Officer, A. N. Croxford
£1,976 to £2,288Senior Executive Officers, A. V. Buddin, M.B.E.;
A. J. Carrington £1,508 to £1,872

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Secretary, B. C. Engholm £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Bott; J. Graham
£2,650 to £3,350Principals, A. K. H. Atkinson; H. F. Greenfield;
F. A. Hitchens; L. N. W. Homan; E. Pendlebury
£1,716 to £2,418Senior Executive Officers, G. T. Adams; R. E. Bishop
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Inspector, T. S. Leach, C.M.G., M.C. £2,650

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. T. Blarney
£1,976 to £2,257Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer, F. T. K.
Pentelow £2,650 to £3,350

Deputy do., I. R. H. Allan £1,716 to £2,418

FISHERIES LABORATORY

Pakefield, Lowestoft

[Pakefield: 251]

Director of Fishery Research (Deputy Chief Scientific
Officer), H. A. Cole £3,125 to £3,450Deputy Director (Senior Principal Scientific Officer),
R. J. H. Beverton £2,650 to £3,000Senior Principal Scientific Officers, D. H. Cushing;
A. J. Lee, D.S.C.; A. C. Simpson
£2,650 to £3,000Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. Butcher; J. G.
Cattley; J. Corlett; J. A. Gulland; W. G. Hartley;
M. N. Mistakidis; F. Morgan; N. Reynolds;
J. E. Shelbourne; A. Swain; G. C. Trout; G. D.
Vaughan £1,716 to £2,418

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. S. Davis, C.B. £5,015

Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. H. Rutter... £4,115

Assistant Solicitors, G. F. Aronson; E. C. Harris;
A. J. Harriss; F. P. R. Malloves, O.B.E.; W. M.
Wadham-Smith; J. D. Westlake
£2,750 to £3,350Senior Legal Assistants, A. J. Bligh; R. W. Brown;
J. Collier; W. D. Curnock; T. B. Foster; H. P.
Hall; A. Hall-Brown; F. R. Hamp; K. P.
Hickman; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D.
Mainwaring; N. Monro; H. R. Read; F. A.
Richards; H. G. Roberts; F. H. C. Taylor
£2,038 to £2,650Senior Litigation Clerk, H. Davies, M.B.E.
£1,508 to £1,872ESTABLISHMENTS AND
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,

S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Under Secretary (Director of Establishments and
Organisation), H. Pitchforth £4,115

Division I

Assistant Secretary, J. A. K. Christie

Principals, E. H. Doling; Miss M. Hooley; T. P.
Marten £1,716 to £2,418Chief Executive Officer, B. Dennis
£1,976 to £2,288Senior Executive Officers, Miss I. E. M. Carpenter,
M.B.E.; V. G. Codd; H. W. Foot; V. T. Hum-
phreys; D. F. Mogg; D. W. Peddie; S. J. L.
Sykes; R. Townsend, D.F.C.; R. Wright
£1,508 to £1,872

Division II

Assistant Secretary, W. J. B. Hopkinson, O.B.E.

Principal, W. Savage £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, R. Dickson
£1,976 to £2,288Senior Executive Officers, A. R. Heath; J. H. Maslen;
W. N. T. Roberts; G. Seymour
£1,508 to £1,872

Division III

Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks... £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, O. A. Robertson; D. White
£1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, R. Nightingale
 £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, F. S. Anderson; J. H. S. Baker; A. S. J. Cox; H. W. Emery; A. F. Longworth; F. C. Parker; H. Smeeth; C. S. Taylor, M.C.; R. W. Turner. £1,508 to £1,872

Division IV

Office Controller, W. A. Gair (Senior Chief Executive Officer).....£2,392 to £2,650
 Chief Executive Officers, H. M. Allix; G. E. Marriott £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Botelle; W. E. N. Charnley; G. W. Raymond, M.B.E. (Chief Welfare Officer); B. Vernon. £1,508 to £1,872

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Principal Finance Officer, J. A. Payne, O.B.E. £4,115
 Accountant General, W. Russell.....£3,715
 Assistant Secretary, F. M. Kearns, M.C.

£2,650 to £3,350
 Directors (Professional), H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; R. H. Higginbotham, C.B.E.; L. C. Rixon

£2,650 to £3,175
 Head of Branch, W. F. C. Clark...£3,225 (personal)
 Assistant Directors (Professional), E. P. Bennetts; K. V. Stephens; L. E. Wintersgill

£2,418 to £2,750
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, A. Fillmore, O.B.E.

£2,392 to £2,650
 Principals, Mrs. J. M. Archer; F. H. Goodwin; R. Stacey, O.B.E.....£1,716 to £2,418

Chief Accountants (Professional), L. C. Bentley; (£2,800); R. W. Meikle; D. P. Scott; J. Thompson; R. Yuill.....£1,851 to £2,293
 Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Cope; J. W. Hewitt

£1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, D. Kimber; H. McCrea; Lt.-Col. W. G. Madge, O.B.E.; H. Major; S. R. Males; C. W. Sales; V. A. Woodbridge
 £1,508 to £1,872

REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional Controllers, G. H. C. Amos (West Midlands); A. T. Brooke (Northern); W. F. Darke (East Midlands); K. Harrison-Jones (Yorks/Lancs); J. H. Perrin (Eastern); J. W. Pugsley (South Eastern)
 £2,650 to £3,350

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers, A. F. Brocklebank (Cardiff); S. Booth (Shrewsbury); W. H. Pedley (Northallerton); T. Birtwistle (Harrogate); A. E. Bray (Preston); D. R. Dow (Bury St. Edmunds); N. F. V. Williams (Winchester); J. O. Johnson (Lincoln); J. T. Muncaster (Northampton); R. Elphick (Nottingham); E. H. A. Leslie (Crewe); T. B. Wood (Worcester); G. H. D. Hunt (Chelmsford); A. R. Hughes (Huntingdon); P. Ebbage (Norwich); G. H. Barlow, M.B.E. (Maidstone); T. Johnston (Guildford); W. I. Hazeldine (Oxford); R. J. Bricknell, M.B.E. (Exeter); G. Bishop (Gloucester); C. J. Sampson (Taunton); P. J. Barraud (Truro)

£1,976 to £2,288
 A. E. Brewer (Alnwick); J. Kerr (Durham); S. W. Charlton (Beverly); F. L. Hobson (March)
 £1,508 to £1,872

WALES

Welsh Department

Caerleon, 8, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth
 [Aberystwyth: 7561]

Under Secretary [Welsh Secretary], J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E.....£4,000
 Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah. £2,650 to £3,350
 Chief Executive Officers, D. B. L. Davies; E. D. O'Brien.....£1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, S. J. Cannan; W. J. Duckham; J. Medway.....£1,508 to £1,872

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers (Chief Executive Officers), W. E. Evans (Caernarvon); W. G. Jones (Cardiff); T. A. Ivey (Llandrindod Wells); L. G. Keeley (Lampeter).....£1,976 to £2,288

Divisional Executive Officers (Senior Executive Officers), D. J. Mitchell (Carmarthen); R. H. Sayer (Ruthin).....£1,508 to £1,872

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily, 10 a.m. to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Admission, 3d. Closed on Christmas Day. In 1960 there were 1,082,271 visitors to Kew Gardens. Dogs not admitted.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, G. Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.....£4,110
 Deputy Director, C. E. Hubbard, O.B.E.

£3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead.....£2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, J. P. M. Brennan; A. A. Bullock; R. W. G. Dennis; F. N. Howes (Keeper of Museums); K. Jones; C. R. Metcalfe (Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory); R. D. Meikle; R. Melville; T. A. Russell; N. Y. Sandwith; J. R. Sealy; V. S. Summerhayes, O.B.E.

£1,716 to £2,418
 Senior Experimental Officer, R. A. Blakelock
 £1,508 to £1,872

Librarian, Grade II, R. G. C. Desmond

£1,508 to £1,872
 Curator, L. Stenning, M.B.E.....£1,508 to £1,872
 Secretary (Senior Executive Officer), R. W. King, D.F.C.....£1,508 to £1,872

* Temporary

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey
 [Epsom: 2660]

Director-General, Major-Gen. A. H. Dowson, C.B.E.
 Directors:

Map Publication and Production, Brig. D. E. D. Thackwell.

Field Survey, Brig. R. C. A. Edge.

Establishment and Finance, G. D. Lundie.

£2,650 to £3,350

Deputy Directors:

Field Survey, Col. W. A. Seymour.
 Small and Medium Scale Drawing and Reproduction, Col. J. R. Rawlence.

Establishment, H. E. Cox.....£1,716 to £2,418

Finance, R. W. Gough.....£1,976 to £2,288

Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. P. J. Carmody; Lt.-Col. C. W. Farrow; Lt.-Col. E. A. Hanson, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. D. V. Hutchinson.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

H. B. Atkinson (Lincs. (Holland)); H. Barker (Yorks. (West Riding)); T. R. Bayston (Yorks. (East Riding)); Lt.-Col. The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D. (Montgomery); T. R. C. Blofeld, C.B.E. (Norfolk); Sir Richard Boughey, Bt. (Sussex (East)); E. S. Bristow (Notts.); D. A. Carter (Herts.); J. H. Cooke (Staffs.); Col. W. A. Chester-Master, T.D. (Glos.); The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C. (Leics.); A. C. Cropper, T.D. (Westmorland); J. O. Cullimore, C.B.E. (Monmouth); R. Lloyd Davies (Anglesey); J. Gwyn Evans (Cardigan); H. R. Finn (Kent); H. Gifford, C.B.E. (Dorset); W. T. Godber (Beds.); Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O. (Suffolk); J. Goring (Sussex (West)); The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C. (Surrey); J. R. Hardern, O.B.E. (Isles of Scilly); W. F. Hartop, C.B.E. (Bucks.); J. G. Henson, C.B.E. (Lincs. (Kesteven)); J. Heyes (Lancs.); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgin, O.B.E. (Pembroke); J. B. Holliday (Cumberland); C. H. Hollis (Rutland); L. G. F. Horrell (Devon); A. B. Howie (Northumberland); P. Hughes (Worcs.); E. R. Jackson, C.B.E. (Yorks. (North Riding)); E. O. Jones, O.B.E. (Brecon); J. G. Jones (Merioneth); I. H. Lamb (Cambs.); W. J. Layton, O.B.E. (Hereford); H. Lewis (Radnor); The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D. (Hants); G. Matthews, M.B.E. (Flint.); J. R. D. Morten (Derbyshire); H. J.

Owen (Caernarvon); R. J. Padfield (Essex); Col. The Hon. R. G. H. Phillimore (Oxon.); The Lord de Ramsey, T.D. (Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough); H. J. Rathbone, O.B.E. (Denbigh); G. B. Read (Lincs. (Lindsey)); G. Richards (Glamorgan); W. J. S. Richards (Carmarthen); A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E. (Isle of Ely); E. K. Roberts (Middlesex); W. J. Simmons, O.B.E. (Berks.); Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D. (Northants.); H. W. Standing (Warwicks.); R. A. Stark (Isle of Wight); R. Thompson, O.B.E. (Durham); Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin, O.B.E., T.D. (Cheshire); F. W. Ward (Salop); G. Comer White, C.B.E. (Somerset); P. M. Williams, O.B.E. (Cornwall); C. P. Womey (Wills.).

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Ambassador: 1631]

The Agricultural Land Commission, set up under the *Agriculture Act, 1947*, is responsible for the management of land vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or for which he has become responsible (132,475 acres approx.). The Commission advises the Minister in matters relating to the management of agricultural land and on the exercise of his powers of compulsory purchase under the Act, to ensure the full and efficient use of agricultural land.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £1,500

Deputy-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh Sub-Commission, Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C. £1,000

Other Commissioners (part-time), W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Francis Verner Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. each £500

Secretary, C. Gallehawk. £1,976 to £2,288

Land Agent, J. R. Lee (+allce.) £2,080 to £2,392

Welsh Sub-Commissioners (part-time), J. Gwyn Jones; Prof. R. Alun Roberts, Ph.D.; J. N. Vaughan Richards, T.D. each £500

Secretary (Welsh Sub-Commission), R. Davies £1,508 to £1,872

Land Agent (do.), E. O. Hughes (+allce.) £1,456 to £1,950

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act, 1956*, the Council is charged, under a Committee of the Privy Council, with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council's finance is, under the 1956 Act, derived from the Agricultural Research Fund into which monies provided by Parliament for the purpose of the Act, and other sums received by the Council, are paid.

Council, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (*Chairman*); D. Lowe, C.B.E., F.R.S.E. (*Deputy Chairman*); J. D. Alston; Prof. T. A. Bennet-Clark, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. F. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; H. G. Button; Prof. A. C. Frazier, M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D.; R. E. Glover, D.Sc.; Prof. J. W. Howie, M.D.; Elwyn Jones, O.B.E.; Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; The Lord Netherthorpe; Sir John Ritchie, C.B., F.R.S.E.; Prof. A. Robertson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; H. G. Sanders, Ph.D.; W. H. Senior, F.R.S.E.; Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Secretary, E. G. Cox, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, E. D. T. Jourdain; W. Ness, C.B.E.; A. Oates.

Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Cheesman, D.Sc.; R. Scarisbrick, Ph.D.; G. G. Samuel; J. Lamb, O.B.E.; F. H. Moulit; D. Rudd Jones, Ph.D.

Principals, F. J. S. Culley; L. S. Porter.

Chief Executive Officers, F. V. Bird; J. H. Shimwell. *Senior Executive Officers*, M. R. Beauchamp; K. H. J. Clarke.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the council, see *Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth. The Government of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, C. K. Reheem.

Vice-Chairman, V. Armstrong, Ph.D.

Secretary, Sir Thomas Scrivenor, C.M.G.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, E. O. Pearson.

Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, J. C. Hopkins, D.Sc.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, K. W. Neatby Building, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, D.Sc.

Bureaux

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.

Animal Health, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. Crawford.

Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, D. Harvey, Ph.D.

Dairy Science and Technology, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.

Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, F. C. Ford Robertson, O.B.E.

Helminthology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, Miss S. M. Willmott, Ph.D. (acting).

Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, G. K. Argles.

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, A. G. G. Hill.

Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, P. S. Hudson, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Soils, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(see Royal Air Force)

AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

Therese House, 29-30 Glasshouse Yard,
Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.
[Clerkenwell: 8841]

Established by the Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act, 1960, to license air services (with certain exceptions). The Board considers representations in relation to air transport services by U.K. registered aircraft, or to facilities, tariffs or charges in connection therewith, reporting their conclusions and recommendations to the Minister of Aviation.

Chairman, D. T. Jack, C.B.E. £5,000
Deputy Chairman, J. J. Taylor, O.B.E. £3,500
Members, Prof. R. G. D. Allen, C.B.E.; F. C. Bagnall, C.B.E.; E. Baldry, O.B.E.; C. P. Harvey, Q.C.; Sir Friston How, C.B.; W. P. James, O.B.E.; A. H. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E.

each 15 gns. per session
Secretary, J. E. Barnes. £2,715 to £3,415

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS
COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 and an Officer of Arms is always in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public. But such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who all specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O., D.Litt., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.
Norroy and Ulster, Aubrey John Toppin, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds

Windsor, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.V.O., M.C.
Somerset, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.
Lancaster (and Registrar), John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.
York, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.
Chester, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O.
Richmond (vacant).

Pursuivants

Rouge Dragon, Robin de la Lanne Mirrieles.
Bluemantle, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little.
Portcullis, Alexander Colin Cole.
Rouge Croix, Lt.-Col. Rodney Onslow Dennys.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 30137]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to

arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1674 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birth-briefs. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Advocate
£1,200

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Rothsay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A.Scot.
Marchmont, James Monteith Grant, W.S.
Albany, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., Ph.D., Advocate.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)

Kintyre, Charles Elliot Jauncey, Advocate.
Carrick, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight.
Unicorn, John Inglis Drever Pottinger.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvalyd Lawson. £900

Procurator-Fiscal, Ivor Reginald Guild, W.S.

Herald Painter, Mrs. Katherine Chart.

Macer, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Commissioners, Sir Colin Anderson; John Betjeman, C.B.E.; Hon. Lionel Brett; Sir Hugh Casson; Prof. R. Llewelyn Davies, F.R.I.B.A.; Raymond Erith, A.R.A.; Arthur Floyd, C.B.E.; Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E., A.R.A.; Sir William Holford, A.R.A.; G. A. Jellicoe, C.B.E.; Sir Leslie Martin; Henry Moore, C.H.; John Piper; Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B.; J. M. Richards, C.B.E.; Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.; Prof. Geoffrey Webb, C.B.E.

Secretary, Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

Royal Scottish Museum,
Edinburgh 1

[Tel.: Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534]

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." Under Royal Warrant of May 8, 1953, the terms of reference of the Commission were extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if it so desires, to call the attention of any Department of State or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character; and to call before it any persons, examine any documents or visit any places it might deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of its duties.

Commissioners, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E. (Chairman); J. L. Gleave, R.S.A.; The Earl Haig, F.R.S.A.; C. d'O. Pilkington Jackson, A.R.S.A., F.R.S.A.; W. H. Kininmonth, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Ian G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Hon. Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, O.B.E.; R. H. Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; J. Cameron Small, O.B.E. LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Secretary, W. I. R. Finlay.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 7628-9]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6 (June–Sept., Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 to 9), Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930, 1937 and 1961. Expenses for 1961–62 were estimated at £374,248.

TRUSTEES

Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; J. C. Witt; Henry Moore, C.H.; Denis Mahon; Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; The Viscount Chandos, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., F.R.S.; The Earl of Plymouth; The Lord Robbins, C.B., F.B.A.; The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.

OFFICERS

Director, Sir Philip Hendy £4,100
Keeper, M. Davies £2,700 to £3,050
Deputy Keeper, N. MacLaren £2,283 to £2,650
Scientific Advisor to the Trustees, R. H. G. Thomson £2,283 to £2,650
Assistant Keepers, C. H. M. Gould; M. V. Levey £1,321 to £2,226
Chief Restorer, A. W. Lucas £2,231 to £2,571

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £4,106 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £42,586 for 1961–62.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams, C.B.E.

Assistant Keepers (1), D. T. Piper; J. F. Kerslake £3,225
..... £1,270 to £2,140

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[Tate Gallery: 4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free, except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British painting, of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture, was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000), being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The *Turner Wing*, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1920. There are also special collections by Blake, Watts and Alfred Stevens. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for 1961–62 were estimated at £113,000.

Director, Sir John Rothenstein, C.B.E., Ph.D. £3,700
Keeper, N. R. Reid £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, R. E. Alley £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keepers (Grade I), Mary Chamot; Judith Cloake; D. L. A. Farr; M. R. F. Butlin.

Chief Restorer, S. Slabczynski £1,381 to £2,290
..... £2,296 to £2,636

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1

[Welbeck: 0687-8]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The total net expenses were estimated at £46,188 in 1961–62.

Director, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O. £3,050
Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson; R. A. Cecil £1,386 to £2,291

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 6824]

Comprising :—

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.
Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.
Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K. Baxandall, C.B.E. £3,350
Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford £1,875 to £2,255

Keeper of Paintings, C. E. Thompson £1,270 to £2,140

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, K. K. Andrews £1,270 to £2,140

Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison ... (+alice, £155) £1,270 to £2,140
 Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. J. Inglis £1,450 to £1,800

(For other British Art Galleries, see Index.)

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

11 Charles II Street, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6262]

Established by the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Minister for Science is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

The Authority is organized in five groups. Each full-time technical Member of the Authority is responsible for a particular group as shown below:—

(a) the *Research Group*. The Research Establishment at Harwell, Berks., conducts fundamental research into nuclear physics and atomic energy and provides information to the other establishments. It includes the Isotope School (1951) and Reactor School (1954). The Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, Bucks., prepares radio-active substances such as radium, radon and isotopes produced in the atomic piles, for medical, scientific and industrial purposes.

(b) the *Weapons Group*. Research work on atomic weapons is carried on at the Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.

(c) the *Reactor Group*. Responsible for the design, construction and development of nuclear power reactors, including the Dounreay Experimental Reactor at Caithness and the Atomic Energy Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset. It also acts as engineering consultant for the Electricity Boards, overseas organisations and the British Consortia formed for the building of nuclear power stations. Headquarters are at Risley, Lancs.

(d) the *Production Group*. Responsible for the operation of the nuclear reactors at Calder Hall and Chapelcross and for management of the uranium and plutonium production factories at Springfields in Lancashire, Windscale in Cumberland and Capenhurst in Cheshire. Consults with industry on the sale of nuclear fuel exploitation patents and other commercial activities. Headquarters of the Group are at Risley.

(e) the *Engineering Group*. Responsible for the design and construction of Authority plants, works and buildings and for the design and inspection of fuel elements for production purposes. Headquarters are at Risley.

Chairman, Sir Roger Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Members, (Full-time) Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S. (Deputy Chairman); Sir William Cook, C.B. (Reactors); Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B. (Finance and Administration); Sir Leonard Owen, C.B.E. (Production and Engineering) . . . each £7,500
 Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C. (Weapons Research and Development) £6,500
 (Part-time) Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. . . . £3,000
 The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E.; C. F. Kearton, O.B.E.; Sir James Chadwick, M.D., F.R.S.; S. J. Pears; R. M. Geddes, O.B.E. . . . each £2,000
 Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson.

MINISTRY OF AVIATION

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1207]

The Ministry of Aviation is responsible for the supply of aircraft to the Services and undertakes research on and development of aircraft, electronic equipment, etc., for the Services, and of certain classes of equipment for civil use, e.g., civil aircraft and industrial gas turbines. The Ministry undertakes the organization, implementation and en-

couragement of measures for the development of civil aviation; the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use of aircraft; research concerning navigation and operation of civil aircraft; general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations; the investigation of aircraft accidents; the licensing and supervision of training arrangements for aircrews; the operation of over thirty civil aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunications services.

Minister of Aviation, THE RT. HON. (GEORGE EDWARD) PETER THORNEYCROFT, M.P. . . £5,000

Private Secretary, D. A. Lovelock.

Assistant Private Secretary, C. B. Benjamin.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Wing Cdr. E. E. Bullus, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, H. Hardman, C.B. . . . £2,500

Private Secretary, G. W. Clark. . . . £7,015

Deputy Secretary (A.), J. M. Wilson, C.B. . . £5,015

Deputy Secretary (B.), M. M. V. Custance, C.B.

Deputy Secretary (C.), D. W. G. L. Haviland, C.B.

Controller of Aircraft, Sir George Gardner, K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. . . . £5,015

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Royal Navy), Rear Admiral J. A. Ievers, O.B.E. . . . £5,015

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Royal Air Force), Air Vice-Marshal C. Scragg, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Research and Development), M. B. Morgan, C.B. . . . £4,415

Director-General of Flying (Research and Development), Air Vice-Marshal C. D. C. Boyce, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.) . . . £2,800

Controller of Guided Weapons and Electronics, Sir Stuart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B. . . . £5,265

Deputy Controller of Electronics, Air Vice-Marshal T. U. C. Shirley, C.B., C.B.E.

Director-General, Atomic Weapons, Dr. B. G. Dickens, C.B.E. . . . £4,115

Directors, W. J. Brown, O.B.E.; S. A. Hunwicks, O.B.E. . . . £3,125 to £3,450

Controller of Aviation Ground Services, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (ret.) . . . £4,415

Chief Scientist, Sir Robert Cockburn, K.B.E., C.B.

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. W. Bartington, C.B.; R. Burns, C.B., C.M.G.; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; F. J. Doggett; W. G. Downey; R. R. Goodison; V. P. Harries, C.B.; G. V. Hole; E. S. Jackson, C.B.; N. V. Meeres; G. I. Morris, C.B.; Mrs. A. Munro; J. H. Riddoch. . . £4,115

Director of Contracts (A.), A. W. Isherwood, C.B.E.

Director of Contracts (B.), L. J. T. Clifton. . . £3,715

Accountant General, W. Gairns, C.B.E. . . £3,715

Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Abson; D. F. Allen; J. E. Barnes; J. K. Batey; Dr. W. E. Berry; R. H. W. Bullock; J. R. Christie; C. M. Colbeck; A. F. Cooper; N. Craig; T. M. Crowley; A. V. Davies, M.B.E.; S. P. Dobbs; R. S. F. Edwards (£3,860); E. S. Foster; D. F. A. R. Freeman; G. F. Gainsborough; R. W. N. B. Gillling; A. Goodson; G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; N. Hartley; E. W. G. Haynes; G. S. Hill; G. P. Jeffries; C. R. F. Lark; R. E. M. LeGoy; C. F. McFarlane, C.B.E.; E. I. R. MacGregor; K. M. McLeod; L. C. J. Orchard; T. Paris, C.B.E.; G. T. Rogers; Miss M. L. Senior; W. P. Shovelton; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.; W. W. Simpson; R. S. Swann; P. F. G. Twinn; R. St. J. Walker; S. R. Walton; L. Williams; T. M. Wilson; A. W. Wray, C.B.E.

Chief Information Officer, D. D. Grant

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

£2,715 to £3,415

Inspection

Director-General of Inspection, F. E. McGinnety, C.B.E. . . . £4,050

Directors, R. E. Swift, C.B.E. (£4,050); E. D. Whitehead, M.B.E. (£3,410).

Representatives of Ministry of Aviation Overseas

Director-General, Defence Research Staff (Washington),
L. T. D. Williams.....£4,100
Directors, Air Commodore D. N. Kingston-Blair-
Olipphant, O.B.E.; Brig. J. A. Fitzpatrick
Head of United Kingdom Defence Research and Supply
Staff, Australia (vacant)
Counsellor (Defence Research and Supply), Canada,
C. J. Francis.....£3,125 to £3,450

Aircraft

Director-General of Aircraft Equipment Research and
Development, Dr. H. M. Wilson, M.B.E.....£4,115
Director-General of Aircraft General Services, A. E.
Woodward-Nutt.....£3,865
Director-General of Engine Research and Development,
P. Lloyd, C.B.E.....£3,865
Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development
(R.A.F.), D. E. Morris, M.B.E.....£4,115
Director-General, Scientific Research (Air), L. F.
Nicholson.....£4,115
Directors, Captain J. E. Dyer-Smith, R.N.; W. O.
Broughton; H. B. Howard; Dr. N. J. L. Megson;
Dr. J. W. Drinkwater, O.B.E.; Air Commodore
E. M. T. Howell, C.B.E.; Air Commodore H. M.
Russell, O.B.E.; F. G. R. Cook; R. N. Schlotel,
C.B.E.; E. A. Poulton; H. Templeton; C. Moore
Varying rates to £3,600
Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, M. J. Light-
hill, F.R.S.....£5,000
Director-General, Aircraft Production, L. R. Beesly
£4,050
Directors, H. J. Curnow, O.B.E.; B. D. Davies;
H. E. Hancock, O.B.E.....£3,415
Chief Superintendent, Aeroplane and Armament
Experimental Establishment, Dr. D. Cameron
£3,125 to £3,450
Director, Air Technical Publications (vacant)

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Director-General, Guided Weapons, J. E. Serby, C.B.,
C.B.E.....£4,215
Directors, Captain R. Young, D.S.C., R.N.; Air
Commodore F. W. Thompson, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
D.F.C., A.F.C.; J. D. Clare.....£3,125 to £3,450
Director, Royal Radar Establishment, W. J. Richards,
C.B., C.B.E.....£4,100
Director-General of Electronics Research and Develop-
ment, Dr. J. S. McPetrie, C.B.E.....£4,115
Directors, Air Commodore A. G. P. Brightmore;
J. H. Briggs; C. P. Fogg; R. G. Friend
£3,125 to £3,450
Directors, H. E. Drew (£3,415); P. E. Pollard, O.B.E.
£3,125 to £3,450
Director-General of Ballistic Missiles, W. H. Stephens,
C.B.E.....£4,115
Director, Brig. A. T. Abate, O.B.E.
Director, Explosives Research and Development
Establishment, Dr. C. H. Johnson, C.B.E., £3,860

CIVIL AVIATION**Aviation Economics and Aircraft**

Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson, £2,715 to £3,415
Aviation Safety
Director, W. E. B. Griffiths, O.B.E.
£2,925 to £3,350
Deputy Directors, N. V. Lindemere; A. M. Raffail;
M. H. Vivian.....£2,305 to £2,875

Accidents Investigation (Civil Aviation)

Chief Inspector, P. G. Tweedie, C.B.E.....£3,650

AVIATION GROUND SERVICES**Aviation Navigational Services**

Director General, Group Capt. J. B. Vcal, C.B.E.,
A.F.C.....£4,100

Aerodromes Technical

Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E., £2,925 to £3,350

**Aviation Control and Navigation Development
Planning**

Director, V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E., £2,925 to £3,350
Aviation Control and Navigation Operations
Director, D. F. Peel.....£2,925 to £3,350

Telecommunications Engineering Staff

Chief Telecommunications Engineer, C. G. Phillips,
O.B.E.....£3,700
Deputy Chief Telecommunications Engineer, E. L. T.
Barton, O.B.E.....£3,400
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineers, V.
Dodd, O.B.E.; S. L. Hulme, O.B.E.; J. F. Mont-
gomerie; W. A. J. Thorn, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000

Aviation Operational Research

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, C. E. Bell, O.B.E.,
Ph.D.....£2,650 to £3,000

Aviation Works Directorate

Director, C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.

Civil Aviation Ground Services**London Airports**

General Manager, R. S. F. Edwards.....£3,860
Deputy General Manager, R. W. N. B. Gilling
£2,710 to £3,410
Aerodrome Commandants, Special Grade, G. J.
Warcup (London Airport) (£2,925 to £3,350);
B. A. Oakley (Gatwick).....£2,305 to £2,875

Southern Division

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex
[Hounslow: 2345]

Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck

£2,710 to £3,410
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, J. C.
Farmer.....£2,650 to £3,000
Deputy Director (Operations), J. M. Buckeridge
£2,305 to £2,875
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk,
O.B.E., D.F.C.....£2,750 to £3,000

Scottish Division

Divisional Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton,
Edinburgh, 11.

[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Divisional Controller, G. M. Macintosh, O.B.E.

£2,925 to £3,350
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, D. E.
Horne.....£2,650 to £3,000
Deputy Director (Operations), S. G. Hall
£2,305 to £2,875
Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade (Prestwick),
C. D. Waldron.....£2,305 to £2,875
Aerodrome Commandant Grade 1 (Renfrew), W. F.
Murray, O.B.E.....£2,150 to £2,475
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, M. A. Young
£2,230 to £2,435

Northern Division

24-26, Grove Park, Liverpool 8

[Sefton Park: 1421]

Divisional Controller, W. M. Hargreaves, C.B.E.

£2,925 to £3,350
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, A. B.
Gilbert.....£2,650 to £3,000
Aerodrome Commandant Grade 1 (Belfast), J. B.
Selway, D.F.C.....£2,150 to £2,475
Deputy Director (Operations), G. F. K. Donaldson
£2,305 to £2,875
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, J. Middlemas,
O.B.E.....£2,230 to £2,435

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal
Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting
Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31,
1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1,
1952, and expires July 29, 1964. The Chairman,
Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed
by the Crown. The BBC is financed by means of
revenue from receiving licences for the Home
services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for
the External services. The total number of licences
in force in March 1961 was 15,176,725, of which
11,267,741 were for television as well as sound
broadcasting.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Forde, £3,000
 Vice-Chairman, Sir James Duff, £1,000
 Governors, Sir David Milne, G.C.B. (Scotland), £1,000
 Mrs. R. M. Jones (Wales), £1,000; J. R. McKee
 (N. Ireland); G. E. Coke; Dame Florence Han-
 cock, D.B.E.; The Earl of Halsbury; R. F. Lusty
 (each £600)

Director-General, H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
 Directors, Sir Beresford Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 (External Broadcasting); H. J. G. Grisewood, C.B.E.
 (Chief Assistant to the Director-General); Sir Harold
 Bishop, C.B.E. (Engineering); R. E. L. Wellington,
 C.B.E. (Sound Broadcasting); K. Adam (Television);
 J. H. Arkell, C.B.E. (Administration).
 Controller, Programmes, Television, S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
 Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. Langye
 Lean, C.B.E.
 Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting, R. D'A.
 Marriott, D.F.C.
 Deputy Director (Engineering), F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
 Controller, Finance, J. G. L. Francis.
 General Manager, Publications, R. C. Hall.
 Legal Adviser, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
 Secretary, M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, A. Stewart, C.B.E., Broadcasting House,
 Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.
 Northern Ireland, R. McCall, C.M.G., Broadcasting
 House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
 Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E., Broadcasting
 House, Park Place, Cardiff.
 Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E., Broadcasting
 House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birm-
 ingham.
 North, R. Stead, Broadcasting House, Piccadilly,
 Manchester.
 West, F. G. Gillard, C.B.E., Broadcasting House,
 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Bealine House, Ruislip, Middlesex
 [Viking: 1234]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord
 Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 (and expenses £1,000) £8,500
 Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling*
 Other Members, A. H. Milward, C.B.E. (and expenses
 £750) (£7,500) (Chief Executive); The Lord
 Balfour of Inchrye, P.C., M.C., £1,000; S. K.
 Davies, C.B.E.*; Sir Walter Edmondson, C.B.E.*;
 Sir Arnold Overton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.,
 £2,500; A. C. Ping, £2,000; R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
 (and expenses £400) (£6,000); Sir Giles Guthrie,
 Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C.; B. S. Shenstone (and expenses
 £400) (£6,000).
 Chief Executive, A. H. Milward, C.B.E.
 Flight Operations and Communications Director,
 J. W. G. James, O.B.E.
 Commercial and Sales Director, P. C. F. Lawton,
 D.F.C.
 Chief Engineer, B. S. Shenstone.
 Traffic Director, E. P. Whitfield, O.B.E.
 Financial Controller, R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
 Secretary, H. E. Marking, M.C.
 Personnel Director, C. A. Herring.
 Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. Buchanan
 Barbour, O.B.E.
 Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E.,
 D.F.C.

* Fees not drawn.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport,
 Hounslow, Middlesex
 [Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways
 Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air
 transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and

British Airways, which had been at the disposal of
 the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak
 of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government
 Corporations which are charged with the task of
 developing and operating British scheduled air
 transport services under the provisions of the Air
 Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to
 operate the Commonwealth, North Atlantic,
 South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes from the
 United Kingdom. In June, 1961, the Corporation
 was operating about 70 routes, with a total gross
 service mileage of just over 500,000. On these
 routes there were more than 140 services weekly in
 each direction.

The members of the Corporation are appointed
 by the Minister of Aviation.

Chairman, Rear-Admiral Sir Matthew Slattery,
 K.B.E., C.B. (allowances £1,000) £8,500
 Deputy Chairman (part-time), Sir Wilfred Neden,
 C.B., C.B.E. (allowances £250) £3,500
 Members (full-time), Sir Basil Smallpeice, K.C.V.O.
 (Managing Director); K. H. Staple, O.B.E. (Secretary);
 K. Granville, C.B.E. (allowances £500) £6,500
 Members (part-time), J. W. Booth; L. Poole; The
 Lord Rennell, K.B.E., C.B.; The Lord Tweedmuir,
 O.B.E.; Sir Walter Worboys, each £1,000.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1

[Hunter: 1272]

The British Transport Commission was estab-
 lished as a public authority under the provisions of
 the *Transport Act, 1947*. On Jan. 1, 1948, the main-
 line railways of Great Britain, together with their
 ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings
 previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway
 Executive Committee, the railways and road ser-
 vices formerly controlled by the *London Passenger
 Transport Board*, and various canal and inland
 waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were
 vested in the Commission. In accordance with the
 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage
 undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in
 carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or
 upwards, and necessitating journeys beyond a
 25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under
 the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1953*,
 however, the Commission was required to dispose
 of a major part of the property held by it for the
 purposes of the part of its undertaking carried on
 through the Road Haulage Executive. The 1953
 Act also provided for the re-constitution of the
 Commission, the abolition of the Railway Exe-
 cutive and the reorganization of the railways. On
 and from Oct. 1, 1953, all the functions of the
 Railway, the Road Haulage, the Docks and In-
 land Waterways and the Hotels Executives, re-
 spectively, were assumed by the Commission.
 From Jan. 1, 1955, six regional Area Boards for the
 management of the railways were established and
 separate managements were set up for road
 haulage, hotels, docks and inland waterways.

Chairman, Dr. R. Beeching, £24,000
 Deputy Chairman, Sir Philip Warter, £6,000
 Members, P. H. Shirley (£12,000); K. W. C.
 Grand; J. Ratter, C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. G. N.
 Russell, C.B., C.B.E.; L. H. Williams; Sir Reginald
 Wilson, each £7,500; A. B. B. Valentine
 (unpaid).
 Part-time Members, H. P. Barker; D. H. Cameron
 of Lochiel, T.D.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; R. F. Hanks;
 Sir Leonard Sinclair; T. H. Summerson
 (each £1,000)

Secretary General, Maj.-Gen. L. Wansbrough-
 Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
 Chief Secretary, G. A. V. Hayes, M.B.E.
 Financial Adviser, H. E. Osborn.
 Legal Adviser, M. H. B. Gilmour.
 Traffic Adviser, S. E. Raymond.
 Manpower Adviser, A. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.

Technical Adviser, R. C. Bond.
Adviser (Special Projects), G. W. Quick Smith,
C.B.E.

London Transport Executive
25, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 5600]

Chairman, A. B. B. Valentine.....£7,500
Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, A. H.
Grainger.....£6,000
Members, L. C. Hawkins; B. H. Harbour; A. Bull,
O.B.E. (each £5,000); and (part-time) The Lord
Williams; The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.
(each £1,000).
Secretary, S. G. Jones.

Eastern Area Board
Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2
[Bishopsgate: 7600]

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.
Members, A. McLeod; A. F. Pegler; J. B. Peile;
J. Tanner, C.B.E.; The Right Hon. Sir Henry
Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.
Secretary, L. S. Plastow.

London Midland Area Board
Euston Station, N.W.1
[Euston: 1234]

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.
Members, L. Cooke, O.B.E.; J. Haworth; Maj.-Gen.
Sir John Kennedy, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.,
M.C.; Col. Sir Basil MacFarland, Bt., C.B.E.,
E.R.D., H.M.L.; The Lord Rusholme; R. F.
Summers.
Secretary, M. T. Howard-Williams, M.B.E.

North Eastern Area Board
Railway Headquarters Offices, York
[York: 53022]

Chairman, T. H. Summerson.
Members, G. H. Kitson, O.B.E., T.D.; L. H.
McRobert, C.B.E., T.D.; P. D. Priestman, O.B.E.;
Sir George Walton, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
Secretary, C. H. Rafton.

Scottish Area Board
302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2.
[Douglas: 2900]

Chairman, D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.
Members, J. W. Armit, Ph.D.; Sir John Denholm,
C.B.E.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; P. L. Meldrum; Sir
Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Sir William Walker, T.D.
Secretary, C. A. Scott.

Southern Area Board
Waterloo Station, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 5151]

Chairman (vacant)
Members, J. E. Binks; H. F. B. Iles; H. L. R.
Matthews, C.B.E.; D. L. T. Oppé; Sir Kenneth
Preston; J. MacN. Sidey, D.S.O.
Secretary, L. Mapleston.

Western Area Board
Paddington Station, W.2
[Paddington: 7415]

Chairman, R. F. Hanks.
Members, A. Chamberlain, M.C., T.D.; P. Morris;
F. A. Parish, C.B.E.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt.,
D.S.O., T.D.; C. W. Rodd; J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. H. Curtis Welch.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]

Overseas Offices
British Travel Association: 680 Fifth Avenue, New
York 19; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3;
606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14; 50 Young

Street, Sydney; 90 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto; 661 Howe Street, Vancouver; 6 Place
Vendome, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzerstrasse,
Frankfurt/Main; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam;
Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C; Reconquista
375, Buenos Aires; Rua Aurora 960, Salas 2-3,
São Paulo; 252 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade: 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed. The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes, Committee, Overseas Committee and the Home Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Overseas and Home Committees draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations. Chairman, The Right Hon. Sir William Mabane, K.B.E.

Director-General, J. G. Bridges, O.B.E.

Deputy Director-General, L. J. Lickorish.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5421]

Secretary of the Cabinet, The Right Hon. Sir
Norman Brook, G.C.B. (also Joint Permanent
Secretary of the Treasury).....£7,500
Private Secretary, J. H. Robertson.

Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet F. A. Bishop, C.B.,
C.V.O.....£5,000

Under Secretaries, W. Geraghty; J. H. Waddell, C.B.
£4,100

Asst. Secs., F. W. Glaves-Smith; J. J. B. Hunt;
Maj.-Gen. L. de M. Thuillier, C.B., O.B.E.; D. R.
F. Turner; A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.
£2,715 to £3,415

Central Statistical Office:

Director, Sir Harry Campion, C.B., C.B.E. £4,215

Deputy Director, R. E. Beales, C.B.E.....£3,715

Chief Statisticians, H. E. Bishop, D.F.C.; J. L.

Nicholson; T. S. Pilling; W. D. Stedman

Jones.....£2,715 to £3,415

Historical Section:

Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O.,
O.B.E. (Military); Sir Keith Hancock (Civil).

Administrative Officer in Charge and Departmental
Records Officer, A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E.

Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, S. P. Anderson,
O.B.E.£2,715 to £3,415
£1,573 to £1,937

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road,
W.C.1

[Chancery: 4433]

Under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act
1949, the assets of the telecommunications services
conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in the
United Kingdom were transferred to the Post
Office. The company, however, continues to be

responsible for the operation of its telecommunications services overseas and to own the assets relative to those services.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., with its associated companies, operates overseas telecommunications services, comprising 141,000 nautical miles of submarine telegraph cables and wireless circuits spanning 200,000 miles. Its operations include telegraphy (cable and radio), phototelegraphy, radiotelephony ship-shore radiotelegraph including direction finding, aeronautical wireless facilities internal telephone systems. There are 105 branches overseas, a Cable Station and Training School in the United Kingdom and a fleet of 7 cable ships. It is responsible for financing, laying and maintaining the U.K. share of the Commonwealth telephone cable.

The Company was formed in 1929 (as Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the name being changed in 1934) to unify the overseas communications of the Empire, consequent upon the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was acquired (under the *Cable and Wireless Act, 1946*) by the U.K. Government as from January 1, 1947, new directors being appointed.

Chairman (vacant)

Managing Directors, N. C. Chapling, C.B.E.; H. H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,700 each (and expenses up to £200 and £150 respectively)

Other Directors, J. Fletcher, C.B.E. (£1,000); H. C. Baker, O.B.E. (£4,000); Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E.; R. J. Halsey, C.M.G. (unpaid)

Secretary, R. H. Hensman.

Engineer-in-Chief, C. J. V. Lawson, O.B.E.

Traffic Manager, E. G. L. Howitt, M.B.E.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Thomas, O.B.E.

Staff Manager, E. Mockett, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 7621]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under the Charities Act, 1960, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and a duty to keep a register of charities. The powers of the Commissioners over endowments held for educational purposes are exercised by the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, C. P. Hill, C.B.E. £4,115
Commissioners, R. L. Daniell, C.B.E.; S. P. Grounds £2,990 to £3,415

Secretary and Establishment Officer, W. E. A. Lewis, O.B.E. £2,865

Assistant Solicitor, O. H. Toyne £2,815 to £3,415

Asst. Commissioners, E. L. Hayes; W. J. Wolfe; J. MacC. Armstrong; J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt; C. W. E. Shelley; D. B. Hodgkinson; T. Keith £2,103 to £2,715

Official Custodian for Charities, H. A. Anderton, I.S.O. £1,457 to £2,715

Accountant, Securities Division, H. O'Neill, M.B.E. £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, L. A. Jimenez; H. M. Taylor; R. Booth £1,573 to £1,937

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of *Queen Anne's Bounty* (established 1704) and the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* (established 1836). The Commissioners have three main tasks:—

(1) the management of their capital assets so that they may earn income;

(2) the proper distribution of that income; and

(3) the discharge of a large number of administrative duties conferred on them by Acts of Parliament and Measures of the Church Assembly.

In the financial year 1960/1 the Commissioners' income was:—

Stock Exchange Securities	£8,773,534
Agricultural and Urban Estates ..	4,479,736
Mortgages	1,317,887
Miscellaneous	1,194,000

£15,765,157

This income was spent as follows:—

Payment of clergy stipends and pensions	£20,256,089
Provision of better houses for the clergy	550,000
Provision of Church buildings in housing areas	257,345
Additions to capital mainly to add to gifts by the laity	419,703
Reserves, sinking funds, administration and other miscellaneous purposes	4,282,020

£15,765,157

Constitution

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerics and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint Treasurers:—

First, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Third, Sir James Brown.

Secretary, Sir Mortimer Warren.

Financial and Administrative Secretary, K. S. Ryle, M.C.

Estates Secretary, D. A. Collenette, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, R. C. Edwards (Investments);

A. W. J. Savidge (Legislative and Special Matters);

L. N. King (General); L. A. Speller (Bishoprics).

Accountant, H. M. G. Pryor.

Establishment Officers, R. G. Williams; Miss P. M. Betts, M.B.E.

Trust Officer, D. G. Ward.

Principals, E. C. Buckley; E. Denselow; I. J. Dent;

W. T. Leech; R. K. Pears, D.F.C.; C. C. W. Rodd; L. D. Walker.

Senior Executive Officers, K. A. L. Argent; D. R. Baird; J. Facer; A. Godbold; G. A. Lancaster;

A. I. McDonald; H. H. T. Munden; L. E. Nelson; G. H. Penn; R. McN. Roxburgh;

S. E. Smith.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.

Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.

Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.

Senior Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; R. A. G. Lees; P. Leslie; W. K. Macfarlane.

Legal Assistant, A. J. L. Campbell.

Special Duties, M. P. Simpson.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. G. Alexander.

Deputy Architect, B. H. Dowland.

Senior Asst. Architect, H. A. Scarth.

Asst. Architects, L. T. Channing; J. A. Whittaker.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.

Deputy Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D., O.B.E.
£5,015

Agents

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Day & Co., 4 Cowley
Street, Westminster, S.W.1.Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street,
Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smith, Gore &
Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1;
Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High
Street, W.8; Messrs. Hunt & Steward, 45 Parlia-
ment Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first con-
stituted by Order in Council in 1885. The Com-
missioners' primary function is to test the qualifica-
tions of persons proposed to be appointed to
situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments: in
addition they have from time to time undertaken
certain examinations of candidates for other public
services.

First Commissioner, Sir George Mallaby, K.C.M.G.,
O.B.E. £5,015Commissioner and Secretary, D. O'Donovan (Estab-
lishment Officer). £2,715 to £3,415Commissioner and Director of Examinations, Dr. H. A.
Needham, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415Commissioner, Scientific and Engineering Adviser, Sir
Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E. (part-time)
£2,950Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Chief Scientific
Officers, T. A. Oxley; J. D. S. Rawlinson, O.B.E.
£3,190 to £3,515Assistant Commissioners and Principals, J. W. A.
Chorley (£2,715 to £3,065); R. C. Livesey;
E. J. D. Warne (£1,781 to £2,483).Assistant Commissioner and Principal Scientific Officer,
J. H. Marshall. £1,781 to £2,483Assistant Commissioner and Senior Engineer, E. G.
Mallalieu. £2,145 to £2,457Assistant Secretaries, P. J. M. Fry; G. M. Smeaton
£2,041 to £2,353Deputy Establishment Officer, C. J. Floyd
£2,041 to 2,353Senior Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. J. R.
Bartlett; K. M. Reader. £2,311 to £2,636Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. Bateman;
R. N. Burton; W. T. Deakin; J. R. Foster;
R. H. Howorth; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; D. E. S.
Maxwell; A. S. Pratley; Miss A. C. Wanstall
£1,251 to £2,306Chief Superintendent of Examinations, H. Kroil, O.B.E.
£2,041 to £2,353

Accountant, H. Ingram. £1,573 to £1,937

Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Abrams; W. H. L.
Mayer; L. F. Walters; G. S. Wishart; Miss E. M.
Young. £1,573 to £1,937

Civil Service Selection Board

9-10 Savile Row, W.1

Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith,
C.B.E. (part-time). £2,732Assistant Commissioner and Deputy to the Chairman,
K. A. G. Murray (+alloe.) £1,700 to £2,105Principal Psychologist, Mrs. M. M. McArthur
(part-time). £1,052

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the Overseas Resources Develop-
ment Act, 1948-59, and charged with duties for
securing development in Colonial territories with a
view to increasing their general productive capacity
and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to
£160,000,000, and operates on commercial

principles in close consultation with Colonial
Governments in order to ensure that its activities
will be conducted in the best way to promote the
welfare of Colonial peoples.

Chairman (part-time), The Lord Howick of Glendale,
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £5,250Deputy Chairman (part-time), J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E.
£1,500Members (part-time), A. P. H. Aitken; Sir John
Elliot; A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; The Lord Ogmore,
P.C., T.D.; Sir Clem Pless, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
K.B.E.; Sir Eric Tansley, C.M.G. each £1,000

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, in-
cluded in the functions of the Home Secretary, to
be transferred in that year to the newly-created
"Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the
Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary
of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secre-
tary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON.
JAIN NORMAN MACLEOD, M.P. £5,000Principal Private Secretary, J. T. A. Howard-Drake.
Private Secretary, E. M. West.Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. F. B. Bennett,
V.R.D., M.P. unpaidMinister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE EARL OF
PERTH, P.C. £3,750

Under-Secretaries

Permanent, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G. £6,950
Private Sec., B. L. Barder.Parliamentary, The Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.
£2,500

Private Sec., J. C. Edwards.

Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G.,
C.B., C.V.O.; Sir William Gorell Barnes, K.C.M.G.,
C.B. £4,950Assistant Under-Secretaries, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.;
W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; E. McVile, C.M.G.;
A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.;
H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; A. N. Galsworthy,
C.M.G.; T. Smith, C.M.G. £4,050Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Bennett, C.M.G.; W. A.
Morris, C.M.G.; J. E. Marnham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.;
J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; A. Emanuel, C.M.G.;
W. I. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E.; §H. A. Harding,
C.M.G.; F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; N. D.
Watson, C.M.G.; B. O. B. Gidden (Establishment
and Organization Officer); §A. M. MacKintosh,
C.M.G.; *J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; J. W.
Vernon; H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; J. C. Morgan; O. H.
Morris; J. M. Kisch; I. B. Watt; T. C. Jerrom;
*P. B. C. Moore; J. N. A. Armitage-Smith;
D. Williams. £2,650 to £3,350

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Senior Economic Adviser, †P. Selwyn

£2,650 to £3,000

Head of Information Department, O. H. Morris

£2,650 to £3,250

Press Officer, R. W. Francis. £1,976 to £2,288

Chief Information Officer, P. R. Noakes

£2,392 to £2,650

Principal Information Officer, R. H. Young

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officers, L. W. Forsdick; †H. D.
Winther; †Mrs. N. Good; †E. M. Glover

£1,508 to £1,872

Labour Adviser, G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E.

£3,125 to £3,450

Assistant Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E.

£1,716 to £2,418

Legal Adviser, J. C. McPetrie, C.M.G., O.B.E., £4,950

Assistant Legal Advisers, J. A. Peck; A. R. Rushford

£2,750 to £3,350

Senior Legal Assistants, D. G. Gordon-Smith; I. C. Saul; H. Steel; M. G. De Winton, C.B.E., M.C.

£2,038 to £2,650

Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, I. H. Cruchley, O.C.; T. H. H. Perrott; Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, C.M.G., Q.C. £2,038 to £2,650

Librarian, B. Cheeseman £1,976 to £2,288

Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,508 to £1,872

Inspector General of Colonial Police, †Sir Ivo Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000

Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police, †N. G. Morris, C.M.G. £1,716 to £2,478

Security Intelligence Adviser †J. P. Morton, O.B.E.

Principals, R. Terrell; A. McM. Webster; R. W. Piper; W. G. Boss, O.B.E.; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; N. B. J. Huijsman; J. R. Downie; C. S. Roberts; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; H. W. Atterbury, O.B.E.

(Deputy Establishment Officer); *D. J. Kirkness; *S. P. Whitley; *R. E. Radford; H. Nield; *J. D. Hennings; E. M. West; I. H. Harris; A. J. Fairclough; C. G. Gibbs; E. C. Burr; J. C. Burgh; A. J. Peckham; G. W. Jamieson; P. J. Kitchat; G. K. Caston; K. J. Neale, O.B.E.; T. R. H. Godden; W. H. Formoy; *M. McMullen; J. W. Stacpoole; D. J. Derr; B. E. Rolf; *W. A. Ward; †J. H. Robertson; D. J. C. Jones; E. R. Hammer; *J. A. Sankey; J. E. Whitelegg; W. S. Rylie; I. S. Wheatley; E. G. Donohoe; W. S. Carter, C.V.O.; *D. A. Shepherd; R. G. Pettitt; S. A. Bunce; R. A. Browning

£1,716 to £2,478

Temporary Principals, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; W. G. Hulland, O.B.E.; H. C. Baker; Miss M. Z. Terry; Maj.-Gen. D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief Security Officer); D. A. Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. W. Russell; C. J. L. Reynolds; Hon. A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, O.B.E. £1,716 to £2,478

Chief Executive Officers, H. I. H. Titchener, I.S.O., M.B.E.; F. C. Lamacq, M.B.E.; D. K. Malone, M.B.E.; E. N. Horne, I.S.O., M.B.E.

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Pooley, M.B.E.; S. N. Adams, M.B.E.; S. H. Field; S. A. Gibbins, M.B.E.; L. V. Martin; L. Abbott; C. E. R. Darby, E.D.; J. P. Mullarky; J. H. H. Vaughan; M. L. Woods.

£1,508 to £1,872

Research Officers (Economic), †Mrs. M. E. Maccoll; †J. Inman £1,716 to £2,478

Controller of Overseas Communications, E. N. Horne, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288

Accountant, S. A. Gibbins, M.B.E. £1,508 to £1,872

Chief Registrar, L. V. Martin £1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

(f) Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; (a) R. W. D. Fowler £4,025

Director of Information Services, B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,865

Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Price, C.B., C.B.E. £3,715

Assistant Secretaries, G. Kimber, C.M.G.; (e) G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.; D. M. Cleary; C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; (g) L. B. Walsh Atkins, C.V.O.; E. L. Sykes; H. E. Davies; (a) B. R. Curson; (o) R. L. D. Jasper; L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; (d) H. G. M. Bass; (o) H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; R. C. C. Hunt; (g) D. J. C. Crawley, C.V.O.; C. S. Pickard; (c) F. A. K. Harrison; (n) M. J. Moylan, M.C.; (f) M. E. Allen, C.V.O.; (g) E. N. Larmour; E. G. Norris; (o) W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E.; (h) T. L. Crosthwaite, M.B.E.; (a) B. J. Greenhill; (m) T. W. Keeble; J. R. A. Bottomley; (o) J. O. Moreton, M.C.; G. S. Whitehead, M.V.O.; (f) J. D. Fraser, C.V.O., M.B.E.; (k) D. A. Scott; (g) S. J. G. Fingland; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; (l) J. J. B. Hunt; (g) R. W. Newsam, C.V.O.; (l) W. J. Smith; D. L. Cole, M.C.; V. C. Martin; R. C. Ormerod; G. D. Anderson; (f) P. Gautrey, C.V.O.; (g) A. R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E.; (n) H. S. H. Stanley; E. G. Le Tocq; K. A. East.

£2,715 to £3,415

Adviser, Sir Charles Dixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Principals, G. J. Price-Jones; J. Gordon, O.B.E.; R. G. Chisholm; P. A. Carter; W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; P. R. Cliphams, O.B.E.; (d) Miss E. J. Emery; J. S. Gandee, O.B.E.; (b) W. J. Coe; J. Bourn; (h) Miss L. E. T. Storar; (e) A. H. Reed; (i) J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O.; W. S. Bates; A. A. Golds, M.V.O.; L. G. Hepinstall; (i) C. E. Diggins; (g) R. G. Britten; (n) J. R. Williams; (m) T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; (g) M. Scott, M.V.O.; (n) F. S. Miles; (b) J. M. Dutton; (p) N. Aspin; D. J. King; (b) J. A. Molyneux; (q) J. E. A. Miles, O.B.E.; (n) A. J. Brown; K. R. Crook; B. G. Smallman; R. Walker; (f) G. L. Simmons, M.V.O.; (a) M. H. G. Rogers; F. Mills; (g) W. L. Allinson, M.V.O.; T. W. Aston; J. W. Nicholas; (c) J. K. Hickman; (j) R. B. Dorman; D. G. R. Bentliff; (f) O. G. Forster, M.V.O.; (d) The Viscount Dunrossil; (o) M. P. Preston; (a) M. K. Ewans; (l) E. V. Vines; (o) S. Fryer; (h) P. J. S. Moon; (j) T. D. O'Leary; (k) W. I. McIndoe; (g) W. Peters, M.V.O., M.B.E.; R. H. Oakeley; (o) R. A. R. Bartrop; G. Cunningham; (h) K. F. X. Burns; (m) G. G. Collins; Cdr. J. A. Davidson, R.N.(ret.); (a) E. O. Laird, M.B.E.; (k) Miss M. Archer, M.B.E.; (g) D. E. Richards; Brig. G. F. Lushington, C.B.E.; (f) O. R. Blair; (g) Cdr. J. E. Smallwood, R.N.(ret.); G. V. Britten, C.B.E.; (p) J. N. Allan; (f) J. A. Scott, M.V.O.; A. H. Brind; (l) A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.

£1,781 to £2,483

Temporary Principals (h) H. A. Arthington-Davy, M.B.E.; A. W. Redpath, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Chitty; H. G. Hammett; C. H. Butterfield; H. R. E. Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. I. M. Davie; W. D. Drysdale, M.B.E.; V. E. Davies, O.B.E.; W. F. G. Le Bailly; W. J. Watts; (l) P. F. Brandt; (j) R. G. Sheridan; (i) Miss M. S. Wolfson; T. J. Lennard, M.B.E.; A. S. Fair.

Principal Executive Officer, F. H. Davey, O.B.E. (Accountant-General and Controller of Pension Funds) £3,065

Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Tracy, M.B.E. (Deputy Accountant-General) £2,457 to £3,715

Chief Executive Officers, W. Clarkson, O.B.E., I.S.O.; (l) H. W. Hart, O.B.E.; A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.; W. R. Lythgo; Miss M. L. Dalglish, M.B.E.; N. A. Sales, M.B.E.; H. J. Turner; (f) D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E. £3,041 to £3,353

Senior Executive Officers, S. Leadbetter, M.B.E.; J. A. Pugh; (o) K. M. Critchley; S. J. McNally, M.B.E.; J. H. Last, M.B.E.; (l) Miss N. Lane; F. J. Clements, M.B.E.; (m) R. J. Jenkins, M.B.E.; R. C. Cox, M.B.E.; (a) R. H. Davies, D.F.C.; (b) A. E. Huttly; P. F. Walker; (n) C. A. Lovitt; (f) L. Collett, M.V.O.; (d) J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E.;

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 2323]

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE RIGHT HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., F. Mills.

Ceremonial and Protocol Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E. £2,040

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G. £7,015

Private Secretary, A. J. Hunter.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.; B. R. Braine, M.P. £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Henry Lintott, K.C.M.G.; Sir Algernon Rumbold, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; N. Pritchard, C.M.G. £5,015

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; (b) N. E. Costar, C.M.G.; (o) D. W. S. Hunt, C.M.G., O.B.E.; M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. M. Walker, C.M.G. (Director of Establishments and Organization); (f) R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; G. W. St. J. Chadwick, C.M.G.; G. P. Hampshire;

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

£1,508 to £1,872

J. E. S. Clayden; S. F. St. C. Duncan; W. D. J. Morgan; R. R. G. Watts; (f) D. H. C. Phillips; K. D. Forster; (l) D. H. Fowler; (f) G. R. Lee; (l) B. D. Barber; (f) R. W. S. Carr; (n) A. T. Smith; (g) J. Plant. £1,573 to £1,937

Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G.

Assistant Legal Adviser, *Sir Ralph Hone, K.C.M.G.,

K.B.E., M.C. £3,415

Senior Legal Assistant, H. L. M. Oxley, O.B.E.

£2,715

Chief Information Officers (A), J. T. Hughes, O.B.E.;

(f) D. F. Kerr, C.V.O., O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Chief Information Officers (B), (n) J. S. Ellis; (a) R.

McC. Samples, D.S.O.; (g) Col. I. C. Edwards,

C.V.O., O.B.E., T.D.; T. A. H. Scott; (b) D. D.

Condon; (d) W. S. G. Smele; (o) A. C. Hall

£2,365 to £2,715

Principal Information Officers, (a) Hon. R. F. Hope;

(a) C. F. MacLaren, O.B.E.; R. Hickling; (o) J.

Borthwick, M.B.E.; (g) E. Bailey; (f) B. D. Brown;

(j) Cdr. R. D. Wall, R.N.; D. R. F. Brower;

(a) Mrs. M. E. Barraclough, O.B.E.; (a) H. E.

Rigney; L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis; Miss E. M.

Booker, M.B.E.; (d) I. H. Reiss; (h) E. J. Ellis;

(h) C. J. Scott, O.B.E.; (c) J. L. Hayden, O.B.E.;

(m) J. R. E. Carr-Gregg; (f) P. J. F. Storrs;

(b) R. I. Hall; (b) A. D. Trounson; (a) W. D.

Nightingale; G. J. A. Slater; (o) G. D'Arnaud-

Taylor; (k) J. C. E. Hyde; (o) D. A. Wehl.

£2,041 to £2,353

Temporary Principal Information Officers, (a) J. H.

Chaplin, D.S.O., D.F.C.; (f) D. B. L. Chudleigh;

K. J. Maconochie; (o) C. E. Greatorex, M.B.E.

Senior Information Officers, (d) R. P. Ross-William-

son; (g) W. R. George; (f) R. W. Baxter;

(b) A. R. D'Aguires; (a) T. J. Sigsworth; J.

McQuiggan, M.B.E.; (b) E. M. Manvell; (d) Miss

O. M. Barton, M.B.E.; (b) J. A. Potter; (g) G. E.

Bell; (d) L. R. H. Rowdon; (f) F. Matthews;

(c) W. D. Symington; (g) W. E. Hall.

£1,573 to £1,937

Temporary Senior Information Officers, (g) N. A.

Leadbitter; (d) J. B. M. Horner; (n) A. F. H.

Coates; P. B. Porter; J. A. Clewley, M.B.E.;

G. Needham; (m) J. D. G. Walker-Brash;

(f) F. W. Bustin; (j) F. O. Darvall, C.B.E.;

(m) Col. T. L. Laister, O.B.E.

Senior Research Officer, A. A. Halliley, M.B.E.

£2,120

Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Capt.

J. A. W. Tothill, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.) £1,402

Medical Adviser, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.

£1,937

Commonwealth Relations Office Library

Librarian, *B. Cheeseman £2,528

Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,937

India Office Library

King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honourable East India Company

in 1801. Oriental Library containing 250,000

printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European

and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Keeper, S. C. Sutton, C.B.E. £3,065

(a) in Canada; (b) in Australia; (c) in New

Zealand; (d) in S. Africa; (e) in the U.K. Embassy,

Dublin; (f) in India; (g) in Pakistan; (h) in Ceylon;

(i) in the U.S.A.; (j) in Cyprus; (k) in Federation of

Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (l) seconded to other De-

partments; (m) in Ghana; (n) in Malaya; (o) in

Federation of Nigeria; (p) in Sierra Leone; (q) in

Trinidad; (r) in Tanganyika. *Also for Colonial

Office.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING

COMMITTEE

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1

[Waterloo 7999, Ext. 2917]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.

Secretary, W. H. J. Crees, M.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, Sir Ben Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Members, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. (United

Kingdom); H. A. L. Pattison, C.B.E. (Canada);

H. A. de Sassel (Australia); E. H. R. Green, C.B.E.

(New Zealand); H. N. Mukerjee (India); A. A.

Ansari (Pakistan (Observer)); A. Perera (Ceylon);

G. T. Anstey, C.B. (Rhodesia & Nyasaland);

W. J. Biggs, C.M.G. (Other Commonwealth Territories).

Secretary-General, W. Stubbs, C.B.E., M.C.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 4982]

The conservation of the River Thames was

originally granted to twelve Conservators in 1857.

In 1909 the Port of London Authority took over all

rights, powers and duties of the Conservators in

respect of the river below Teddington. The

Conservators of the River Thames under the

Thames Conservancy Acts, 1932 to 1959, now have

jurisdiction over the River Thames from Cricklade

in Wiltshire to a point about 265 yards below

Teddington Lock; and under the Land Drainage

Act, 1930, the Conservators are constituted the

Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area.

The principal duties of the Conservators as a Navigation

Authority are the maintenance and improvement

of the navigation, and the registration and

regulation of craft; the Conservators also exercise

jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution over the

Thames Catchment Area, and over the fisheries in

the River Thames within their jurisdiction.

Their income for these purposes is derived from

various tolls, fees, rents, licences, payments from

the Metropolitan Water Board and certain water

undertakers, and contributions by the councils of

various riparian counties and county boroughs in

the Thames Valley; while the funds for carrying

out the powers and duties of a Drainage Board are

obtained by precept from the county councils and

county borough councils as prescribed by the Land

Drainage Act. The Board consists of 41 Conserva-

tors and their term of office is three years.

Chairman, Sir Richard Nugent, Bt., M.P.

Vice-Chairman, Col. F. A. Sudbury, O.B.E., E.R.D.

Secretary, Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E.

Walker, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, H. C. Bowen, O.B.E., T.D.

Treasurer and Accountant, E. A. James.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place,

Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the Land Drainage

Act, 1930, as the flood prevention authority for the

Lee watershed, which covers an area of about

600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has

also been responsible for the prevention of pollution

(by the exercise of powers under the Lee Con-

servancy Acts, 1868-1938, and the Rivers (Prevention

of Pollution) Act, 1951) and for fisheries. The

Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is

appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries

and Food, the remainder being appointed or elected

by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, C. W. Wells.

Vice-Chairman, E. R. Spragg, O.B.E.

Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.

Engineer, N. Meddington.

Treasurer, W. E. Adams.

Protection of Water Officer, R. G. Toms.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1931, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, W.S., Benview, Wellside Place, Falkirk.

Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 53 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

Marine Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. R. M. Roberts, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2

Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, The Viscount Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.
Other Independent Members, F. Roston, M.B.E.; O. Bertoya.

Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; J. M. H. Grey; G. D. Hughes; R. T. Alcock.

Members representing Employees, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright; L. Sharp, M.B.E.; J. W. Whitworth.

Director-General, J. Broatch, C.B.E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey 7730]

(*Stock Transfer Office*, Lloyd's Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2) [Central 8575]

(*Shipping Department* (City Branch), 77 and 78 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.) [Mansion House 2016]

The Crown Agents are the officially appointed business and financial agents of a large number of Governments and public authorities. These include independent Governments such as Bahrain, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Jordan, Libya, the Federation of Malaya, the Federal and Regional Governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and the Somali Republic, as well as all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, municipalities, universities, and public utilities such as railway, electricity, broadcasting and water undertakings. The office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government, and no vote for it comes before the United Kingdom Parliament. It is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to principals from whom instructions are received direct.

The work of the Crown Agents' office includes the purchase, inspection, shipment and insurance of engineering plant and equipment and of stores of all kinds; the design of engineering structures; the issue and management of loans and the investment of funds; the payment of salaries to officers on leave; the engagement of staff for certain overseas Government appointments; the booking of passages for Government officers and their families; and many other functions.

Crown Agents, Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G.; Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G.

Secretary to the Crown Agents, R. W. Cook, C.B.E.
Engineer in Chief, Sir James Farquharson, K.B.E.

CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 2211]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross

revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £17,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1961, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £3,539,368. The Expenditure (including property tax allowed) was £1,534,330. The sum of £2,020,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1960-61 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary) J. A. Sutherland-Harris, C.B. £5,000

Commissioners (part-time), M. F. Berry; The Earl of Bradford, T.D.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Gillett; The Lord Williams.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. C. Gill

£2,650 to £3,350
Assistant Commissioner, P. S. Bolshaw

£1,716 to £2,418

Crown Estate Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne... £3,050

Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, C. A. Gardner, O.B.E.

£2,080 to £2,392

Chief Executive Officer, J. Griffiths

£1,976 to £2,288

Accountant and Receiver-General, F. V. Mills

£1,508 to £1,872

Senior Executive Officers, A. P. Brooks; W. H. Cosslett; C. J. Heather; R. E. Mildren; E. F. Richards; D. T. Hunt (Edinburgh)

£1,508 to £1,872

Legal Adviser (part-time), Sir Francis Enever, C.B., M.C.

Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allan; A. W. Robinson

£2,038 to £2,650

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Director of Forestry and Gardens, Sir Eric Savill,

K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

Windsor Estate

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Maj. A. W. Haig, M.V.O.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Crombie, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

£7,015

Private Sec., A. R. H. Glover.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E., C.B.

£5,015

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, J. E. B. Finlay, C.B., O.B.E., T.D. £4,115

Commissioners, C. H. Blake; G. Imms; K. B. Pepper

(*Joint Secretaries*)..... £4,115

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford; H. F. Christopher; C. T. Cross; G. C. English; H. F. Hewitt; J. F. Hewitt; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; E. A. Knight; F. Lee; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; J. Mair; T. H. Pratt; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; C. H. Veale; J. M. Woolf..... £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, A. Aldous; R. Bamfield; A. H. Barrett; H. D. Davis, D.S.O., M.B.E.; G. B. Diamond; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; W. H. Foulkes; A. McK. Fraser; C. Freedman; N. E. Godfrey; S. A. Green; L. S. Gross; D. J. Harbour; L. D. Hawken; R. J. Hayman; J. S. Hill, O.B.E.; S. H. P. Holt; B. H. Knox; F. J. Kumpf; J. C. Leeming; K. C. Messere; J. Middley; P. L. O'Keefe; A. C. Ralph; B. Rose; A. S. H. Saville, O.B.E.; M. H. Smith; M. W. Townley; D. Turnell; W. L. Vonderahc; R. H. Watson; J. E. White; L. J. White. £1,781 to £2,483

Controller of Valuation Branch, G. W. East, O.B.E.

Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, H. Kendrick; E. J. Piper. £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, L. A. Barber; W. S. Barnwell; F. W. Bird; J. M. Boreham; S. A. Cheetham; A. O. Davies; I. E. de Groot; F. G. Evans; R. W. Fayers; H. F. Johnson; H. A. King; C. W. Mothersill; A. Radcliffe; W. A. J. Taft; G. E. Wright. £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Acton; Miss E. Armstrong; J. Barber; W. A. Bassett; S. Bellwe; H. T. Bigg; Mrs. D. Biggam; A. G. Brannan; P. Calvert; N. E. Campion; J. Clary; R. Coleman; L. Cousins; D. K. Dawson; B. T. Dobson; F. D. Garnett; C. H. Gill; W. J. Glover; H. W. Goodfellow; H. F. Hercock; R. L. Jeffery; R. J. Jones; S. F. Jordan; Mrs. V. M. Kendrick; L. L. Kirby; H. S. R. Lindsey; D. G. Lovibond; Miss G. E. Moger; W. Newman; B. Nicholls; S. N. Owen; G. Payne; A. Perry; R. J. Powell; D. C. Priddon; E. F. Reader; J. W. Scaton; S. C. Slade; Miss B. E. Smith; A. Strachan; G. Tiplin; Miss J. M. Tobias; A. C. Vince; W. T. C. Wakefield; E. G. Webster; G. S. Welch; H. J. White; L. A. Widden; R. H. Yates. £1,573 to £1,937

Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Ellis, M.B.E. £1,573 to £1,937

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of Branch and Library (Asst. Secretary), R. J. S. Cory. £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, C. Bamfield; E. N. Griffiths

Press and Information Officer, M. Nockles £1,781 to £2,483

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis £1,573 to £1,937

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, Sir Maurice Whitmore, C.B. £5,015

Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Laine; J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; J. L. Willis, T.D.; D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D. £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen, M.C.; P. D. Cussen; W. L. Fearnough, T.D.; G. F. Gloak; R. K. F. Hutchings; V. E. Jenvey; G. Kritikorian; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; P. C. R. Noble; W. Rawlinson; F. Townley £2,103 to £2,715

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector, B. Mitchell. £3,865

Dep. Ch. Insp., T. S. Kenyon; L. F. W. Lawrence £3,240

Principal Inspectors, R. B. Button; N. L. Clarke; A. J. Gidley; A. Harding; D. J. Jones; W. F. Joyce; A. B. Lett; H. C. Lewis; E. L. Martin; O. C. Terry. £3,065

Senior Inspectors, R. H. Abbott; S. R. J. Abraham; S. G. Alchin; D. C. Armstrong; W. A. R. Armstrong; A. M. Brebner; A. J. Brown; J. C. Clemett; H. Davey; N. E. Ellis; F. R. Frost; A. O. Gibson; T. C. Gosling; E. W. Hallard; W. N. Heasley; J. T. Hughes; G. A. Jones; J. K. Kidson; K. E. Lefever; W. W. Loudon; W. McKewen; G. N. Madgen; B. S. R. Penney; F. W. Perry; J. D. Price; E. D. Roberts; B. F. Sander; E. R. J. Scarlett; G. W. F. Short; R. E. Skilbeck; J. P. Smith; S. Sparkle; R. B. Spence; D. B. Stanley; W. C. V. Tait; W. Taylor; W. Threlfall; G. A. Wagstaffe;

R. F. A. Webber; W. L. Wells; K. P. Wharton £2,537 to £2,815

Inspectors, J. R. Allsopp; R. W. H. Baxter; A. R. Beach; J. F. Blunt; V. M. Brown; W. J. Campbell, M.B.E.; H. C. Chapman; W. R. Chave; W. D. Doyle; W. F. Egerton; N. H. Harilld; J. Hoile; G. A. Hughes; D. A. Jordan; E. T. C. Joyce; G. G. Lawrence; A. S. Lochhead; P. P. McNamara; D. C. McNeil; H. Tennant; K. W. Thayer; H. D. Thorne, M.B.E.; C. W. Watson; H. J. Webb; W. Welch; C. J. Wilcox; C. B. E. Williams; F. F. H. Willis. £2,041 to £2,353

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-General, A. M. Seed, C.B.E. £3,715

Deputy Accountant-General, L. E. Dove. £3,065

Assistant Accountants-General, C. J. Dale, O.B.E.; S. R. Richards, O.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Accountants, S. J. T. Beck; C. Birkin; W. M. Cowper; K. J. Macrae; S. H. Stedman; G. E. Turner; G. Wilson; W. G. Wright £2,041 to £2,353

Accountants, Miss D. L. Banwell; R. F. Boyce; F. E. Butler; W. J. Cannon; D. L. Carpenter; D. W. P. Crooks; R. Dutton; T. E. Ellerington; Miss O. L. Fuller; H. W. Gales; R. S. Graddon; L. Gregory; E. B. W. Johnston; T. H. Morley; J. H. Oliver; H. A. O'Neill; C. A. Pilgrim; Miss E. M. Scotchmer; R. D. Shearer; W. C. J. Young. £1,573 to £1,937

Statistical Office

Controller, E. B. Thomson. £2,457 to £2,715

Deputy Controller, D. R. King. £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Marlow; C. G. Smith; E. H. Turner, M.B.E.; F. D. C. S. Varley £1,573 to £1,937

Principal Staff Officers, S. C. W. Hedger; S. C. Wood. £1,719 to £1,937

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, B. C. Reilly, C.B.E. £3,240

Dep. Insp.-Gen., C. M. Douglas; T. R. Snellgrove, O.B.E. £2,815

Inspectors, L. Battersby; F. Coaker; J. W. Edmondson; H. L. Ford; E. J. Hulbert; L. E. Kleran; C. M. Porter; N. A. Ramsay; C. G. H. T. Saunderson; S. Webster. £2,041 to £2,353

Asst. Inspectors, A. O. Brown, M.B.E.; R. Colling; J. R. Cooper; J. M. Cutler; T. Hill; J. K. Kennedy; H. P. Langley; M. M. MacLaren; B. Mitchell; W. G. Shannon; G. E. M. White. £1,604 to £1,968

Stores Branch

Superintendent, C. F. Burrell £1,573 to £1,937

Collectors of Customs and Excise and Waterguard Superintendents

England and Wales

Birmingham: Higher Collector, E. P. Brown (e); *Senior Assistant Collector*, K. C. Newnham (j); *Assistant*, F. Pilkington (m).

Brighton: E. P. Furby (j); *Assistant*, J. H. Evans (m).

Bristol: Higher Collector, J. Amos (e); *Senior Assistant*, P. J. Muir (j); *Assistant Collector*, H. C. Reid (m); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, J. Howell (p).

Cardiff and Newport: B. W. Eames (j); *Assistant*, D. Ewings (m); *Waterguard Supt.*, G. E. B. Morrison (m).

Chester: A. A. Brack (j); *Assistant Collector*, H. O. Beale (m).

Douglas: (Collector-Surveyor); D. R. Cashin (g).

Dover: T. D. Crellin (j); *Assistant*, E. F. Ellick (m); *Waterguard Supt.*, F. Jackson (m); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, W. J. Tasker (p).

Harwich: A. C. A. Wanford, I.S.O. (j); *Assistant*, S. Cooper (m); *Waterguard Supt.*, A. F. Mathews (m); *Ass. Waterguard Supt.*, J. H. Hickson (p).

Hull: Higher Collector, W. D. Leckonby (e); Senior Assistant, S. L. Smith (j); Assistant Collector, R. V. J. Neeves (m); Waterguard Supt., C. W. Harrison (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., P. H. J. Ryan (p); G. R. Elliott (Grimsby) (p).

Leeds: Higher Collector, M. McLellan (e); Senior Assistant, W. D. Milne (j); Assistant, J. Lavery (m).

Liverpool: F. G. J. Sherwin (b); Deputy Collector, P. Fallon (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. S. H. Plummer; J. D. Reed; W. A. Stubbles (j); Assistant Collectors, J. M. Carter; L. A. Hardham; C. S. Killingley (m); Higher Waterguard Supt., N. E. McKinna (g); Deputy Waterguard Supt., R. Linford (m); Asst. Waterguard Supts., J. I. S. Downie; O. Ford; W. E. Smith (p).

London Airports: Senior Assistant Collector, S. F. Howard (i); Assistant Collector, C. Rice (i); Higher Waterguard Supt., J. T. Sutton, O.B.E. (j); Deputy Waterguard Supt., F. J. Heaver (i).

London Port: J. F. Bromley (a); Deputy Collector, G. W. Cossum (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, R. Chapman; L. S. Histed, M.B.E.; S. E. Macdonald; H. A. Shenton (h); Assistant Collectors, R. T. Jenkinson; J. R. M. McCormack; F. Turner; G. W. Winsor (k).

London Central: Higher Collector, E. P. Clacey (e); Senior Assistant Controller, W. R. Pickett (h); Assistant Collector, T. R. Barber (k).

London North: Higher Collector, L. R. N. David (e); Senior Assistant Collector, A. N. Lowe (b); Assistant Collector, W. E. Tytzer (k).

London South: Higher Collector, G. F. Wharton, O.B.E. (e); Senior Assistant Collector, L. J. Boulter (h); Assistant Collector, B. M. Field (k).

London West: Higher Collector, C. H. Merrett (e); Senior Assistant Collector, W. J. Little (h); Assistant Collector, N. Brazil (k).

Manchester: Higher Collector, O. C. Clark (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, R. Davies; W. S. Stead (j); Assistant Collector, H. F. Strevens (m); Waterguard Supt. W. C. Henderson (m).

Newcastle: Higher Collector, G. E. T. Harmer (e); Senior Assistant, E. W. Thompson (j); Assistant Collector, J. G. Howells (m); Waterguard Supt., R. Beswick (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. Grice (North Shields); F. Hanson (Middlesbrough).

Northampton: C. W. Harris (j); Assistant, J. E. Ruberry (m).

Norwich: T. L. Christmas (j); Assistant, D. C. Rose (m).

Nottingham: Higher Collector, L. Payne (e); Senior Assistant Collector, E. J. Castle (j); Assistant Collector, F. Clegg (m).

Plymouth: S. C. Lawrence (j); Assistant, J. D. Adams (m); Waterguard Supt. W. H. Jones (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., L. Bulford (p).

Preston: A. B. Day (j); Assistant, P. C. Kerridge, M.C. (m).

Reading: A. F. Davis (j); Assistant, W. Slatter (m).

Sheffield: A. Borlace (j) Assistant, J. Hall (m).

Southampton: Higher Collector, E. E. Raymond, I.S.O. (e); Senior Assistant Collector, H. L. Burden (j); Assistant Collector, H. Pearl (m); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. T. Clarke (g); Deputy Waterguard Supt., J. P. Williams (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., D. C. Morrison (p).

Swansea: A. W. Rolfe (j); Asst. Waterguard Supt., W. G. Sutton (p).

Scotland

Aberdeen: C. E. Jackson (j); Assistant, G. H. Tyson (m); Waterguard Supt., W. C. Coulson (m).

Dundee: H. T. Walker (j); Assistant, G. E. A. Rice (m).

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, W. Wright, O.B.E. (e); Senior Assistant Collector, G. H. Moore (j); Assistant Collector, R. Hopwood (m); Waterguard Supt. (Leith), F. Gotts (m).

Glasgow: Higher Collector, A. S. Knight (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, H. J. F. Clapson; W. W. McHowat (j); Assistant Collector, L. Beaty (m); Waterguard Supt., D. J. Moodie (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. Mc L. Crombie (p).

Greenock: F. Waugh (j); Assistant, G. D. Laws, M.B.E., D.S.C. (m).

Inverness: J. R. Campbell (j); Assistant Collector, T. J. Gilchrist (m).

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, J. Bell (e); Senior Assistant Collector, H. J. Dunhill (j); Assistant Collector, R. P. Outhwaite (m); Waterguard Supt., J. Howard (m).

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, O. Mort..... £2,815
Deputy Waterguard Supts., J. Spence (k); D. Donald (Gravesend) (m).

Asst. Waterguard Supts., A. E. Fry (m); E. G. Richards (n).

Salaries:

(a) £3,515; (b) £3,225; (c) £3,065; (d) £3,060; (e) £3,000; (f) £2,710; (g) £2,650; (h) £2,537 to £2,815; (i) £2,532 to £2,810; (j) £2,472 to £2,750; (k) £2,041 to £2,353; (l) £2,036 to £2,348; (m) £1,976 to £2,288; (n) £1,604 to £1,968; (o) £1,599 to £1,963; (p) £1,539 to £1,903; (q) £1,508 to £1,872.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted on January 1, 1947, under the *Ministry of Defence Act, 1946*. The Minister of Defence is responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified policy relating to the Armed Forces of the Crown as a whole and their requirements, as defined in White Papers under the heading *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923/1946 and Cmd. 476/1958). He has authority to decide (subject to the responsibilities of the Cabinet and the Defence Committee), all major matters of defence policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the Armed Forces and their weapons and war-like equipment and supply (including defence research and development). He has further responsibilities arising from United Kingdom participation in international defence organizations.

The Minister of Defence is the Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, of which the Prime Minister is Chairman.

Minister of Defence, THE RT. HON. HAROLD WATKINSON, M.P..... £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, C. W. R. Benwell.
Assistant Private Secretaries, H. Godfrey, M.B.E., Miss J. M. Cooper.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Beresford Craddock, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert Scott, G.C.M.G. C.B.E..... £7,015
Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Service pay
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S..... £7,015
Chairman, Defence Research Policy Committee, E. C. Cornford..... £4,115
Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Chilver, C.B.; F. W. Mottershead, C.B..... £5,015
Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Lt.-Gen. D. S. S. O'Connor, C.B., C.B.E..... Service pay
Under-Secretaries, J. A. Drew, C.B.; C. E. F. Gough, C.M.G.; I. Montgomery; G. Wheeler, C.B.

Chief Scientific Officer, B. T. Price..... £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; R. W. F. Johnston, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; F. A. Kendrick; H. L. Lawrence-Wilson; P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., C.B.E.; J. A. Millson; L. J. Sabatini; P. T. Slieman (Establishment Officer); D. W. Ward; C. W. Wright..... £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, C. R. Benwell; D. K. Bomfray; D. M. Dell; M. D. Hobbirk; C. J. Hooker; J. K. Lawrence; E. H. St. G. Moss; N. K. Reeve; F. J. Stephens, M.B.E.; C. E. H. Tuck.

Public Relations Officer, Brig. G. P. Hobbs, C.B.E. (rel.).....£1,781 to £2,483
Deputy Establishment Officer (Finance), E. A. Eagles.....£3,175

Chief Clerk, A. A. Ring, M.B.E....£2,041 to £2,353
Accountant, F. M. Hermon, M.B.E.....£1,573 to £1,937

£1,573 to £1,937

Military Staff

Secretary, Chief of Staff's Committee, Commodore J. K. Watkins, O.B.E., R.N.....Service pay

British Defence Staffs, Washington

Chairman, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C.....Service pay

Chief of Staff to Chairman, Maj.-Gen. D. W. Price, C.B.E.....Service pay

Secretary, Commander T. B. Homan, R.N.....Service pay

Joint Intelligence Bureau

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B., O.B.E. (rel.).....£4,115

Deputy Directors, M. Y. Watson, C.B.E., £3,515; A. Potts; H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D.

Secretariat, W. C. Rudkin; D. J. Biles.....£3,190 to £3,515

Imperial Defence College

Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 1091]

Commandant, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Directing Staff, Rear Adm. G. I. M. Balfour, D.S.C.; Maj.-Gen. F. H. Brooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.;

Air Vice-Marshal J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E. (Service pay); W. M. Young, C.M.G. (Under Secretary).....£4,115

Amphibious Warfare Headquarters

36 Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8122]

Chief of Amphibious Warfare, Maj.-Gen. R. D. Houghton, O.B.E., M.C., R.M.....Service pay

Chief of Staff, Capt. C. T. B. Tibbits, R.N.....Service pay

Senior Staff Officers, Lt.-Col. B. McGrath, M.C.;

Lt.-Col. R. P. Carter, M.C., R.M.....Service pay

Joint Services Staff College

Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.

[Amersham: 1321/4]

Commandant, Rear-Adm. J. P. Scatchard, D.S.C., R.N. *Senior Directing Staff*, Captain D. E. Bromley-

Martin, R.N.; Colonel R. H. Whitworth, M.B.E.;

Group Capt. H. A. S. Disney, O.B.E.....Service pay

Administrative Commandant, Latimer, Lt.-Col. P. Kemmis-Betty, M.C.....Service pay

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1177]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909*, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act, 1919*, the *Ministry of Transport Act, 1919* and the *Fisheries Act, 1955*, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to

Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.

Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. Beaumont, T.D.; C. I. C. Bosanquet; L. K. Elmhirst; J. L. Longland; W. Scholes; Prof. R. C. Tress; W. J. Wright, C.B.E.

Secretary, F. S. O. Broughton...£2,715 to £3,415

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.1

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946*.

Chairman, The Lord Crook.

General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.

Assistant General Manager, J. H. C. Pape.

Chief Accountant, H. C. Harper, O.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7346-8]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.M.B.E.; The Earl of Radnor, K.G., K.C.V.O. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O. (*Receiver General*); The Lord Rotherborough; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; J. T. Molony, Q.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; P. G. T. Kingsley, C.V.O. (*Secretary*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.

Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.

Asst. Secretary, M. R. E. Ruffer, T.D.

Deputy Receiver, R. F. H. Adams.

Sheriff (1961-62), G. Romney Fox.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.1

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The RIGHT HON.

CHARLES HILL, M.D., M.P.....£5,000

Private Secretary, D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, L. M. Thomas,

M.B.E. T.D., M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.

Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.

Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O.
Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor, C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.
Registrar, Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.
Do. Liverpool District, W. E. Helsby.
Do. Preston District, W. E. Helsby.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

Registrar's Chambers, Durham and Sadberge, Old Elvet, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289, during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Northam and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatine rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.
Attorney-General, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C.
Solicitor-General, R. Lyons, Q.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, H. Curry.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W.1
 [Hyde Park: 7070]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration for the financial year 1961 was estimated at £3,398,407.

Minister of Education, THE RT. HON. SIR DAVID MCADAM ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P. £5,750
Principal Private Sec., J. S. Arthur

Asst. Private Sec., K. C. Humphrey.
Parliamentary Private Sec., W. R. van Straubenzee, M.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, K. P. Thompson, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Dame Mary Smileton, D.B.E.

Private Sec., D. C. Corder.

Deputy Secretary, A. A. Part, C.B., M.B.E. £4,950

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas. £4,050

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, R. Howlett, C.B. £4,050

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, J. F. Embling. £4,050

Under-Secretaries, L. R. Fletcher; D. H. Leadbetter, C.B.; P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.; J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B.; T. R. Weaver. £4,050

Assistant Secretary, A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop

Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G. £4,950

Senior Chief Inspector, P. Wilson, C.B. £4,715

Chief Architect, A. Pott, C.B. £4,050
Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), G. E. Godber, C.B., D.M.

Schools Branch

Assistant Secretaries, Miss W. P. Harte; Miss K. A. Kennedy; L. D. Neylan, O.B.E.; D. A. Routh

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, R. J. Baker, O.B.E., A. S. Gann; M. L. Herzig; A. G. Hurrell; P. S. Litton; K. W. Morris; Miss M. E. Small; V. H. Stevens

£1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, L. G. Gibbs, E.R.D.

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officer, L. G. Cook

£1,508 to £1,872

Further Education Branch

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Brook, C.M.G.; Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; J. A. Hudson; A. Thompson

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, H. Jordan; J. A. Swindale

£1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officers, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; D. F. Robinson

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, D. J. Brazier, D.S.M.; J. I. Jones; Mrs. I. F. T. Martin, M.B.E.

£1,508 to £1,872

Youth and Adult Services Branch

Assistant Secretaries, E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.; L. C. J. Martin

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, G. F. Cockerill; Miss M. S. Hardwick; F. N. Withers

£1,716 to £2,418

Library Adviser, P. H. Sewell

£2,000

Senior Executive Officers, J. Blatcher; R. E. Duff

£1,508 to £1,872

External Relations Branch

Assistant Secretaries, R. Morrison; M. A. Walker

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, H. O. Dovey; Miss S. K. L. Gupton; D. E. Morgan; J. O. Roach, O.B.E.

£1,716 to £2,418

Senior Executive Officers, P. R. Green; K. S. Roelich; A. W. Thompson

£1,508 to £1,872

Teachers Branch

Assistant Secretaries, Miss C. C. Bell, O.B.E.; W. D. Pile, M.B.E.; H. C. Rackham

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, N. T. Hardyman; W. K. Reid; J. A. Richards; B. L. Savage

£1,716 to £2,418

Senior Executive Officers, P. H. Bidgood; W. G. Easeman, T.D.; R. Klein; Miss E. Maher; G. J. Sheppard

£1,508 to £1,872

Salaries Branch

Honeycot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex

[Edgware: 2366]

Principal Executive Officer, H. Weber, C.B.E. £3,000

Chief Executive Officers, J. F. Larcombe, I.S.O.; G. H. Radmore

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, F. G. Clayton; E. R. Gibbs; M. Moss

£1,508 to £1,872

Pensions Branch

Honeycot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex

[Edgware: 2366]

Principal Executive Officer, S. J. Barker, D.S.C. £3,000

Chief Executive Officers, L. P. Angell; S. B. Hallett; C. L. Macey

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, Miss V. D. M. Chapman; K. H. R. Maynard; Miss M. E. E. Mills; F. C. Norris; J. T. Say

£1,508 to £1,872

Special Services Branch

Assistant Secretaries, G. W. W. Browne; Miss H. E. Clinkard

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, P. G. B. Giles; Miss J. M. Grinham; B. C. Peatey; Miss J. M. Scrimshaw

£1,716 to £2,418

Senior Executive Officers, R. Carpenter, D.S.C.; J. A. Reeve; Miss A. M. Sheehan; D. F. H. Taylor

£1,508 to £1,872

Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, M.D. £3,650

Senior Medical Officers, C. B. Huss; Miss D. M. Llewellyn, M.D. £3,350

Medical Officers, A. F. Alford, C.B.E.; Miss C. H. D. Asher, M.D.; G. M. Fleming, M.D.; J. N. Horne, M.D.; T. K. Whitmore; Mrs. M. M. Wilson

(Leeds); A. T. Wynne, £2,115 to £2,925

Cost Accountant, A. G. Smith, £2,300 to £2,650

Assistant Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes

£1,508 to £1,872

Establishments and Organization Branch

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Thornton

£2,650 to £3,350

Chief Executive Officers, J. H. Comper; H. A. Hewitt, I.S.O. £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, M. Cohen; Miss V. G. Ford; V. A. C. Willis, £1,508 to £1,872

Accountant General's Department

Assistant Secretary (Deputy Accountant General)

D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C. £2,650 to £3,350

Director of Cost Investigation Unit, T. A. J. Warlow

£2,650 to £3,175

Deputy Director, T. H. Hopkins, £1,851 to £2,293

Chief Executive Officers, D. F. E. King; Miss M. Nicholls, £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, W. H. G. Harvey; Miss K. T. Hosegood; F. H. Temple, M.B.E.

£1,608 to £1,872

Statistics Branch

Chief Statistician, P. Redfern, £2,650 to £3,350

Statistician, D. S. Halpern, £1,716 to £2,418

Senior Executive Officer, H. C. Riddett

£1,508 to £1,872

Awards Branch

13 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1

[Hunter: 1455]

Assistant Secretary, D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.

£2,650 to £3,350

Research and Intelligence Branch

Assistant Secretary, J. D. Brierley, £2,650 to £3,350

Principal, R. H. Stone, £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, J. W. B. Ireson

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, Miss N. E. Jones; R. K. Usher, £1,508 to £1,872

Information Department

Chief Information Officer, C. W. Birdsall, O.B.E.

£2,650 to £3,350

Principal Information Officer, H. L. James

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officer, Mrs. B. Hoddinott

£1,508 to £1,872

Library

Librarian, Miss P. M. Downie, £1,508 to £1,872

Inspectorate (England)

Chief Inspectors, J. G. M. Allcock; J. E. H. Blackie, C.B.; W. R. Elliott; C. R. English; C. J. Gill; R. D. Salter Davies, £3,710

Divisional Inspectors, J. A. Barclay, C. H. Barry; L. J. Burrows; M. J. G. Hearley; G. S. V. Petter; Miss M. R. Power; E. S. Snelling, O.B.E.; E. S. Watson, C.B.E.; H. L. Willoughby; J. S. Wingate-Saul, £3,290

Staff Inspectors, R. H. Adams, T.D.; G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. D. Atkinson; D. G. O. Ayerst; E. I. Baker; C. W. Baty; M. F. Bird; J. R. N. Booth; P. M. Burns; F. Caunce; A. D. Collop; L. C. Comber; F. R. Curtis; J. A. Edgar; Miss W. M. Evans; Miss R. Foster; H. W. French; L. F. Gibbon, C.B.E.; J. H. Goldsmith; A. G. Gooch; Miss V. L. Gray; C. W. Harvey; Miss W. S. Hargreaves; J. W. Horton; Miss M. E. Johnston; Miss E. M. Langley; J. A. Lefroy, M.B.E.; J.

Lumsden; J. Maitland-Edwards; E. C. Marchant, C.B.E.; J. C. G. Mellars; Miss A. L. Murton; Miss M. E. Nicholls; G. F. Peaker, C.B.E.; A. Pollard; D. I. R. Porter; M. W. Pritchard; O. J. E. Pullen; D. C. Riddy, C.B.E.; A. P. Rollett; H. Sagar; J. A. Simpson; H. Spibey; R. J. W. Stubbings; G. Sutton; R. A. R. Tricker; W. B. Tudhope, C.B.E.; J. W. Withington

£2,995 to £3,290

Inspectors, Mrs. J. N. C. Alington; Mrs. H. G. Alston; Miss D. V. Armstrong; F. A. Arrow-smith; K. L. Ashurst; Lady H. Asquith; M. F. Atkins; G. Auty; Miss M. N. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; W. T. Barber; J. W. Barks; E. E. Barnard; Miss M. E. Barnes; Miss H. M. Barratt; C. A. J. Bates; W. K. Beal; Miss D. M. Beatley; M. J. Beaver; Miss M. R. Beckwith; A. K. Beevers; R. H. Beevers; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. Berwick; Miss J. M. H. Berwick; Miss E. E. Biggs; M. Birchenough; F. H. Birks; R. W. Blake; H. H. Blissett; R. W. Boon; N. Booth; Miss J. M. Bosdét; G. J. Boyden; H. A. Boyer; A. Bray; R. S. Breckon; P. H. Brewerton; J. K. Brierley; Mrs. B. M. Brook; R. F. J. Brown; Miss S. J. Browne; Miss C. M. Brunt; K. R. Bull; E. Bullock; Miss K. M. P. Burton; R. J. Butchers; A. A. Campbell; W. F. Campbell; N. S. Capper; Mrs. K. M. Catlin; C. W. E. Cave; Miss F. M. Chamberlain; J. T. G. Chugg; Miss G. D. Clark; Miss D. Clark; L. Clark; A. L. Clay; G. D. Clay; Mrs. V. A. Clifford; T. C. Cole; Miss E. M. Collin; Miss C. Collingwood; Miss A. D. Collins; J. A. Cook; E. D. Cooke; Mrs. U. A. Cooling; R. M. Cooper; T. J. Corbin; W. A. S. Cormack; Miss N. K. Cornforth; N. G. Cottrell; Miss K. B. Cowan; T. C. Cradock; R. C. H. Crawford; Miss E. H. Crowther; C. J. Crumpler; G. Crwys Williams; Mrs. I. L. Cutforth; Miss D. Dain; Miss L. S. Dancer; P. C. Davey; D. M. Davies; Miss E. Davies; F. R. Davies; H. E. Davies; I. Davies; Mrs. O. H. Davis; Miss M. B. Davison; Miss L. M. M. Dean, O.B.E.; Miss J. H. Deas; Miss W. E. Deavin; F. A. Dellar; Miss K. M. Dencer; J. Denham; E. Denne; Mrs. A. C. Dennis; Miss K. V. Dewar; Miss R. M. Dewey, O.B.E.; Miss G. J. Diment; Miss E. Dodds; Mrs. H. W. Doubleday; R. C. Dove; F. J. Downs; A. W. Doyle; W. Drabble; Miss E. J. DuCane; P. D. Dudley; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; W. M. Dutton; F. E. Dyke; W. J. H. Earl; A. E. Ecclestone; F. Edwards; H. E. Edwards; H. J. Edwards; Miss O. E. J. Eliott; K. T. Elsdon; D. W. Emery; I. F. Ennever; Miss M. D. Erskine; Miss G. L. O. Evans; L. M. Evans; W. J. Evans; Miss G. M. Eyres; E. J. Fedarb; H. L. Fenn; H. Firth; Miss J. M. Francis; Miss M. G. Fraser; W. W. French; A. W. Fuller; R. Gardner; J. L. Gayler; Miss V. Ghaleb; Miss D. S. Gilbert; Miss P. M. Giles; O. O. W. Ginn; Mrs. E. M. M. I. S. Gledhill; D. R. T. Goodwin; Miss M. I. Gordon; F. C. Gould; J. F. Graber; E. A. Greatwood; W. Green; R. E. Greenwood; R. P. Greenwood; W. A. Grier; Miss D. M. Griffin; L. S. Grimsdale; R. D. Guest; S. E. Gunn, T.D.; A. A. Haimes; Miss E. M. Hale; Miss Y. M. Hal; P. N. Halifax; J. R. Hampton; G. Hankin; A. N. Harris; J. R. G. Harris; Miss K. Harrison; M. F. Harrold; D. F. Harrop; Miss C. M. Hawkes; C. G. Hayer; R. Heworth; W. G. D. Hill; J. E. A. Hinton; Miss M. K. Hircock; Miss N. Hitchman; Miss D'A. V. Hogg; L. Holdsworth; R. Holmes; R. O. Hopkins; D. M. Hopkinson; E. Houghton; F. Howe; A. H. Howlett; P. H. Hoy; Miss A. M. Hughes; L. J. Hughes; W. E. Husband; L. C. Hyde; C. E. Jackson; G. F. Jackson; K. Jary; W. J. F. Jeff, T.D.; T. R. Jenkyn; H. Johns; Miss E. M. Johnson; D. T. Jones; J. S. Jones; G. S. Keeney; F. Keggins; H. R. Keys; Mrs. A. King; A. G. King; M. Kingston; L. S. Laid; Miss C. M. Lambert; J. G. Lavender; S. G. Lawrence; Miss V. M. Lawson; T. C. Lawton; A. J. Legge; Miss M. D. Lewis; F. McG. Leyden; I. B. Licence; Miss M. K. Lightowler; Miss M. Lockyer; V. J. Long; E.

Lord; L. E. Lowe; A. G. J. Luffman, O.B.E.; R. C. Lyness; Miss M. T. McBride; Miss M. McCullough; Miss E. McDougall; F. O. Machin; Miss W. B. McIntosh; Miss H. McCa. McIntyre; Miss B. H. Mackay; Miss D. F. McKenna; Miss E. M. Mackenzie; Miss M. S. Macmorran; Miss K. L. Malcolm; Miss J. L. Maltby; H. E. S. Marks; Miss M. J. Marshall; T. L. Marsters; T. S. Matthewson; Miss P. Maurice; W. H. Mawson; Miss D. J. Middleton; G. W. Milburn; P. K. C. Millins; F. Mitchell; Miss M. Mitchell; R. Money; A. Monkman; E. A. Moore; G. G. Moore, M.B.E.; Miss P. M. W. Morecombe; A. G. Morris; C. W. Morris; J. W. Morris; R. W. Morris; R. C. Morton; E. A. Mount Haes; Miss N. R. Mulcahy; A. M. Munday; J. H. Mundy; R. Munro; T. M. Murray-Rust, T.D.; Miss P. Nanne; A. W. Newton; D. B. Nield; Miss K. M. O'Leary; F. E. Olney; J. A. Page; Miss S. E. Parfitt; E. Parkinson; A. T. Parnham; A. J. Parr; Mrs. B. Parr; W. H. Parry; H. Pashley; Miss K. Payne; W. Peach; E. Pearson; Miss M. J. Pedley; L. F. Pendlebury; C. L. Pickering; Miss L. M. Pickering; H. W. Pitt; J. R. Pocock; Miss M. M. Potts; J. W. Powell, T.D.; Miss A. E. Price; S. Price; G. B. Priest; J. M. Pullan; Miss F. M. Pursglove; T. M. Pyke, O.B.E., T.D.; Miss B. E. Rabley; Miss A. V. Rambaut; Miss R. C. Ramirez; J. B. Rapp; Miss B. E. Rawlins; Miss M. Rayment; J. H. P. Rea; C. J. Read; C. P. Read; Mrs. M. H. Reay; R. I. Redfern; D. L. Rees; Miss M. T. Rhys; R. A. Richardson; V. C. E. Rickwood; M. Riley; Miss M. R. Rishworth; R. R. Roberts; Miss E. M. Robinson; J. Robinson; C. P. Rochester; G. R. Rolleston; G. R. Romans; C. W. Rowland; F. C. Ruffett; D. Sadler; I. P. Salsbury; P. Samuel; K. Sargent; J. Secker; Mrs. M. Sessions; J. H. Shackley; Miss E. M. Sharnam; B. E. Shaw; I. V. Shelby, M.B.E., T.D.; L. J. V. Shepherd; W. W. Sheppard; R. Sibson; Miss M. Sidwell; Miss J. F. Sladden; Miss C. M. Smale; J. L. Smedley; J. E. Smith; Miss L. Smith; L. G. Smith; Miss N. M. Smith; E. W. Snook; G. Snowball; W. H. Snowdon; Mrs. M. H. Somers; J. F. Spencer; M. E. Sprinks; A. P. J. Station; Miss A. E. Stephen; B. C. G. Stevens; T. L. Stewart; L. A. Stockdale; Mrs. D. K. Stone; H. C. Story; C. E. Stafford; G. C. Stretton; T. Stultiens; E. W. Sudale; J. C. G. Sugden; J. J. Sullivan; F. Sutcliffe; E. F. A. Suttle; J. L. Swain; Miss M. F. H. Sweny; Miss J. M. Sykes; D. F. Symes; F. E. Tandy; R. F. A. Tanner; G. L. I. Tarrant; H. Taylor; Miss S. A. Taylor; T. Taylor; W. W. Taylor; Miss E. W. Temple; W. B. Thompson; Miss A. Thubrun; Miss K. M. M. Tobin; K. G. Todd; R. J. Todd; J. R. Tolson; G. E. Todd; F. A. Tucker; Miss M. Turner; B. G. G. Uden; A. Urle; Miss E. W. Venables; R. A. Wake; R. L. Wakeford; Miss N. M. Walley; Miss J. R. Warner; Miss R. Watson; Miss P. M. Webb; Miss M. F. Weedon; Miss M. M. Weemys; E. F. Welek; Miss R. E. A. Wertheimer; Miss H. Westbrook; S. L. Whitby, T.D.; W. M. White; E. Whiteley; A. Wigglesworth; M. R. Wigram; E. Wilkinson; C. L. Williams; Miss G. M. B. Williams; G. L. O. Williamson; Miss F. M. Willis; Miss M. M. Winsor; Miss B. Wooldridge; Miss N. W. Wooldridge; J. L. Wright; J. R. Yorke-Radleigh; Miss K. Young; T. R. Young

£1,825 to £2,815

Welsh Department 8 Cathedral Road, Cardiff [Cardiff: 21547]

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Marrington, C.B.E. (a)
Principal, Miss O. R. Arnold, ... £2,650 to £3,350
Chief Executive Officer, D. H. Grattidge (a)
Senior Executive Officer, G. C. Kltis £1,976 to £2,288
Senior Architect, S. C. Halbritter £1,508 to £1,872
£2,080 to £2,392

Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales),
Secretaries, Miss O. R. Arnold; E. O. Davies

(a) In London.

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. Ll. Lloyd £3,710
Staff Inspectors, F. E. Charlton; J. E. Daniel; T. I. Davies; E. G. Lewis; B. E. Thomas; A. H. Williams; D. M. Williams, C.B.E.; T. E. Williams £2,995 to £3,290
Inspectors, W. J. Bowyer; E. O. Davies; F. H. Cleaver; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; E. O. Davies; H. R. Davies; Miss E. C. Edwards; T. R. Edwards; Miss E. O. Evans; Miss G. Evans; Miss J. Evans; R. W. Evans; G. Gratten; Miss W. M. Hopkins-Jones; I. E. Hughes; Miss M. M. Jenkins; W. J. Jenkins; Miss G. Jones; Miss M. M. L. Lewis; W. G. Lewis; G. A. V. Morgan; Miss H. E. Morgan; M. D. Owen; W. Pickles; Miss D. Rees; Miss N. Rees; C. Reid; I. G. Richards; Miss C. E. Roberts; D. E. A. Roberts; Miss M. K. Roderick; E. H. G. Thomas; G. Thomas; Miss G. M. Thomas; W. J. Thomas; I. R. Walters, O.B.E. £1,825 to £2,815

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, D. H. Morrell £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, J. N. Archer; J. A. Humphreys; D. W. MacDowall; L. W. Norwood £1,716 to £2,418
Principal Architects, J. C. Loyd; D. L. Medd £2,650 to £3,000
Senior Architects, W. R. C. Cleary; B. H. Cox; Miss M. B. Crowley; J. D. Kay; J. L. H. Kitchen; J. M. P. Price; J. B. Smith; J. E. Toomer; G. A. Wigglesworth £2,080 to £2,392

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. C. King £2,080 to £2,392
Senior Heating and Ventilating Engineer, L. E. J. Piper £2,080 to £2,392
Senior Executive Officer, K. R. Rowberry £1,508 to £1,872

Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; M. L. Longhurst, C.B.E. £2,750 to £3,350
Senior Legal Assistants, G. R. Hughes; G. J. Morgan; J. L. B. Todhunter, O.B.E. £1,960 to £2,650
Senior Executive Officer, B. Lowe £1,505 to £1,872
Central Advisory Council for Education (England)
Secretary (H.M. Inspector), Miss M. J. Marshall £1,825 to £2,815

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, S.W.1

(Whitehall: 2121)
Winsley Street, W.1
(Museum: 4040)

The Electricity Act, 1957, provided for the dissolution of the Central Electricity Authority, as from Jan. 1, 1958, and for the allocation of its duties and powers to an Electricity Council and a Central Electricity Generating Board. These bodies were set up on Sept. 1, 1957, and as from Jan. 1, 1958, all liabilities and obligations of the Central Electricity in respect of British Electricity Stock issued before that date were transferred to the Electricity Council, and all property, rights, liabilities and obligations which before that date pertained to the Central Authority, with certain exceptions which by agreement under the Act vested in the Council, were transferred to the Generating Board.

Electricity Council

Chairman, R. S. Edwards (from Jan. 1, 1962) £10,000
Deputy Chairman, C. T. Mellings, C.B.E. £7,500
Members (vacancy), £7,000; The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E. (part-time) £1,000

Members from Central Electricity Generating Board, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E.; F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E.; E. Long; and the Chairmen of the 12 Area Electricity Boards.

Financial Adviser, A. M. Scott, M.C.
Commercial and Development Adviser, W. B. Nuddings.

Industrial Relations Adviser, R. D. V. Roberts.
Secretary and Solicitor, R. A. Finn.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Bankside House, Sumner Street, S.E.2
[Waterloo: 2011]

The Board owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards.

Chairman, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E. £20,000
Deputy Chairman, F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E. £7,500
Members, E. Long; A. R. Cooper; L. Rotherham; E. S. Booth, each £7,000; (part-time) The Lord Geddes, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; P. T. Menzies; Sir Leslie Nicholls, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. each £1,000

Chief Commercial Officer, D. P. Sayers.

Chief Design and Construction Engineer, C. W. Priest.

Secretary, E. J. Turner.

Solicitor, W. Usher.

Chief Financial Officer, J. M. Drummond.

Chief Personnel Officer, H. C. Spear.

Chief Transmission Engineer, J. L. Egginton.

Chief Operations Engineer, A. E. Hawkins.

Chief Nuclear Health and Safety Officer, C. A. Adams.

Chief Planning Engineer, D. Clark.

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 12 Area Electricity Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £6,500.)

London, 46-47 New Broad Street, E.C.2. Chairman, D. B. Irving. Sec., S. M. Gore.

South Eastern, 10 Queen's Gardens, Hove 3, Sussex. Chairman, N. R. Elliott, C.B.E. Sec., G. Wray, O.B.E.

Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Chairman, R. R. B. Brown. Sec., F. W. Kempton.

South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. Chairman, A. N. Irens. Sec., D. S. Benthams.

Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. Chairman, H. V. Pugh. Sec. J. S. Mills.

East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. Chairman, N. F. Marsh. Sec., J. A. MacKerrell.

Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. Chairman, G. F. Pearson. Sec., F. W. Cater.

South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff, Chairman, W. A. Gallon. Sec. R. G. Williams.

Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. Chairman, D. H. Kendon, C.B.E. Sec., M. M. Parker.

Yorkshire, Wetherby Road, Scarcroft, Leeds, Chairman, D. Bellamy, C.B.E. Sec., E. K. Richmond, T.D.

North Eastern, Carlisle House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2. Chairman, G. N. Green. Sec., J. E. Hayes.

North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, T. E. Daniel. Sec., J. W. K. Evans.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD

16 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 1361]

Chairman, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C. £3,750
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Erskine, Bt., G.B.E.

Members, Sir George T. McGlashan, C.B.E. (Chairman of Consultative Council); A. I. Mackenzie; A. Macrae, C.B.E.; I. A. D. Millar, M.C.; The Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; Maj. P. H. Gordon, M.C.; N. Hogg.

General Manager, A. A. Fulton, C.B.E.
Secretary, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Inverlair Avenue, Glasgow, S.4

[Merrylee: 7177]

Chairman, Sir John Pickles £7,500
Deputy-Chairman, W. Hutton £6,000
Part-time Members, Sir David Anderson; J. Ballantyne; W. Macfarlane Gray; Sir Maxwell Inglis (Chairman of Consultative Council) (£1,500); I. W. Macdonald; P. L. Meldrum; A. Sutherland each £1,000

Chief Engineer, J. Henderson, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. A. Wallace.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

11 [Fleet Street: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Edmund Compton, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000

Private Secretary, G. W. Garside.

Secretary, P. J. Curtis, C.B., C.B.E. £4,115

Deputy Secretary, A. T. Jones, C.B.E. £3,715

Director of Establishments and Accounts, P. W. Rowe £3,065

Directors of Audit, W. J. Beach, C.B.E.; J. M. S. Jupp, C.B.E., M.C.; W. S. J. Thornton, O.B.E.; A. R. Slyth, O.B.E.; H. C. Hepburn; D. V. Boyd; F. Brown; †W. E. Coles, O.B.E.; †R. A. Cheeseman. £3,065

Deputy Directors of Audit, F. W. Budd, I.S.O.; E. J. Lowe; H. A. Long; R. W. Tizard; C. H. Davies; R. C. Hooper; G. P. Morrell; W. H. Nichols; R. H. Plaister; T. N. Finch; R. A. Best; Miss W. M. Cragg, M.B.E.; P. G. Spary; H. R. Francis; †J. French; †J. H. D. Sant; †S. L. Teasdale

‡ Acting. £2,457 to £2,715

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

59-67 Gresham Street, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: City of London and South Eastern—Marion House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 (Royal 3491). West London and Southern—Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.2 (Abbey

6271). *South Western*—The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol 1 (22011). *Midland*—Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham 15 (Edgbaston 4375). *East Midland*—Lloyds Bank Chambers, Old Market Square, Nottingham (46585). *North-Western*—53 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2 (Central 8861). *North-Eastern*—Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford 1 (25147). *Northern*—36/38 Moseley Street, Newcastle 1 (29838). *Scotland*—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Central 3056). *Northern Ireland*—7 Donegall Square West, Belfast (29428).

AREA OFFICES: *Sheffield*—27A Church Street, 1 (29151). *Liverpool*—India Buildings, Water Street, 2 (Central 5756). *Leeds*—Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, 1 (30082). *Edinburgh*—6a George Street (30048). *Cardiff*—Block 2, Govt. Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff (62151).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1959, empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to United Kingdom Exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. This power is administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1 of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, The President of the Board of Trade.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman, J. N. Hogg.
Other Members, The Lord Catto; A. D. Chesterfield, L. Cooke, O.B.E.; J. Fish; J. M. Laing; R. M. Lee; J. McLean, C.B.E.; Sir Frank Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Kenneth Preston; The Lord Ridley, C.B.E.; G. E. Thomson; W. J. P. Webber.

Officers

Headquarters

Secretary, L. J. Menzies (temp.)
Under Secretaries, A. E. Percival, C.B.; A. T. K. Grant, C.M.G......£4,100
Establishment and Finance Officer, F. H. Whitaker, O.B.E......£2,700 to £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Dickinson; P. H. Garrity, D.F.C.; C. P. Rawlings; J. J. G. Smith; A. F. Toms; D. A. Ward......£2,700 to £3,400
Principals, G. F. B. Corti; K. Cotterill; R. A. Freeman; D. C. W. Hill; T. P. Hornsey; E. J. Jackson; R. T. Kemp; H. G. B. Lynch; D. C. Smith; E. T. Walton; J. Whaley.....£1,781 to £2,483

Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. F. Catt; E. Edwards; F. Greenwood, O.B.E.; F. J. Waller, O.B.E.; A. Watson......£2,457 to £2,715
Chief Executive Officers, T. F. B. Crossfield; L. E. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; A. Greenblatt, O.B.E.; K. C. Harrison; E. G. Lowton; R. F. L. Martin; W. H. Neuff; C. L. Palmer; Miss D. M. Phillips, M.B.E.; Miss K. M. Steven; H. L. H. Stevens, M.B.E......£2,041 to £2,353
Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E......£2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, A. E. J. Berry; Miss L. D. Bolwell; L. M. Broad; J. E. M. Bury; F. H. Collinson; J. A. Crossen; J. Cunningham; A. R. Currie; Mrs. E. Davidson; W. B. Davies; A. Dawson; A. J. Dunstan; A. Eames; G. W. Ethall; F. H. Fishpool; W. Ford; A. J. Gentry; J. Gill; Miss E. D. Gush; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M.; N. F. Lowe; F. C. Mann; P. W. Mayer; R. A. Napier-Andrews; E. Pantoni; R. M. Payne; N. S. Pollard; W. J. Sharland; Miss M. E. Shiach; J. G. Sorbie; F. L. Stubbings; T. H. Taylor; E. Thornton; P. J. Wells; V. E. Young......£1,573 to £1,937

Regional Organization

Regional Managers, C. C. Birch, M.B.E.; J. A. Bookless; J. A. Dyer; A. L. MacManus, M.B.E.; W. C. Pettigrew; R. K. Pearson; J. N. Smales.....£1,573 to £1,937

Representative in U.S.A., R. S. Kinsey.....£1,781 to £2,468

FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8440]

The Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding that of the former Secretary for the Northern Department and assuming the foreign affairs functions of the former Secretary for the Southern Department. The Secretary of State is assisted by a Minister of State, by two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and by a staff of permanent officials headed by one Permanent Under-Secretary, six Deputy Under-Secretaries, and six Assistant Under-Secretaries. The chief function is the conduct of relations with foreign Powers and other functions include certain formal duties, the general administration of Her Majesty's Foreign Service and receiving and answering communications from individuals, other Government Departments and diplomatic and consular representatives in this country and abroad.

Salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office, including missions and consulates abroad, were estimated at £18,874,800 in 1961-62.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE EARL OF HOME, P.C......£5,000
Private Secretary, A. C. I. Samuel, C.M.G......£2,715 to £3,415

Assistant Private Secretaries, J. O. Wright, D.S.C.; A. A. Acland; M. J. Wilmshurst.

Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. EDWARD RICHARD GEORGE HEATH, M.B.E., M.P......£5,000
Private Secretary, C. D. Wiggins, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. M. Howard, M.P.
Minister of State, JOSEPH BRADSHAW GODBER, M.P......£3,750

Private Secretary, H. D. Michell, D.F.C.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Harold Caccia, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O......£7,015

Private Secretary, D. R. Hurd.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Marquess of Lansdowne; P. J. M. Thomas, M.P......£2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Roger Stevens, K.C.M.G.; Sir Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Francis Rundall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Roderick Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.L.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.; F. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G......£5,015

Adviser on European Trade Questions, Sir Roderick Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O......£5,015

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, N. J. A. Cheetham, C.M.G.; A. D. Wilson, C.M.G.; R. H. K. Maret, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. S. Crawford, C.M.G., C.V.O.; R. W. Jackling, C.M.G.; E. H. Peck, C.M.G......£4,115

Minister Employed in the Foreign Office, L. C. Glass, C.M.G......£4,115

Legal Adviser, F. A. Vallat, C.M.G., Q.C......£5,015

Deputy Legal Adviser, W. V. J. Evans, C.M.G., M.B.E......£4,115

Legal Counsellors, I. L. Simpson, C.M.G., T.D.; P. L. Bushe-Fox......£2,715 to £3,415

Assistant Legal Advisers, I. M. Sinclair; J. R. Freeland; F. Burrows......£2,103 to £2,715

Director of Communications, E. F. Maltby, C.B.E......£3,500

Director of Research, Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, R. W. Mason, C.M.G. (acting)......£3,415

Her Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, D. Malcolm, T.D......£2,715 to £3,415

Corps of Inspectors:
Inspectors, T. R. Shaw, C.M.G. (£4,115); K. Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. J. Cheke, C.M.G.; J. M. Fisher; J. O. Lloyd......£2,715 to £2,415

Judge of the Chief Court of the Persian Gulf, Sir John Whyatt, Q.C......£4,100

Foreign Service Branch A Counsellors, A. A. F. Haigh, C.M.G.; J. W. Wall, C.M.G.; H. R. Sawbridge, C.B.E.; E. B. Boothby, C.M.G.; P. S. Falla; J. G.

Tahourdin, C.M.G.; R. F. G. Sarell, C.M.G.; R. P. Heppel, C.M.G.; J. W. Russell, C.M.G.; A. J. de la Mare, C.M.G.; J. G. S. Belth, C.M.G.; P. G. D. Adams, C.M.G.; E. E. Tomkins, C.M.G., C.V.O.; F. C. Mason, C.M.G.; P. A. Wilkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. F. Brewis, C.V.O.; A. C. I. Samuel, C.M.G.; Hon. H. A. A. Hankey, C.M.G., C.V.O.; D. C. Hopson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; E. G. Willan; H. C. Hainworth, C.M.G.; G. F. Hiller, D.S.O.; R. H. Mason, O.B.E.; R. A. Burroughs; F. A. Warner; D. F. Muirhead, C.V.O.; R. A. Burrows; F. G. K. Gallagher; A. A. S. Stark; D. Malcolm, T.D.; A. R. Walmsley, M.B.E.; Hon. P. E. Ramsbotham; P. A. G. Westlake, M.C. £2,715 to £3,415

Labour Adviser on International Labour Questions, W. A. Treganowan £2,715 to £3,415

Head of Archives Department, Miss D. A. Denny, O.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715

Head of Claims Department, E. A. S. Brooks £2,715 to £3,415

Head of Conference and Supply Department, Brig. C. D. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Head of Finance Department, E. S. Jones, C.B.E. £3,065

Head of Treaty and Nationality Department, M. B. Gates, M.B.E. £3,065

Assistants in Departments—First Secretaries, C. F. R. Barclay; D. V. Bendall, M.B.E.; J. E. Cable; C. L. S. Cope; J. P. Duffy; R. H. G. Edmonds, M.B.E.; T. A. K. Elliott; C. T. E. Ewart-Biggs; C. T. Gandy; E. F. Given; W. C. Hacon; B. H. Heddy; J. N. Henderson; A. B. Horn; D. K. Jamieson; C. N. Jupp; J. E. Killick; R. D. C. McAlpine; J. McKenzie, M.B.E.; D. J. D. Maitland, O.B.E.; P. J. E. Male, M.C.; P. R. Oliver; J. C. Petersen; J. L. W. Price; P. H. Scott; T. R. M. Sewell; H. B. Shepherd, T.D.; E. Sniders, M.B.E.; D. L. L. Stewart; D. C. Tebbitt; N. G. C. Trench; A. M. Turner; J. P. Waterfield; W. Wilson £1,781 to £2,483

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade Ia), A. H. Hughes, O.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade II), Miss M. L. C. Woodham, O.B.E.; F. B. G. Bevan; S. P. Martin; C. I. Child, O.B.E.; Miss C. J. Polak, M.B.E.; E. A. G. Taylor, M.B.E.; J. E. R. Little, O.B.E.; F. J. Bradshaw; A. R. Sinclair; G. S. McWilliam; R. F. McKeever; E. J. Kerly; C. S. Spearman; L. J. Evans; D. W. T. Smithies £2,041 to £2,353

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade III), Hon. Mrs. B. E. Müller; J. L. N. O'Loughlin; Mrs. H. De Vivenot; D. G. Crichton; Miss M. D. Senior; J. B. Wright; R. L. Cook; F. S. Fielding; E. G. Harman; J. Dawson; R. J. Molland; Miss E. M. Baker; Miss D. E. Betts; Mrs. N. E. Wallace, M.B.E.; Miss B. M. Gill; D. R. M. Ackland; Miss E. A. Redhouse; C. D. Smith; R. E. Gamble; H. V. Richardson; W. C. Dalgoutte; Miss D. E. Puleston; A. D. Morgan; S. E. Croft, T.D.; R. Clark; N. R. W. Smith; L. E. Webb; F. C. Hensby; K. Kirby; D. J. Lloyd, M.B.E.; H. Fletcher; E. E. Key £1,573 to £1,937

Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters), Priors Road, Cheltenham

Director, C. Loehnis, C.M.G. £4,950

Deputy Director, L. J. Hooper, C.B.E. £4,150

Principal Establishment Officer, W. Millward, C.B.E. £4,050

London Communications—Electronic Security Agency, 8 Palmer Street, S.W.1.

Director, R. F. T. Stannard, O.B.E., D.S.C. £4,050

Deputy Director, Brig. C. D. Gardiner, C.B.E. (ret.) £2,650 to £3,350

Establishment Officer, L. E. Clark, O.B.E. £2,300 to £2,650

Passport Office
Clive House, Petty France,
S.W.1

[Abbey: 8010]

Branch Passport Office, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.

Branch Passport Office, 14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast.

Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, O.B.E. £3,065

Deputy Chief Passport Officer, F. W. Bleece, M.B.E. £2,041 to £2,353

Assistant Passport Officers, Miss F. M. Acaster; Miss C. F. Withers; A. J. Norris; Mrs. D. Mumford £1,573 to £1,937

Establishment Officer and Accountant, M. G. Dixon £2,041 to £2,353

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool, R. P. B. Cave £1,976 to £2,288

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Glasgow, V. C. Blackmore £1,508 to £1,872

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers

Superintending Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, Lt.-Col. G. P. Murray, D.S.O.

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, R. A. Perryman; Maj. J. C. G. Dunolly, M.C.; Lt.-Col. D. C. Colvill, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Kirkwood, M.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. S. J. R. G. Woodhouse; Wing-Comdr. T. A. Jefferson, A.F.C.; T. D. Nettleton; Maj. E. J. Wallis; Wing-Comdr. S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Capt. J. G. Canning; Lt.-Col. S. G. Cutler; Lt.-Col. G. H. Milne; Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Maj. M. E. B. Portal, M.B.E.; Col. G. W. C. Montgomery, O.B.E.; Brig. J. J. Purves, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. N. Drake; Maj. M. Godley; Maj. W. D. McNish Porter; Col. J. H. Wakefield; Lt.-Col. F. A. H. Wilson; Lt.-Col. L. A. Villiers; Group Capt. J. W. Scorgie, O.B.E., B.E.M.; Col. A. W. Malcolm, C.V.O.; Col. C. R. Buchanan; Lt.-Col. F. D. Richardson; A. E. C. Moore; Brig. J. P. C. MacKinlay; Capt. H. C. Browne, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.(ret.); Col. T. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; Air Commodore, H. F. G. Southey, C.B.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Metcalfe; Col. B. L. Standley; Lt.-Col. A. F. Rowe; Lt.-Col. H. S. Stansfield; Lt.-Col. D. C. G. Seymour-Evans; Lt.-Col. P. de Robeck; Lt.-Col. R. K. Constantine; Lt.-Col. C. F. V. Bagot, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. M. B. Poyntz, O.B.E.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate, is appointed under the *Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1952*. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 2,475,000 acres of land (64 per cent. being plantable), of which 1,283,000 acres are under plantations. Under various grant schemes, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.G., K.C.V.O. (part-time) £3,000

Forestry Commissioners (Unpaid), Maj. D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt.; E. G. Davies; E. B. Latham, M.M.; Capt. J. Maxwell Macdonald; Lloyd O. Owen; Maj. F. W. S. Steel; Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, K.T., M.B.E.; T. Taylor.

Director-General, Sir Arthur Gosling, K.B.E., C.B. £5,000

Deputy Director-General, J. Macdonald, C.B.E. (acting) £3,800

Directors (England), G. B. Ryle, C.B.E. (1 Princes Gate, S.W.7); (Scotland), A. Watt (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3); (Wales), J. R. Thom (Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth); (Headquarters), J. Q. Williamson, M.B.E. (25 Savile Row, W.1)..... £3,000
Secretary, H. A. Turner..... £2,400 to £3,000

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W 1
 [Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled, the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, Sir Cecil Crabbe..... £5,000
Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, R. E. Grindle..... £3,700
Asst. Registrar, A. Vollmar..... £2,800 to £3,400
Executive Registrar, A. A. C. Soper (also Establishment Officer)..... £2,457 to £2,725
Senior Legal Assistant, J. E. Gower, M.C. £2,103 to £2,715

Registration Branch (Head), A. J. Gilliver, £2,041 to £2,353; (Assist. Head), H. F. Denyer £1,573 to £1,937

Returns and Statistics Branch (Head) J. A. Walter, £2,041 to £2,353; (Assist. Head), A. Theaker £1,573 to £1,937

Establishment and Records Branch (Head), J. W. D. Goss..... £1,573 to £1,937

Investigations Branch (Head), E. S. Burgess £1,573 to £1,937

Disputes Branch (Head), A. E. M. Brook £1,573 to £1,937

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 4371]

Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, W.S.

THE GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 4321]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on the affairs of the gas industry and to assist the Area Boards in the discharge of their functions. It is responsible for the creation and issue of British Gas Stock.

Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, M.B.E. (plus allowances £1,000) £8,500
Deputy Chairman, W. K. Hutchison, C.B.E. £7,500

The Members are the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Area Gas Boards

Twelve Area Gas Boards are established by the Act. The assets and liabilities of former Gas

Undertakings vested on May 1, 1949, in these Boards which are responsible for the manufacture and distribution of Gas and for the production of residuals.

Chairmen

Scottish, S. Smith, C.B.E.
Northern, E. Crowther, C.B.E.
North Western, D. P. Welman.
North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.
East Midlands, R. S. Johnson, M.B.E., T.D.
West Midlands, C. H. Leach, C.B.E.
Wales, T. Mervyn Jones, C.B.E.
Eastern, J. H. Dyde, O.B.E.
North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.
South Eastern, R. N. B. D. Bruce, O.B.E., T.D.
Southern, A. F. Hetherington.
South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E.
 each £6,500 (plus allowances £500)

Gas Consultative Councils

Twelve Gas Consultative Councils were set up by the Minister of Power, one for the area of each of the Gas Boards, to represent the interests of consumers. These Councils deal with specific complaints and consider matters of general interest to the consumer. Under the Act the Area Boards are required to inform the Councils of their general plans and arrangements. Each Council Chairman is an *ex officio* member of his Area Board.

Chairmen

Scottish, Sir Robert Nimmo.
Northern, J. Hoy, M.B.E., B.E.M.
North Western, R. M. Bradburn.
North Eastern, H. Sutcliffe.
East Midlands, A. H. Wood.
West Midlands, J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
Wales, Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.
Eastern, Lt.-Col. R. I. Musson, M.C.
North Thames, E. Bayliss, O.B.E.
South Eastern, Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.
Southern, F. C. Rea, O.B.E.
South Western, Sir Colin Campbell, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)

Somerset House, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 2407]

Registrar General, E. M. T. Firth, C.B. £4,215
Assistant Secretaries, R. M. Blakley (Registration, Marriages and Local Services, Medical Statistics) W. J. Littlewood (Establishments, Accounts, International and General, Population Statistics, Census and Publications)..... £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Statisticians, W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D. (Medical), £3,715; B. Benjamin, Ph.D. (Population)..... £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, L. M. Feery; Miss A. B. Graham; G. Rhodes; W. A. Rolph, I.S.O.; F. A. Rooke-Matthews..... £1,781 to £2,483
Statisticians (Population), Miss E. M. Brooke; S. Day; J. A. Rowntree; J. R. L. Schneider £1,781 to £2,483

Statisticians (Medical), H. Campbell; M. A. Heaman £2,213 to £2,990

Chief Executive Officers, V. M. Harris; J. R. Jeffery; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby... £2,041 to £2,353

Scotland

See under **SCOTTISH OFFICE (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND).**

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, H. Tetley, C.B. £5,815
Deputy Government Actuary, L. G. K. Starke, C.B.E. £4,115

Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke, C.B.E.; P. R. Cox; F. Gordon Smith; G. C. Turner, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Actuaries, G. R. Ford; R. C. Gilder; E. A. Johnston; Miss I. A. Laurence; W. M. Low; L. V. Martin; C. M. Stewart; W. V. Webb. £2,041 to £2,483

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(See under DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH).

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, RT. HON. LORD JOHN HOPE, M.P.
Secretary, Brigadier G. A. C. Macnab, C.B., C.M.G. £3,300

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Savile Row, W.1
[Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the *Ministry of Health Act, 1919*, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1952. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. Since 1955 the Ministry has assumed responsibilities for food hygiene and welfare foods which were previously carried out by the Ministry of Food. On May 1, 1957, responsibility for certain aspects of the recruitment of nurses and midwives was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Ministry of Health. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare services; hospitals and specialist services; mental health services; nutrition, and international health. The Department is also responsible for the National Hospital Service Reserve and, in conjunction with the Home Office, for the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps under the Civil Defence Act, 1948.

Minister, THE RT. HON. (JOHN) ENOCH POWELL, M.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, L. H. Brandes

Assistant Private Sec., B. R. Rayner

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. M. J. Worsley, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, J. G. Hall

Permanent Secretary, Sir Bruce Fraser, K.C.B., £7,015

Private Secretary, A. J. Collins

Deputy Secretary, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E. £5,015

Chief Medical Officer, G. E. Godber, C.B., £5,815

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B., £5,015

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. R. W. Bavin, £4,115

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, J. E. Pater, C.B., £4,115

Under Secretaries, J. P. Dodds, C.B.; D. Emery; R. Gedding; T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; A. S. Marre, C.B.; M. Reed, £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, E. B. S. Alton, M.B.E., M.C.; P. Benner; Mrs. E. G. Croft; M. R. P. Gregson;

E. Halliday; Mrs. J. A. Hauff; Miss H. M. Hedley;

M. J. Hewitt; J. F. Hunt; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E.; P. V. Muston; Mrs. D. M. O'Brien; E. T. Prideaux, O.B.E.; R. T. P. Pronger; H. N. Roffey; M. H. Rossington; S. I. Smith; D. Somerville; R. F. Tyas; M. Widdup; T. B. Williamson; J. A. Willis, C.B.E.; J. T. Woodlock £2,715 to £3,475

Principal Regional Officers, C. E. Asher (£2,925); T. H. Carruthers; Miss A. E. Earlam; R. Ellerington; V. F. Jones; L. R. Macbeth, O.B.E.; J. McCree; A. J. Merritt (£1,976 to £2,288); J. G. Paterson; C. J. Plumb, O.B.E., £1,955 to £2,657

Principals, Miss M. F. B. Boys; L. H. Brandes; R. L. Briggs; J. R. Brough; J. P. Cashman; R. E. Clark; T. E. Dutton; S. H. Findlay; W. A. Fuller, D.S.C.; C. P. Goodale; H. Herzmark; W. G. Honnor, I.S.O.; Miss P. A. Hooper; G. G. Hulme; W. Hutchison; N. Illingworth; L. H. G. Jewsbury, I.S.O.; C. R. O. Jones; W. N. Judd, D.R.C.; R. C. J. Kenrick; E. W. L. Keymer, M.C.; A. H. King, O.B.E.; J. E. King; W. F. Lake; S. G. Mackenzie; C. W. Marritt; Miss S. M. Mase; R. S. Matthews; R. B. Mayoh; E. L. Mayston; E. B. Midgley; T. E. Nodder; W. D. Paget; Mrs. V. J. M. Poole; Mrs. K. M. Potter; W. O. Roberts; Miss M. A. J. Robinson; H. C. Salter, D.R.C.; C. L. Sargent; H. W. Seabourn; H. W. Silver; A. L. Thompson; P. A. C. Thorne; W. Turner; E. L. Wallis; Mrs. P. M. Williamson; G. W. H. Woodman, £1,781 to £2,483

Public Relations and Principal Press Officer, S. A. Heald, O.B.E., £2,715 to £3,475

Press Officer, H. S. Harding, O.B.E., £2,041 to £2,353

Assistant Press Officers, A. M. Paton; Mrs. J. E. Samson, £1,573 to £1,937

Senior Publicity Assistant, Miss B. J. Crawler

£1,573 to £1,937

Librarian, A. E. Fountain, £1,573 to £1,937

Chief Statistician, J. Wrigley, £2,715 to £3,475

Medical Statistician, M. A. Heasman, £3,350

Statisticians, R. Ash; E. R. Bransby (Social Economist); K. M. Francis; Miss R. J. Maurice

£1,781 to £2,483

Senior Chief Executive Officers, S. M. Davies; G. E. John, £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, B. H. Betts; T. A. Briggs, O.B.E.; R. Catran; Mrs. J. Coyne; P. W. Day;

L. J. Harris; W. H. Jennings, I.S.O.; R. E. Oglesby; W. Perkins; Mrs. M. M. Perry; R. P. Pole; C. H. Robinet; A. M. Storie; C. G. Taylor; P. J. Ward; C. K. Whitaker; E. G. White, M.B.E.; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.; L. Yates

£2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, C. G. R. Alderman; B. R. Aldridge; D. R. Armitage; J. Beveridge; K. W. Blakey; J. S. F. Blanchard; K. B. Bocking;

B. A. R. Cheeseman; M. H. Clark; G. F. C. Clarke; R. R. Coleman; E. Culshaw; P. C. Denny; H. R. Dowling; S. C. Edwards; F. J. Farrell; A. Forbes; Miss K. V. Green; Miss D. F. Hawthorn; E. C. Haxton; L. Hitchen; T. E. Holloway; R. W. Hornsby; F. R. Howes; G. L. Hughes; A. N. Jackson; P. W. Jenden; H. G. Jones; D. E. McCarthy; J. G. Martin; P. C. R. Masters; E. J. Mattison; Miss M. I. Maynard;

W. G. Molyneux; F. Newbury; Miss M. P. Newton; T. P. O'Mara; L. R. Payne; Miss L. R. Prescott, M.B.E.; J. E. T. Rankin; A. B. Rees;

Miss E. M. Reeve; C. N. Rhodes; A. F. Richards, M.B.E.; A. G. Root; J. Seaward; F. E. Smith; Miss Q. J. Stearn; B. H. Street; P. H. Sullivan; R. E. Taylor; J. O. Thorn; G. R. Totman; R. C. Trant; R. H. Westlake; H. V. White; R. V. Woodroof

£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Inspector, C. W. G. Barton, £2,715

Chief Technical Inspector, J. Walker

£1,516 to £2,015

Senior Technical Officers, A. G. Bennett; R. W. H. Cook; E. H. Fagg; E. Fawcitt; R. Walker

£1,599 to £1,921

Accountant-General's Department

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General,
A. R. W. Bavin £4,115
Principal Executive Officers, F. J. Aldridge; C. L.
Bourton; C. W. Hales-Hunt £3,065
Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Hegarty; R. F.
Impett; L. B. Jacques; R. A. Owen

£2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Arnold; R. A.
French; R. L. Gordon; F. W. Harris; N.
Hollens; Miss E. F. Musto; K. Shuttleworth;
E. R. Stuart; B. G. Tozer £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, J. Allan; L. Best; H. E. T.
Booth; J. R. Briggs; T. I. Butler; N. S. Collins;
L. Devine; W. E. Evans; J. F. Filburn; H. J.
Foster; A. W. Freeman; I. G. Gardiner; H. W.
Goodfellow; Miss M. E. Hammond; J. W. Joy;
G. T. King; A. J. Martinsen; A. E. Miller; W. A.
O'Connor; M. W. Perry; K. Shackleton; F. W.
Shaw; Miss R. W. Taylor; T. C. Threlfall;
Miss D. C. Trew; W. Trueblood; J. A. Warwick;
B. Wilcox; D. Williamson £1,508 to £1,872

Health Services Superannuation Division

Principal Executive Officer, S. Gully, O.B.E. £3,060
Chief Executive Officers, D. L. Ibbott; Mrs. J. G.
Pillar £2,036 to £2,348
Senior Executive Officers, P. H. Brown; B. K.
Chambers; K. R. Creedy; A. B. Great-Rex;
Miss E. A. Wills £1,568 to £1,932

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, G. E. Godber, C.B. £5,815
Deputy Chief Medical Officers, N. M. Goodman, C.B.;
D. Thomson £4,415

Principal Medical Officers, I. G. Davies; J. O. F.
Davies; W. S. MacDonald, M.C. £4,115;
W. H. Bradley; E. T. Conybeare, O.B.E.; L. H.
Murray, O.B.E.; T. Ritchie; J. M. Ross; R. M.
Shaw; D. S. Todd-White; G. C. Tooth; Miss
A. L. Winner, O.B.E. £3,715

Senior Medical Officers, R. H. Barrett; W. T. C.
Berry; C. A. Boucher, O.B.E.; A. J. Eley; G. G. M.
Fleming; R. Goulding; A. B. Harrington;
J. H. T. Harrington; W. D. Jolly, O.B.E.; D. S.
McKenzie; J. L. McLetchie, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. E.
Martin; W. H. P. Minto; E. C. Murphy, T.D.;
Brig. R. V. Phillipson, O.B.E.; F. Riley; A. T.
Roden; C. Seeley; P. Seelig; Miss D. M. Taylor,
C.B.E.; G. S. Thompson; J. G. Thomson; Col.
E. S. Wheatley, C.B.E., D.F.C., T.D.; J. M. G.
Wilson £3,415

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; R. B. Bell; J. F. E.
Bloss; J. C. Brass; R. G. Bryce; D. H. D. Bur-
bridge; R. G. Buxton; Miss R. N. Chamberlain;
M. H. Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.E.; R. D. L.
Davies; H. J. B. Day; Mrs. C. N. Dennis; D.
Dooley; P. F. Early; H. M. Elliott; Miss R. A.
Elliott; J. A. Fitzgerald; I. Fletcher; Miss M. G.
Gorrie; C. E. Halliday; D. L. Harbinson, O.B.E.;
E. E. Harris; E. E. Henderson; R. Hudson-Evans;
J. L. Hunt; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.; W. C.
Lawrence; W. Lees; E. D. T. Lewis; J. F. Lucey;
L. P. McCullagh; Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.;
Mrs. M. M. Manson; Brig. G. M. Marsden,
C.B.E.; P. A. Maughan; C. Muir; Surg. Rear-
Adm. R. W. Mussen, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. M. Nicol;
G. R. Parry; J. H. Ramage; R. G. Redhead;
Miss E. M. Ring; R. J. Rosie, C.B.E.; Miss
M. D. H. Sheridan; Lt.-Col. E. A. Smyth;
D. S. Toole; J. N. Twohig; M. Vitali; T. G.
Williams; R. Williamson £2,265 to £2,990

Hospital Medical Officers

J. R. Ascott; M. J. Berezja; J. Caplan; T. K.
McKegg; G. S. Moran
Various rates between £1,100 to £3,350

Regional General Medical Staff

*Principal Medical Officer in charge of Regional Medical
Services,* R. E. Ford £4,115

Principal Medical Officer, K. A. Boughton-Thomas

£3,715

Senior Medical Officers, R. W. Bone; A. W. David-
son, M.C.; C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; A. W. Lilley;
W. Meikle; E. Mence; I. E. Phelps; J. E. Struthers

£3,350

Medical Officers, J. Adam, O.B.E.; W. D. Anderson;
A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr; P. F. Bishop; J. D. Black;
J. C. B. Bone; C. M. Boucher; A. Brebner; G.
Bridge; D. W. E. Burridge; J. M. Canning;
T. E. A. Carr; F. W. H. Caughey; G. Cornah;
G. I. G. Findlay; H. J. Gibson; P. B. Hanbury;
T. S. Hanlin; P. N. Holmes; M. Hutchinson;
P. W. Jack; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingdon;
C. E. B. Lynch; A. F. Macbean; J. Mackellar;
A. MacLaine; A. Markson; C. R. Morison;
M. A. Nicholson; D. B. Robb; E. D. Robb;
J. D. Robertson; A. W. M. Rooke; S. Ruttle;
S. Segal; A. B. Stewart; H. A. Tuck; B. C.
Welshman; G. W. Whittall; J. A. Whyte; W.
Wilson £2,200 to £2,925

Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer, Surgeon Rear-Adm. (D.) W.
Holgate, R.N. (ret.) £3,865
Deputy Chief Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter, O.B.E.

£3,515

Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; R. A. Campbell;
H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R. Forrest; L. G. Hitching,
T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; A. G. Smith

£3,240

Dental Officers, R. D. Buchan; E. S. Cross; P. A.
Crow; A. Ferrari; I. C. S. Fraser; M. A. Freeman,
M.C.; F. D. R. Geldard; A. R. Gillies; A. W.
Holman; V. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones;
N. I. MacMillan; A. McPherson; R. W. Mather;
R. Middleton; W. N. M. Niven; J. A. O'Connor,
M.B.E.; Miss J. D. Oswald; D. S. Prichard; G. B.
Roberts; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A. Rowse;
F. A. Scott; H. Walker; J. H. Whittle; G. V. L.
Williams, T.D. £2,153 to £2,800

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.

Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis, C.B.E. £3,190

Senior Technical Officer, R. Higson

£1,590 to £1,921

Ambulance Adviser, A. G. Naldrett, O.B.E. £2,353

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks

(part time) £1,700

Chief Nursing Officer, Miss K. A. Raven £2,990

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, Miss E. Jackson,
O.B.E.; Miss D. M. White £2,041

Mental Nursing Officers, F. J. Ely; Miss O. F.
Griffith £1,422 to £1,693

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. Bath-
gate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook,
M.B.E.; K. Drage; A. E. Girling; F. L. Gray;
F. A. Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight;
E. M. Trehearn; A. Webster £1,362 to £1,628

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses C. Biddulph; M. G.
Campbell; Mrs. J. Heywood; Miss M. le Q.
Mitchell; Mrs. M. G. Milne Redhead; Misses I. L.
Morrison; P. I. M. Robson; E. West

£1,362 to £1,628

Artificial Limb Research Officer, N. A. M. Swetten-
ham, O.B.E. £2,528

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E.

£2,129

Deputy Chief Welfare Officers, J. Castelow; Miss E. L.
Hope-Murray £1,817 to £1,947

Welfare Officers, Mrs. W. M. Curzon; Mrs. D. Leaf;
Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan; C. M. Gavin;
M. G. M. Gordon; F. E. Handsayde; J. M.
Mason; J. R. Mijouain; M. E. Openshaw; B. H.
Roberts; A. M. Sheridan; M. B. Wann; H.
Wheatcroft £1,362 to £1,628

Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams,
M.B.E. £1,693

Senior Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Miss E.
Washington (+allc. £120) £1,688

Advisers on Catering and Dietetics, Misses J. B. F.
Beveridge; H. G. Cairney, M.B.E.; A. K. Chalm-
ers; E. C. B. Ross £1,412 to £1,688

Advisers on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M. Howat; Mrs. M. J. Brash-Smith
£1,412 to £1,688
Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry... £2,197

Architects

Chief Architect, W. E. Tatton Brown..... £4,215
Superintending Architect, M. C. Tebbitt, C.B.E.

Principal Architects, A. Roberts; A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; W. E. Sidnell..... £2,715 to £3,065
Architects (Senior Grade), W. J. H. Dungey; R. H. Goodman; G. L. Martin; Mrs. A. M. Nutting; D. J. Petty, M.B.E.; R. F. Radford

£2,145 to £2,457
Architects (Main Grade), M. J. Bench; L. J. Connor; E. J. Corker; J. E. Deleuse; J. R. B. Green; R. Grunberg; L. E. Knight; V. A. Liff; D. R. J. Martin; W. L. Nicholson; Miss E. B. J. Thomas; J. D. Twells-Grosse; J. Ward..... £1,516 to £2,015
Chief Quantity Surveyor, L. McL. Watson

£2,715 to £3,065
Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), R. T. V. Amery; E. C. Lasseter..... £2,145 to £2,457
Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade), G. R. Barber; N. G. M. Barton; W. V. Buckle; D. E. Hook
£1,516 to £2,015

Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, D. A. Hughes..... £3,715
Superintending Engineers, L. T. Davis; M. Drury; G. S. Gillard..... £2,715 to £3,065
Engineering Inspectors, J. S. Alton; J. H. H. Marshall; E. U. Parry..... £2,905 to £2,465
Engineers, Senior Grade, S. Fidler; P. M. Harms; B. Joseph; C. A. Powell..... £2,145 to £2,457
Laundry Engineers, C. Haggas; S. J. Whitaker
£1,516 to £2,015
Engineers, Main Grade, D. L. Mumford; T. A. Nicholls; R. F. Stephens; H. Weatherley
£1,516 to £2,015

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B.E..... £5,015
Principal Assistant Solicitor, S. D. Musson, M.B.E.
£4,115
Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield, C.B.E.; H. R. Green; J. C. Hales; V. J. Lewis; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend; E. H. Watson

£2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, J. Austin; N. G. Bird; K. A. T. Davey; J. B. Davidson; G. C. Davies; R. G. C. Davison; R. P. A. Douglas; Miss E. H. Forbes; G. E. Gammie; I. C. M. Hamilton; J. M. Keidan; F. D. Kennedy; W. H. J. Parish; Miss F. Potter, M.B.E.; A. K. Ross; G. D. Wheway..... £2,103 to £2,715

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, see Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 15 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne
6. Chairman, E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E. Secretary, R. Dobbin.
Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Chairman, Maj. J. C. Hunter, C.B.E., M.C. Secretary, W. A. Shee.

Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10. Chairman, A. V. Martin, C.B.E. Secretary, L. W. Faulkner.

East Anglian (Cambridge), 117 Chesterton Road, Cambridge. Chairman, Sir Stephen Green, Bt. Secretary, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.

North West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, The Lord Moynihan, O.B.E. Secretary, A. J. Bennett.

North East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, Sir Graham Rowlandson, M.B.E. Secretary, C. E. Nicol, O.B.E.

South East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, Sir Ivor Julian, C.B.E. Secretary, C. M. Ker, O.B.E.

South West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, A. G. Linfield, C.B.E. Secretary, E. G. Braithwaite.

Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. Chairman, Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. Secretary, G. Watts, O.B.E.

South Western, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8. Chairman, Col. H. A. Guy, O.B.E., T.D. Secretary, M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.

Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Chairman, Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. Secretary, A. E. Newell.

Birmingham 15. Chairman, Sir Edward Thompson. Secretary, W. F. Newstead.

Manchester, Cheetham Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, N. M. Agnew, C.B.E. Secretary, J. Gibbon.

Liverpool, Pearl Assurance House, 55 Castle Street, Liverpool 2. Chairman, Sir Thomas Harley, M.B.E., M.C. Secretary, V. Collinge.

Wessex, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants. Chairman, P. G. Templeman. Secretary, G. Bowden.

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 280661]

Chairman, E. K. Jones, M.B.E..... £4,050
Members of Board, A. R. Culley, C.B.E., M.D. (Medical), £3,650; A. F. Williams, C.M.G.

£2,650 to £3,350
Principals, F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens (Chief Accountant and Establishment Officer)

£1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officer, H. E. Leonard

£1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officers, H. R. Comerford; M. G. Evans; Mrs. E. O. James; T. Williams

£1,508 to £1,872
Senior Medical Officer, T. T. Baird..... £3,350

Senior Medical Officer (Regional Medical Service), T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E..... £3,350

Medical Officers, G. J. Roberts, M.D.; Mrs. M. W. Jenkins; T. D. L. Thomas... £2,200 to £2,925

Medical Officers (Regional Medical Service), E. A. Wilson; J. O. Williams; G. M. Evans; H. A. Mullen, T.D.; A. J. R. Hudson

£2,200 to £2,925
Medical Officers (Artificial Limb and Appliance Service), G. A. L. Jones; A. A. G. Dean, M.D.

£2,200 to £2,925
Dental Officers, G. E. Morgan; G. Morris; R. C. Price..... £2,153 to £2,800

Legal Adviser, D. E. Davies..... £2,038 to £2,650

Senior Legal Assistant, G. Davies..... £2,038 to £2,650

Legal Assistant, A. Howe..... £1,310 to £1,872

Architect (Senior Grade), J. T. Darch

£2,080 to £2,392
Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. J. Morris

£1,362 to £1,628
Welfare Officer, Miss E. Lewis... £1,362 to £1,628

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 4241]

Chairman, Sir Frederick A. Bell, O.B.E., M.C. (part-time) £3,000

Members, Sir George Wilson; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E. (part-time) £1,000

Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, M.B.E.

Secretary, A. Fairley.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Established under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953*, to advise the Minister of Works on the exercise of his powers under the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. Under the Act £550,000 was available in 1960-61 for repair and maintenance grants.

England

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Members, W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H. M.P.; Miss D. M. Elliott, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; Sir William Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.; F.B.A.; The Countess of Radnor, O.B.E.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Secretary, Mrs. D. M. Phillips.

Wales

St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, Col. Sir Grismond Philipps, C.V.O.

Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Glyn Roberts; G. O. Roberts, M.P.

Secretary, D. J. Crouch.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.

Members, The Lord Clyde, P.C.; The Countess of Haddington; Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. R. H. Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.

Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

COMMISSION

See Record Office

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

Fielden House, Great College Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7041]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering nine counties. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain

structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury K.G., P.C.

Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., R.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., L.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Professor V. H. Galbraith, D.Lit., Litt.D., F.B.A.; Professor S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; The Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; R. H. Parker, C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, G. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. £2,815

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

17 Queens Road, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.

Commissioners, Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., L.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. I. Ll. Foster, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.

Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

7 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh 12
[Edinburgh: Don. 7680]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March L.D. *Commissioners*, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., L.D., Litt.D., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., D.Lit., L.D.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., L.D.; A. Graham, F.S.A.

Secretary, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A. £2,435

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARDS

England

Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1

Chairman, Sir Eric de Normann, K.B.E., C.B., F.S.A. *Members*, M. S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A.; R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A. v.-P.S.A.; Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; D. B. Harden, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. C. F. Hawkes, F.S.A., F.B.A.; J. N. L. Myres, Ld., v.-P.S.A.; Nigel Nicolson, M.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., Dir.S.A., F.B.A.; Marshall Sison, C.B.E., A.R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; C. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., T.D., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Secretary, A. K. Mason.

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.

Members, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Prof. E. G. Bowen, F.S.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. W. F.

Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.; A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D., F.S.A.; Dr. H. N. Savory, F.S.A.; Sir Ben Bowen Thomas; Prof. David Williams, D.Litt.

Secretary, D. J. Crouch.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2

Chairman, W. D. Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Members, The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.; A. R. Cross, M.C., T.D., F.S.A.Scot.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. Stuart Piggott, D.Litt.Hum., F.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; James Shearer, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. J. Smith, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; F. T. Wainwright, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, byelaws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, THE RT. HON.

RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, C.H., M.P., £5,000

Private Secretary, A. W. Glanville.

Assistant Private Secretaries, Mrs. M. Jefferies, M.B.E., J. L. Ward.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. P. G. Channon, M.P., unpaid.

Minister of State, DAVID LOCKHART-MURE RENTON, T.D., Q.C., M.P., £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Charles

Cunningham, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., £7,015

Private Secretary, Miss M. M. Peck.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Earl

Bathurst; C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P., £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, P. Allen, C.B.; Sir

Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B., £5,015

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), G. E.

Godber, C.B., D.M.

Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, E. H. Gwynn, C.B., £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, S. H. E. Burley; H. W. Stotesbury; H. B. Wilson, £2,715 to £3,475

Principals, P. Beedle; A. D. Gordon-Brown; A. H. Hewins; N. S. Ross; D. J. Trevelyan; Miss G. P. Wise, £1,781 to £2,483

Senior Executive Officers, K. Eddy; Miss M. Hornsby; J. Stephens, £1,573 to £1,937

Architect's Branch

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Senior Architect, A. Ball, £2,145 to £2,457

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read, £2,145 to £2,457

Communications Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Director, N. H. Elgood, £2,715 to £3,065

Dangerous Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, A. I. Dyke, £2,457 to £2,715

Deputy Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery, £1,999 to £2,317

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. K. Black, £3,190

Second Inspector, D. Simmons, £2,135 to £2,465

Inspectors, Major W. Crawford (part-time); A. Reed, £1,667 to £2,384

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, P. L. C. Carrier, C.B.E., M.D., £3,715

Inspectors, H. G. B. Slack, M.D.; A. C. Spence; R. S. Vine; Miss B. Walker, £2,265 to £2,990

Public Relations Branch

Chief Information Officer, A. K. Fowler

Principal Information Officer, C. G. Moyle, £2,715 to £3,415

£2,041 to £2,353

State Management Scheme

(Carlisle District)

19 Castle Street, Carlisle

[Carlisle: 25213]

General Manager, J. N. Adams, £3,000

Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler, £1,976 to £2,288

Head Brewer, J. W. Monk, £1,975 to £2,325

Manager of Wholesale Spirits Stores, W. H. Thompson, £1,508 to £1,872

Superintendent of Managed Houses, F. M. Stewart, £1,508 to £1,872

Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, I. Jefferies, £1,508 to £1,872

Accountant, J. F. Boxell, £1,508 to £1,872

Statistics and Research

Statistical Adviser and Director of Research, T. S. Lodge, £2,715 to £3,415

Statistician, L. T. Wilkins, £1,781 to £2,483

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[Emberbrook: 5541]

Senior Executive Officer, R. T. Tudor, £1,568 to £1,932

Aliens Department

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice, £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, I. B. Macdonald Ross; R. F. Wood, £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, Miss K. N. Coates, O.B.E.; W. N. Hyde; Miss R. H. K. Knott; A. S. Oakley, M.B.E.; G. W. Penn, £1,781 to £2,483

Chief Executive Officer, S. G. Baker, £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, J. Hamilton; K. E. Hughes; E. A. Sedgley, £1,573 to £1,937

Immigration Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Chief Inspector, C. P. J. Ruck, C.B.E., £3,065

Assistant Chief Inspectors, H. V. Bowles; F. G. Chinchin; S. J. Coombes, O.B.E.

Inspectors, C. J. Allen; A. J. Clarke; R. I. Collinson; W. H. Daw; G. Malcolm; A. E. Nicholls, M.B.E.; L. J. Perry; C. D. Rawbone; H. J. G. Richards; T. W. E. Roche; J. H. B. Sanders

£2,041 to £2,353

Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Miss J. J. Nunn

Assistant Secretaries, E. N. Kent; C. T. H. Morris; R. J. Whittick £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, W. J. Bohan; E. W. Durdell; B. A. E. Harrold; H. C. P. McGregor; G. H. Roberts

Chief Executive Officer, T. W. Walter £1,781 to £2,483

Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. M. Chadwell; T. J. Maxwell; B. D. H. Phillips

£1,573 to £1,937

Children's Department Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Miss A. M. Scorer, C.B.E. £3,415
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revell

Senior Medical Inspector, A. P. Ross £3,065

Medical Inspectors, Miss M. A. Hay; Miss M. E. McLaughlin £2,265 to £2,990

Superintending Inspectors, B. Evans; S. A. Gwynn, O.B.E.; C. P. Huggard; C. E. Shipley; P. F. Tipping; L. J. Wardle £2,504 to £2,940

Inspectors (Grade I), J. M. Arlidge; Miss S. C. Brown; Miss O. Chandler; Miss G. E. Chesters; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; N. Desbrow; A. N. Dyson; Miss M. L. Edwards; Miss J. P. Francis; Miss R. M. Ganderton; A. B. Hadley; Miss A. Haigh-Loney; C. Hamlin; N. Higson; L. S. Jenkins; V. E. Jenkins, M.B.E.; W. W. Jones; M. C. Joseph; W. H. Kelley; J. E. Knight; E. C. Morris; J. S. Murphy; Miss L. M. E. Smart; Miss K. A. Wood £2,109 to £2,490

Inspectors (Grade II), Miss D. M. Armstrong; Miss J. W. Barnes; Miss G. Browne-Wilkinson; Mrs. A. W. Chisholm; Miss Y. Cowell; I. J. Croft; R. S. Davies; V. Davies; D. F. Earley; W. H. Fletcher; F. Flower; J. K. Ford; Miss M. Freeman; W. A. Hollingbery; D. P. Hughes; Miss M. W. Jackson; Miss C. F. Jayne; D. L. Jones; R. L. Jones; T. H. Lewis; D. S. Lyle; J. McCarthy; H. B. Mackay; Miss I. S. Murchie; L. Pugh; S. Reed; Miss M. C. Rose; G. W. Smith; A. J. L. Southwell; Miss P. P. Thayer; R. J. N. Tod; B. W. Vincent; Miss J. M. Wakeham; G. E. Whittaker; Miss E. C. Woodall; J. B. Woods; S. Woolcock £1,480 to £1,937

Inspectors (Old Style), Miss E. M. Hall; Miss A. Murray; Miss M. S. Stainforth, M.B.E.

£1,953 to £2,490

Civil Defence Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. H. McConnell

Inspector-General of Civil Defence, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Assistant Secretaries, F. L. F. Devey; R. H. F. Firth; J. B. Howard; R. M. North; T. G. Weiler

Principals, P. V. Collyer; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; W. A. Newsome; G. P. Renton; R. L. Thomas; R. G. H. Whitworth; D. E. H. Wynter, M.V.O.

Regional Directors of Civil Defence, Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. C. L. Firbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.; Maj.-

Gen. G. P. Gregson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. F. C. Horton, C.B., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. F. R. G. Matthews, C.B., D.S.O.; Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendered, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.; Rear-Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.; J. R. S. Watson £3,050

Assistant Regional Directors of Civil Defence, H. A. Bingley; S. W. Briggs; P. W. H. Chapman; J. P. Gelly; W. G. J. Haynes, O.B.E.; G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; C. C. Hutton; L. E. Latchford; J. P. Miller; E. S. Moran; H. Wallwork, O.B.E.

£1,976 to £2,288

Chief Executive Officer, L. C. Sones

Senior Executive Officers, W. F. Delamare; W. E. Farrent; M. D. Hutton; T. J. Kempton; R. W. Mott; J. Richards; R. F. Shepperd, M.B.E.

Principal Warning Officers, Wing-Comdr. W. J. Marshall, O.B.E.; Brig. W. H. G. Rogers, C.B.E.

£2,041 to £2,353

Training Division

Chief Training Officer, Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook, C.B.E. £1,781 to £2,483

Assistant Chief Training Officers, Lt.-Col. A. J. Batchelor; T. N. Storer £1,656 to £1,947

Senior Executive Officers, S. J. Gregory; F. C. Millward £1,573 to £1,937

Civil Defence Staff College

Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. £3,050

Civil Defence Schools

Eastwood Park, Falsfield, Gloucester

Commandant, Brig. D. A. L. Mackenzie, C.B.E., D.S.O. £1,836 to £2,127

The Hawkhill, Easingwold, Yorkshire

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. H. Ewin

£1,836 to £2,127

Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Aberfeldy, Perthshire

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. £1,836 to £2,127

Criminal Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison

Assistant Secretaries, T. C. Green; R. J. Guppy; R. R. Pittam £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, E. R. Cowlyn; G. I. de Deney; R. W. Jones; M. J. Moriarty; G. J. Otton; C. H. Prior; M. L. Priss; R. F. D. Shuffrey £1,781 to £2,483

Senior Executive Officers, H. V. H. Marks; Miss J. M. Northover; Miss M. Turner, M.B.E.

£1,573 to £1,937

Establishment and Organization Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Establishment Officer), E. H. Gwynn £4,115

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Bunker £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, J. McIntyre; C. Parkinson

Chief Executive Officers, T. H. East; J. C. McGill, I.S.O.; T. O'Connor (Chief Registrar and Departmental Records Officer) £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, J. H. J. Beck; J. E. Clark; R. J. P. Hayes; W. Heggie; D. J. Wilkes

£1,573 to £1,937

Finance Division

Assistant Secretary (Finance Officer), I. Roy

Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Callard, I.S.O.; E. J. W. Durrant £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Foss; L. T. Norman; W. H. Stephens £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Johnson; A. H. Stringer; P. L. H. Trodden £1,573 to £1,937

Fire Service Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. H. McConnell £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. P. Hewison; K. P. Witney £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, Miss P. Boys-Smith; Miss K. A. O'Neill; G. T. Rudd £1,781 to £2,483
Senior Executive Officers, R. Atwell, M.B.E.; J. D. F. Turnham £1,573 to £1,937

Fire Service College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey
Commandant, A. W. Paramor.

Fire Service Inspectorate

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E. £3,415
Inspectors, S. H. Charters, O.B.E.; F. Dann, O.B.E.; D. G. M. Middleton; W. E. Norwood, M.B.E.; D. V. M. Staples, M.B.E.; A. V. Thomas, G.M.; P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E. £2,436 to £2,815
Engineering Inspector, F. C. A. Shirling £2,145 to £2,457
Engineering Inspector (Water), R. Killey, M.B.E. (+ allee) £1,516 to £2,015

Fire Service Training Centre
Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

Commandant, C. G. Tobias, M.B.E., B.E.M. £1,947 to £2,129

International Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, C.B. £3,800

Legal Advisers

Legal Adviser, J. K. T. Jones, C.B.E. £5,015
Assistant Legal Advisers, G. B. T. Barr, C.B.E.; G. V. Hart; H. W. Wollaston £2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell; P. Harvey; J. D. Semken, M.C. £2,103 to £2,715

Naturalization and Nationality Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice £4,115
Assistant Secretary, J. M. Ross £2,715 to £3,415
Principal, Miss G. M. B. Owen £1,781 to £2,483
Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Bellett; W. D. Crane, M.B.E.; J. V. Rowe £1,573 to £1,937

Police Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. A. L. Parker, C.B. £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, T. FitzGerald; D. A. C. Morrison; W. C. Roberts £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, N. W. R. Baker; R. A. James, M.C.; J. C. H. Holden; P. L. Taylor; G. M. Tucker; F. J. Woodward £1,781 to £2,483
Forensic Science Adviser, F. G. Tryhorn £2,715 to £3,065
Senior Executive Officers, T. A. Moy; R. K. Prescott; C. F. Whitfield £1,573 to £1,937

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

Inspectors, F. J. Armstrong, C.B.E.; Sir William Johnson, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Sir Charles Martin, C.B.E.; F. T. Tarry, C.B.E.; Cdr. W. J. A. Willis, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (ret.) £3,415

Police College

Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Hants.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Jelf, C.B.E. £2,890
Deputy Commandant, T. Lockley, O.B.E. £1,765 to £1,960
Secretary, W. F. Libby £1,508 to £1,874

Probation Division

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, W.C.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison £4,115
Assistant Secretary, Miss W. M. Goode, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, A. J. E. Brennan; W. M. Lee £1,781 to £2,483
Senior Executive Officer, W. J. Wright £1,573 to £1,937
Principal Probation Inspector, F. J. MacRae £2,940
Inspectors (Grade I), Miss M. Irvine; H. M. Morton; Miss W. R. Vandy £2,109 to £2,490
Inspectors (Grade II), S. A. Barrett; Miss J. T. Dodds, M.B.E.; M. H. Hogan; G. P. Newton; R. W. Spiers £1,480 to £1,937
Inspectors (Old Style), Miss M. J. R. Hutchinson; E. Rockborough Smith £1,953 to £2,490

Scientific Advisers' Branch

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Chief Scientific Adviser, R. H. Purcell, C.B., Ph.D. £4,115
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. Leader-Williams; G. R. Stanbury £2,715 to £3,065
Principal Scientific Officers, D. T. Jones; I. McAulay; T. Martin; F. H. Pavry; A. M. Western £1,781 to £2,483

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 5541]

Director of Supply, F. S. T. Cleave £3,060
Deputy Director, H. H. Michelbacher, M.B.E. £2,452 to £2,710
Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Gartin; A. H. McCreadie-Smith £1,568 to £1,932
Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot £2,140 to £2,452

Women's Voluntary Service

41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1
Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. unpaid
Vice-Chairman, The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. unpaid
Social Services Administrator, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E. unpaid
Chief Administrator (Regions), Miss K. M. Halpin, C.B.E. £1,140

PRISON COMMISSION

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

*Chairman, A. W. Peterson, M.V.O. £4,115
*Deputy Chairman, M. G. Russell £3,415
*Secretary, J. H. Walker £2,715 to £3,415
Establishment Officer, N. Storr, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
*Chief Director, R. D. Fairn £3,415
Director of Prison Administration, J. Holt, O.B.E. £3,315

*Director of Borstal Administration, H. J. Taylor £3,315

The above constitutes the Prisons Board and * denotes a Commissioner.

Director of Medical Services, H. K. Snell, C.B.E., M.D. £4,115
Director of Industries and Stores, R. J. Davis £3,065
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain £3,000
Assistant Commissioners, I. E. Henderson; H. Kenyon; R. E. Owen; Comdr. D. N. Venables, D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Col. J. S. Hayward; D. G. Waddilove; Lady Taylor; C. T. Cape; G. Hair £2,865
Chaplain General, Rev. Canon H. T. Smith £2,025
Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, C. E. Caudwell £3,415

Chief Psychologist, A. Straker... £2,715 to £3,065
 Catering Adviser, F. G. T. Belcham
 £1,490 to £1,937
 Organiser of Physical Education, A. Healey
 £1,480 to £1,670
 Finance Officer, S. C. N. Bone... £2,475 to £2,715
 Principals, G. H. Baker, D.S.C.; G. Emerson; T. J. H.
 Hetherington; A. R. Judge, O.B.E.; D. A. Peach
 £1,781 to £2,483
 Chief Executive Officers, E. Goodbody; A. J. Ken-
 nedy, M.B.E.; M. T. Leddy; H. Lynn
 £2,041 to £2,353
 Deputy Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. D. Ogden
 £2,285 to £2,597
 Senior Architect, E. Cruddas... £2,145 to £2,457
 Senior Engineers, G. McLean; S. B. Nash
 £2,145 to £2,457
 Senior Surveyor, L. O. L. Lee... £2,145 to £2,457
 Senior Executive Officers, C. Archer; D. V. Bailey,
 v.R.D.; J. M. Clift; W. R. Dallingwater; H. W.
 Gillies; L. W. Goringe; R. C. Oram; H. A.
 Pendlebury; D. R. Sands; R. J. H. West; H.
 Winson; D. A. R. Wood; G. C. Woods
 £1,573 to £1,937

PRISONS

Governors

Appleton Thorn, M. D. McLeod... £1,643 to £1,914
 Ashford, T. W. H. Haynes... £2,080 to £2,392
 Ashwell, Rutland, E. A. Esquilant
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Askham Grange, Yorks., Miss M. E. G. Stocker
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Aylesbury (including Detention Centre), J. H. Waylen,
 M.B.E.... £2,080 to £2,392
 Bedford, R. S. Llewelyn... £1,643 to £1,914
 Bela River, Westmorland, R. A. B. A. Howden
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Birmingham, J. Richards... £2,614
 Bristol, J. L. Scott... £2,080 to £2,392
 Brixton, S.W.2, A. A. Coomes... £2,140 to £2,452
 Camp Hill, I.O.W., M. S. Gale, M.C.
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Canterbury, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Parkin
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Cardiff, Lt.-Col. C. C. Markes... £2,080 to £2,392
 Chelmsford, C. H. Shoemaker... £2,080 to £2,392
 Dartmoor, D. G. W. Malone... £2,614
 Dorchester, G. W. Fowler... £1,643 to £1,914
 Drake Hall, Staffs., G. E. Griffiths
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Durham, L. Newcombe... £2,614
 Eastchurch, Kent, G. F. Bridge... £2,080 to £2,392
 Exeter, R. Harris... £2,080 to £2,392
 Ford, Sussex, J. A. Dennett... £2,080 to £2,392
 Gloucester, L. W. F. Steinhausen... £1,643 to £1,914
 Hill Hall, Essex, (vacant)... £1,643 to £1,914
 Hindley, Lancs., P. C. Jones... £2,080 to £2,392
 Holloway, N.7, Mrs. J. E. Kelley... £2,674
 Lancaster, L. R. Ogier... £1,643 to £1,914
 Leeds, H. G. Reeve... £2,614
 Leicester, R. F. Owens... £1,643 to £1,914
 Lewes, J. R. Watson... £2,080 to £2,392
 Leyhill, Glos. (vacant)... £2,080 to £2,392
 Lincoln, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N... £2,080 to £2,392
 Liverpool, S. G. Clarke... £2,614
 Maidstone, R. M. Finch... £2,614
 Manchester, J. R. G. Bantock... £2,614
 Moor Court, Miss I. M. McWilliam
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Norwich, J. J. Beisty... £1,643 to £1,914
 Nottingham, D. Enders, B.E.M... £1,643 to £1,914
 Oxford, J. Brophy... £1,643 to £1,914
 Parkhurst, I.O.W., A. C. Packham... £2,614
 Pentonville, N., P. M. Burnett... £2,674
 Preston, Maj. G. Nash... £2,080 to £2,392
 Shrewsbury, P. A. M. Heald... £1,643 to £1,914
 Stafford, G. G. S. Chambers... £2,080 to £2,392
 Sudbury, Derby, J. B. Taylor... £2,080 to £2,392
 Swansea, Capt. W. I. Davies... £1,643 to £1,914

Thorp Arch, Yorks., K. F. Watson
 £1,643 to £1,914
 The Verne, Dorset, R. C. Townsend
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Wakefield, A. Bainton... £2,614
 Wandsworth, S.W.18, Brig. E. J. Paton-Walsh
 £2,674
 Winchester, A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D.
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Wormwood Scrubs, W.22, G. B. Smith... £2,674

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Governors

Dover, A. Gould... £1,643 to £1,914
 East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker, M.B.E.
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Everthorpe, Yorks., E. E. Gregory
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Feltham, Middx., G. Macfarlane... £2,140 to £2,452
 Gaynes Hall, Hunts., R. K. Lawson
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Hatfield, Yorks., M. H. P. Coombs
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Hewell Grange, Worcs., A. B. Robertson
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, J. L. Glider
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Huntercombe, Oxon. (vacant)... £1,643 to £1,914
 Latchmere House, Surrey, D. T. Cross
 £1,703 to £1,974
 Lowdham Grange, Notts., W. R. B. Noall, D.S.O.
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Morton Hall, Lincs., B. J. Chilvers
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Northallerton, B. Fletcher... £1,643 to £1,914
 North Sea Camp, Lincs., H. H. Harrison
 £1,643 to £1,914
 Pollington, Yorks., N. A. Bishop... £1,643 to £1,914
 Portland, Dorset, L. J. Simpson... £2,080 to £2,392
 Portsmouth, E. A. Towndrow... £1,643 to £1,914
 Reading, F. V. Elvy... £1,643 to £1,914
 Rochester, A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C.
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Usk, Mon., W. Taylor... £1,643 to £1,914
 Wetherby, Yorks., D. G. Hewlings, D.F.C., A.B.C.
 £1,643 to £1,914

DETENTION CENTRES

Wardens

Aldington, Kent, W. S. Smith.
 Blantyre House, Kent, D. R. N. Maxwell.
 Campfield House, Oxford, D. W. Higman.
 Foston Hall, Derby, C. M. Miles.
 Medomsley, Co. Durham, R. E. Adams.
 New Hall, Yorks, J. B. B. Plummer.
 Werrington House, Staffs., Capt. L. V. D. Dewar.
 (All £1,643 to £1,914)

HORSERACE TOTALISATOR BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1

[Euston: 5871]

Established by the Betting Levy Act, 1961, as
 successor in title to the Racecourse Betting Control
 Board established by the Racecourse Betting Act,
 1928.

Its function is to operate totalisators on approved
 horse racecourses in Great Britain, and thus to pro-
 vide moneys for the improvement of breeds of
 horses, the sport of horse racing and the advance-
 ment and encouragement of veterinary science and
 education, by means of an annual levy paid to the
 Horserace Betting Levy Board established under the
 same Act in 1961.

Members

Appd. by the Home Secretary: Sir Alexander Sim
 (Chairman); Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C.;
 The Lord Derwent; Col. G. E. C. Wigg, M.P.
 Secretary, Captain E. T. Graham, R.N. (ret.).

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4300]

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government was set up in 1952 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and took over the housing and local government functions of the Ministry of Health and the functions of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is responsible for the administration of Government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land in England and Wales; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.

Minister (and Minister for Welsh Affairs), THE RT.

HON. HENRY BROOKE, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, H. R. Savage, M.C.

Assistant Private Secretary, G. J. Shoebridge.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. G. Bullard, M.P.

Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, THE LORD

BRECON, P.C.* £3,750

*Private Secretary, J. E. L. Rees.**

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Sir Keith Joseph, Bt.,

M.P.; The Earl Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C. £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, G.B.E.

..... £7,015

Private Secretary, W. Dawson.

Deputy Secretary, D. P. Walsh, C.B. £5,015

Under-Secretaries, J. E. Beddoe; R. Brain; M. M.

Dobbie, C.B. (Director of Establishments and Organisation); F. L. Edwards, C.B., O.B.E. (Under

Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General);

F. B. Gillie, C.B. (Welsh Secretary); J. D. Jones;*

S. W. C. Phillips, C.B.; I. V. Pugh; J. H. Street

..... £4,115

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. (also

Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health)

..... £5,015

Chief Architect, A. W. Cleeve Barr. £4,415

Chief Engineer, C. H. Spens. £4,415

Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, L. P. Ellicott,

C.B.E. £4,215 (personal).

Chief Planner, J. R. James, O.B.E. £4,415

Chief Inspector of Audit, J. B. B. Kendrick. £4,115

Chief Alkali Inspector, Dr. J. S. Carter, C.B.E. £3,565

Chief Estate Officer, G. S. Wheelodon, C.B.E. £3,415

Assistant Secretaries, A. MacC. Armstrong; G. L.

Barber; M. F. B. Bell; H. H. Browne; J. Catlow;

P. D. Coates; G. R. Coles; W. R. Corrie;

W. R. Cox; J. Crocker; Miss W. M. Fox; A. E.

Hickinbotham; L. Mann; J. R. Niven; C. J.

Pearce; A. G. Rayner; J. Rogerson; H. J. Ryan;

F. Schaffer; A. Sylvester-Evans; A. L. Vincent;

T. D. Wickenden, C.I.E.; Miss M. M. Wilkins;

S. G. G. Wilkinson; R. O. C. Winkler

..... £2,715 to £3,415

(part-time)

Ironstone Adviser, Sir Henry Prior, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

(part-time)

Deputy Accountants-General, W. Lloyd-Davies;

R. D. Widdas. £3,065

Assistant Accountants-General, Miss K. C. Close;

B. Dobson; A. E. Thexton. £2,457 to £2,715

Principals, R. G. Adams; Miss C. E. Barson; L. F.

Boden, O.B.E.; E. H. Bolton, M.B.E.; E. W.

Bryant; Miss P. J. Cairns; N. H. Calvert; Miss

R. C. Cave; Miss G. V. Chesterman; G. H.

Chipperfield; Miss A. M. Constantine; P.

Critchley; H. A. M. Cruickshank; V. G. Curtis;

J. Delafons; R. Ditchfield; C. W. Dodge; S. W.

Gilbert; F. W. Girling; L. Goodman; E. R.

Gordon; L. B. Grimshaw; J. A. Hall; J. E.

Hannigan; P. J. Harrop; M. Hoffman; J. R. Iles;

N. Johnson; K. Lightfoot; R. Metcalfe; D. C.

Milefanti; G. W. Moseley; K. F. Munn; L. R.

Mustill, M.B.E.; J. Palmer; Miss M. E. Petzsche;

H. R. Pollitzer; C. R. Poole; B. S. Quilter;

F. G. Rickard; L. F. Saw; J. H. Stone; H. G. C.

Sutcliffe; B. Taylor; F. J. Ward; Mrs. M. M.

Ward; G. M. Wedd; Miss W. Williams; E. H. T.

Wiltshire, C.B.E.; P. I. Wolf; Hon. Mrs. R. J. Youard. £1,781 to £2,483

Chief Executive Officers, C. W. Baldwin; F. Chitty;

C. F. Curtis; E. S. Foster; S. H. Godsell; N.

Hamilton; T. A. James; Miss M. Knights; R. C.

Lawrence; C. H. Leedham; G. H. W. Lewis,

M.B.E.; T. Mackenzie; C. Nettleton; S. H. Norris;

P. P. B. Rickard; R. T. Scowen; J. Stobart;

A. H. Thom. £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. M. Barber; W. E.

Bradbury; W. L. Brimmer; E. D. Burr; K. F. A.

Cahn; J. W. E. Cheal; Miss J. E. Collins; E. J.

Dovey; Miss J. Farrar; Miss B. M. George; Miss

H. M. Gooding; F. W. Goodfellow; Miss M. B.

Green; H. J. Hobbs; S. J. B. Hurden; T. J. C.

Ibbotson; C. T. Jones; D. W. Jones; F. S.

Malyon; J. C. H. Marlow; R. W. J. Mitchell;

J. E. Morton; Miss M. Nield; G. S. Orpwood;

Miss D. G. Pomeroy; A. W. Ponsford, M.B.E.;

R. W. Porteous; D. Richardson; Miss W. C.

Robinson; Miss W. A. Stansfeld; T. G. T.

Stoakley; C. P. Taylor; G. D. Vaughan; J.

Wallis; K. Weedon; C. N. Wheeler; E. W.

White. £1,573 to £1,937

** Office at Cathays Park, Cardiff.*

Librarian, W. Pearson. £1,573 to £1,937

Chief Press and Information Officer, A. P. G. Brown

..... £2,715 to £3,415

Deputy Chief Engineers, R. A. Elliott; A. A. L. Lane

..... £3,715

Specialist Adviser, G. S. Wells, C.B.E., M.C. (part-time)

Senior Engineering Inspectors, A. G. Boulton; A. A.

Cowie; I. H. Hainsworth; J. W. M. Hawks-

worth; A. K. Pollock; M. W. Summers; A. R.

Vail; B. C. W. Wood. £3,015 to £3,415

Engineering Inspectors, R. Best; E. L. Everatt, O.B.E.;

G. E. Forward; W. F. George; Col. S. K. Gil-

bert; E. Hockley; V. D. Joll; R. S. Offord;

J. Sumner, O.B.E.; C. S. Trapp; H. S. Tricker;

C. G. Trimmer; R. S. Wood. £1,905 to £2,465

Engineers, R. B. W. Bannerman; C. L. Berg;

G. Henderson; H. G. Jackson; A. I. G. S.

Robertson; W. A. R. Robertson

..... £1,615 to £1,975

Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key

..... £3,015 to £3,415

Chemical Inspectors, D. Mercer; D. H. A. Price

..... £1,905 to £2,465

Senior Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny

..... £3,015 to £3,415

Radio Chemical Inspectors, N. D. Baines; G. E.

Hesketh; W. T. L. Neal. £2,145 to £2,457

Deputy Chief Inspectors, F. E. Ireland; Dr. E. A. J.

Mahler. £2,715 to £3,065

District Inspectors, J. Beighton; C. Bride, O.B.E.;

H. Brigg; J. E. Colehan; Dr. E. T. J. Fuge;

Dr. W. E. Grant; H. Heron; Dr. L. E. Hockin;

L. W. Mullinger; R. L. Pawson; J. C. Peabody;

J. Swaine; G. Tiplady, O.B.E. £2,145 to £2,457

Inspectors, G. H. Bolt; A. H. Brown; J. P. Fletcher;

F. Gardner; S. J. Hart; G. W. Orchard; J. L.

Pinder; A. Ridley; R. H. Smith; E. S. Tomlinson

..... £1,515 to £2,015

Deputy Chief Architect, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E.

..... £3,715

Assistant Chief Architect, O. J. Cox. £3,415

Chief Quantity Surveyor, D. W. Nunn, O.B.E.

..... £3,415

Principal Architects, A. A. Bellamy; I. S. Conway;

A. D. R. Cowley, O.B.E.; E. T. Salter

..... £2,715 to £3,065

Senior Architects, G. A. S. Atkinson; C. M. Bond;

F. V. S. Chard; J. Clay; A. C. Couch; A. E. H.

Embling; K. Exell; Sir Arthur Hay, Bt.; E. H. H.

Higham; K. R. Lack; Miss G. M. McKenzie;

F. A. Morrison; P. G. Negus; M. O'Toole; C. J.

Smith; E. L. Thompson; F. N. E. Thompson;

Miss P. R. Tindale; L. Whitaker

..... £2,145 to £2,457

Architects (Main Grade), A. G. Armstrong; J. Bartlett;

K. Beale; J. M. Bridges; L. N. Corswell-Smith;

J. Cunningham; R. D. Lawson; J. L. Merry;

J. D. Noble; D. H. Parkes; P. M. Powell;

P. Randall; B. Seddon; W. J. Simmonds; J. P. Stott; J. P. Vevers; J. M. Welbank
£1,516 to £2,015
Senior Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Adam, M.C.; G. E. Bromley; B. H. Critchlow; H. L. Millward; D. Schofield.....*£2,145 to £2,457*
Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade), H. S. Griffiths; R. P. Harland; A. G. Rayner.....*£1,516 to £2,015*
Planning Officer (part-time), L. G. S. Elliot, C.B.E.
Deputy Chief Planner, J. L. Parkinson.....*£3,715*
Principal Planners, I. C. Coot, M.B.E.; P. L. Joseph; J. F. P. Kacirek; F. H. Littler; W. F. B. Lovett; W. M. Ogden; R. S. Taylor; E. R. Voyce; Dr. E. C. Willett, O.B.E.....*£2,715 to £3,065*
Senior Planning Officers, H. Armistead; G. C. Booth; T. F. W. Clarke; G. B. Dearden; J. H. Hopper; G. L. M. Jenkins; Dr. N. Lichtfield; B. C. Maynard; J. R. Oxenham, T.D.; R. H. Shaw; H. J. Smith-Boyes; L. Thompson; P. S. Waddington; F. A. G. White; J. T. Wilkinson
£1,910 to £2,415
Planning Officers, J. C. Ball; J. R. Burgess; T. H. Carline; J. R. Coward; D. T. Cross; W. D. Gash; C. E. D. Gibson; C. H. Glover; R. A. Hooker; W. A. Hutchinson; K. C. Jeremiah; D. E. Johnson; A. Mapletoft; Miss M. Marston; J. W. Mason; H. L. Nicholson; J. Peake; P. W. Peck; P. R. Phillips; D. T. B. Pope; C. E. Scanlon; R. S. Stoddart; J. E. Trimble; D. Walpole; L. F. I. Wolters; G. P. Woodford; C. B. Wrigley.....*£1,445 to £1,850*
Senior Research Officers, H. C. Andrews; P. T. Burnett, M.C.; L. M. Dunstan; A. Fawcett; J. R. Jarman; R. Kiff; Mrs. E. Knight; P. H. Mussey; A. G. Powell; J. Stephenson; R. S. Walslow; R. O. Warburg.....*£1,781 to £2,405*
Statistician, Dr. E. H. Rutland.....*£1,781 to £2,483*
Deputy Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, E. H. Carr.....*£3,415*
Supervising and Principal Inspectors, J. G. Birkett; F. J. K. Brindley; R. G. M. Chase; E. L. Crawford; S. J. Docking, O.B.E.; E. Farricker; S. D. Iglesden; C. E. Pinel; R. F. F. Williams; H. F. Yeomans.....*£2,715 to £3,065*
Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. B. Tetlow, *£3,065 (personal)*; M. Adamson; C. F. Allen; J. Appleton; C. J. D. Benton; L. W. Berridge; C. T. Blackall; J. Botterill; G. Martlett Brown; A. R. Chown; S. R. Clarke; T. H. Clayton; A. Coates; L. J. Collman; F. R. Day; W. A. Devereux; K. Dodds; G. J. Easterbrook; R. H. Evans; J. McD. Fairweather; W. H. Fennell; V. R. Fothergill; A. G. Harcourt; H. C. Harris; K. M. Hart; R. H. Heath; C. Hilton; J. A. B. Holborn; J. D. Hossack, O.B.E.; R. A. Hudson; J. A. Kent; V. H. Loney; H. W. Lovell; D. R. McKinlay; G. N. Maynard; J. L. M. Metcalfe; V. L. Nash; D. F. Offord; W. H. Owen; L. G. H. Pannell; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; G. E. Pike; J. R. M. Poole; D. I. Pryde; E. W. Riley; S. T. Roberts; A. E. Orchard-Thomas; F. C. Sabin; A. B. Salmon; D. Senior; J. B. Shaw, O.B.E.; G. A. Simpson; E. A. Sykes; A. C. Todd; H. R. Wardill, O.B.E.; J. K. Weston; J. L. Wetton; R. St. G. Whelan; G. P. G. Whitaker; P. J. Williams, O.B.E.; F. H. M. Young
£2,145 to £2,457
Housing and Planning Inspectors, N. Ashworth; R. E. Barry; C. J. Bartlett; F. Birkbeck; S. T. Bramble; A. Burton-Stibbon; H. A. Campbell; K. Cleaver; F. T. Cornhill; R. W. Deans, G.M.; T. H. K. Edwards; B. J. Fleming; J. Gates; P. G. Gilling; L. F. Goodwin; J. R. Hale; I. C. Hall; H. A. Hamilton; H. C. Harris; R. J. Harris; M. B. Hatfield; A. R. Head; I. Howell; C. A. K. Innes-Wilson, C.B.E.; H. E. A. Jackson; B. P. Jones; C. Johnson; L. T. B. Kealey; A. G. Kelly; S. R. H. King; B. W. Knott; J. H. Komlosy; D. R. Lane; A. L. MacIver; J. S. Mappin; P. S. Maynard; S. W. Midwinter; G. Mill; A. L. Mortimer; E. Oakley; W. Orbell, M.B.E.; H. R. Parkin; S. J. Parnell; H. N. F. Patterson; B. Pearson; A. W. Poyner; V. C. Radmore; A. M.

Roberts; S. H. A. Rollison; F. A. Rowbotham; D. K. Rubie; J. R. Saldier, M.C.; K. M. Sargeant; R. le B. Shelton; R. J. Sissons; A. A. Sloma; H. M. A. Stedham; C. G. Sturt, A.F.C.; G. Swayne-Thomas; W. E. Tait, T.D.; P. L. Millwinter; R. Woodford; W. G. Wookey
£1,677 to £2,015
Deputy Chief Estate Officer, W. J. N. Oswald
£2,715 to £3,065
Senior Estate Officers, J. M. Berncastle; T. W. R. Bridson; D. L. Brocklesby, A.F.C.; K. J. W. Brown; R. M. Buckley; P. G. Burnett; B. E. Cresswell; J. A. Fox; J. R. Hodgson, T.D.; A. L. Horton; J. A. Speak; B. Thomas
£2,145 to £2,457
Estate Officers, J. H. Baker, M.C.; T. A. L. Banks; H. J. Bedford; H. E. Bellas; R. W. Castle; E. A. Hall; R. A. M. Jordan; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; F. H. M. Knight; R. F. Martin; W. S. Munday; A. R. Raill; S. Rose; A. R. Sanders
£1,516 to £2,015
Deputy Chief Inspector of Audit, W. D. Munrow
£3,715
District Auditors, O. Barraclough; P. A. Chater; E. M. Clarke; S. V. Collins; G. Davies; T. Eagle; E. Fieth; S. A. Hills; R. Jones; I. F. Keys; A. Long; A. R. Parr, O.B.E.; F. R. Smith, M. C. C. Sullivan; A. W. Vale.....*£3,065*
Deputy District Auditors, R. C. Bannermann; J. Carmichael; C. H. Chidgey; R. K. Edwards; R. F. B. Ellston; S. T. Evans; H. Harrison; F. Holdsworth; C. D. Lacey; J. J. May; N. S. Middleton; B. Northey; E. S. Sant; C. E. Seward; J. Speirs; J. G. Teesdale; R. W. Thirwell; L. Tovell.....*£2,457 to £2,715*

Welsh Office
Cathays Park, Cardiff
 [Cardiff: 280661]

Welsh Secretary, F. B. Gillie, C.B.E.....*£4,115*
Assistant Secretaries, P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; H. N. Jerman.....*£2,715 to £3,415*
Principals, J. H. Clement; B. H. Evans; A. Owen, M.C.; J. L. Palmer.....*£1,781 to £2,483*
Chief Executive Officer, W. B. Jones (Establishment Officer).....*£2,041 to £2,353*
Senior Executive Officers, J. E. H. Booker; G. W. Butcher; M. A. Crabbe; G. M. Jenkins; B. E. Laugharne, M.B.E.; D. Morgan; A. D. Williams
£1,573 to £1,937

Architectural Staff

Principal Architect, J. Hughes.....*£2,715 to £3,065*
Senior Architects, C. H. Francis, M.B.E.; I. J. Lewis; H. O. Williams.....*£2,145 to £2,457*
Senior Quantity Surveyor, A. D. Hill
£2,145 to £2,457

Engineering Staff†

Senior Engineering Inspector, A. F. Brennan
£3,015 to £3,415
Engineering Inspectors, T. J. Crews; E. R. Davies; G. Davies; P. E. Luke; W. H. Norris; N. Robertson.....*£1,905 to £2,465*

Planning Staff

Senior Planning Officer, W. L. Hulley
£1,910 to £2,415
Planning Officers, I. N. Jones; P. A. Sydney; J. W. Tester.....*£1,445 to £1,850*
Senior Research Officer, D. S. Prosser
£1,781 to £2,405

Senior Estate Officer, B. J. Robe.....*£2,145 to £2,457*
Estate Officer, W. Bradley.....*£1,516 to £2,015*

†Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1
 [Waterloo: 2345]

The Central Office of Information is a common service department which produces information and publicity material, and supplies publicity services,

required by all other Government departments. In the United Kingdom it conducts Government display press and poster advertising (except for the National Savings Committee), produces and distributes booklets, leaflets, films, television material, exhibitions, photographs and other visual material; carries out social surveys, and distributes departmental press notices. For the overseas departments it supplies British Information posts overseas with press, radio and television material, booklets, magazines, reference services, films, exhibitions, photographs, display and reading room material; manages schemes for promoting the overseas sale of British books, periodicals and newspapers; arranges tours in the United Kingdom for official visitors from overseas; and provides exhibition stands at trade fairs (for the Board of Trade). Administratively, the Central Office of Information is responsible to Treasury ministers, while the ministers whose departments it serves are responsible for the policy expressed in its work.

Director-General, T. Fife Clark, C.B.E. £5,015
Private Secretary, Miss E. M. Butler, M.B.E.

Group 1—Overseas

Controller, E. C. R. Hadfield, C.M.G. £3,865
Assistant Controller, Miss B. J. Fell, O.B.E.

Senior Information Officer, Miss G. R. Hemby
£2,365 to £2,715
£1,573 to £1,937

Films and Television and Newsreels Division

Director, C. F. A. de V. Beauclerk, O.B.E.

Principal Information Officers, Miss D. V. F. Cockburn; L. Croft; R. A. Fleming
£2,715 to £3,415

Senior Information Officers, A. J. L. Bourne; A. S. Brettell; P. G. Broderick; Mrs. R. Brownrigg; J. Fares; Miss A. B. I. James; D. B. Mayne; H. C. Wheeler. £1,573 to £1,937

Film Services Unit and Radio Division

Director, J. P. Langston, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, C. H. Dand

Principal Information Officers, J. Baird; A. M. Kittermaster. £2,365 to £2,715
Senior Information Officers, S. C. S. Blatchford; J. Maddison, M.B.E.; Maj. W. J. Ross, M.B.E.; K. H. Sanders; H. J. Swift; A. A. Vesselo; Miss A. A. Wiersma. £1,573 to £1,937

Photographs Division

Director, A. H. M. Harrison, O.B.E.

Principal Information Officer, A. H. Midgley, O.B.E.
£2,365 to £2,715

Senior Information Officers, Miss H. R. Dunt; R. E. Hicks; R. N. Stone, M.B.E. £1,573 to £1,937
Senior Executive Officer, G. W. M. Pearson
£2,017 to £2,353
£1,573 to £1,937

Publications Division

Director, J. H. McMillan, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, H. J. Bewg

Principal Information Officers, J. C. Bayliss; J. D. Gilbert, M.B.E.; R. F. Hoddinott; W. J. Masters, O.B.E.; J. S. Tetley, M.B.E. £2,017 to £2,353
Senior Information Officers, S. C. Bignell; R. D. Binfield; J. L. Bishop; C. H. Bouchier; V. G. Cockersell; H. J. S. Collett; H. Dunn, M.B.E.; A. E. Gatland; D. F. Grant; A. R. Harris; J. G. King; H. D. Liversidge; D. A. Loxley; W. W. Miller; A. G. Righo de Righi; K. Roden; A. E. Rodwell; R. T. Ronan; L. C. S. Vaughan-Jones. £1,573 to £1,937

Tours and Production Services Division

Director, R. G. Biggs, O.B.E. £2,365 to £2,715
Principal Information Officers, R. Blundell, D.F.C.; A. W. Jenkins, M.B.E.; E. R. Mount, O.B.E. (part-time); W. H. J. Thornton. £2,017 to £2,353

Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bates; F. C. Cooke; Miss E. M. Evans (part-time); A. A. Garnett, M.B.E.; C. P. Jeaffreson; E. J. Kirtland; A. W. Patten; E. H. Putnam; E. W. Taylor; F. G. E. Terry; J. Wilson, M.B.E. £1,573 to £1,937
Senior Executive Officers, J. B. F. Foster; A. H. Kemp
£1,573 to £1,937

Overseas Press Services Division

Director, M. H. Lovell, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, C. Barns, O.B.E.

Principal Information Officers, Dr. E. C. Robertson; J. M. Spey, M.B.E.; K. W. Sutton; H. J. Waters
£2,365 to £2,715
£2,017 to £2,353

Senior Information Officers, Miss V. Chappelle, M.B.E.; Miss R. Clifford; R. E. Collins; Mrs. C. Comber; T. Cooban; F. S. Cox; G. P. H. Garton; S. F. J. Godfrey; L. Hafner; J. C. B. Hannah; L. A. J. Hawkins; R. E. Hill; J. K. Holroyd; G. Holt; T. J. Hughes; E. R. Kelly; Miss D. J. Littlefield; S. W. Mason; Miss E. C. C. Mayson; H. Miller; D. J. Payton-Smith; F. R. Pickering, M.B.E.; G. A. Repath; J. Smallwood; H. J. Swift; P. J. Willis; C. F. G. Wills. £1,573 to £1,937

Reference Division

Director, A. Lindsey, O.B.E. £2,365 to £2,715
Principal Information Officers, A. E. Bevins; Miss N. M. Chown. £2,017 to £2,353
Senior Information Officers, J. A. Cross; E. G. Farmer; E. G. G. Hanroft; Mrs. D. L. Long (part-time); W. H. Turnbull, M.B.E.; N. L. Webster; H. Witheford. £1,573 to £1,937
Senior Executive Officer, A. J. Courtney
£1,573 to £1,937

Group 2—Administration

Controller, B. C. Thomas, C.B.E. £3,865

Advertising Division

Director, E. R. M. Goode, O.B.E. £2,365 to £2,715
Principal Information Officers, A. B. Ashbourne, M.B.E.; O. G. Thetford. £2,017 to £2,353
Senior Information Officers, D. G. Marsh; L. Scantlebury. £1,573 to £1,937
Senior Executive Officer, C. T. Sawyer
£1,573 to £1,937

Exhibitions Division

Director, R. C. Cooke, C.M.G., C.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officers, E. T. W. Swaine, M.B.E.; C. R. H. Ward, O.B.E. £2,365 to £2,715
Principal Information Officers, E. R. I. Allan; S. Hart-Still; N. J. Holland; A. H. Midgley, O.B.E.
£2,017 to £2,353
Senior Information Officers, G. W. Bennett; H. O. Bryant; C. P. Carter; P. R. Daniell; A. D. Estill; G. E. C. Farnell; W. H. Farrow; A. E. Humphries; A. W. Jones; L. A. Miller; A. V. Whitehead; D. Wilkes. £1,573 to £1,937
Senior Executive Officer, H. Cook
£1,573 to £1,937

Social Survey Division

Director, L. Moss. £2,715 to £3,415
Principal Information Officers, P. G. Gray; W. F. F. Kemsley; C. G. Thomas; H. D. Willcock, O.B.E.
£2,017 to £2,353
Senior Information Officers, Miss A. I. Harris; A. S. McKennell; Miss R. Morton-Williams; D. Sheppard. £1,573 to £1,937

Finance and Accounts Division

Director, N. S. O'Connell. £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Executive Officers, A. F. Harman; G. E. Iles
£2,017 to £2,353
Senior Executive Officers, S. Griffin; D. Hall, D.F.M.; D. F. Parsons. £1,573 to £1,937

Establishment and Organization Division

Director, G. Meara. £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Backhouse; R. W. Kingsbury. £2,017 to £2,353
Senior Executive Officers, G. A. Dixon; D. J. Etheridge; W. F. Garnett; A. E. Youngs
£1,573 to £1,937

Regional Unit

Principal Information Officer, K. C. F. Davies
£2,017 to £2,353

News Distribution Service

Duty Officers, T. P. Blakiston; Miss W. F. Reeves.

Regional Offices

Northern—Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1

Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Shand, O.B.E.
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officer, H. V. Tillotson
£1,508 to £1,872

East and West Ridings—42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2
Chief Regional Officer, T. J. Hunt, O.B.E.
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officer, L. W. Mandy
£1,508 to £1,872

North Midland—Sherwood Buildings, South
Sherwood Street, Nottingham

Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officer, D. C. Boyd
£1,508 to £1,872

Eastern—Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands
Avenue, Cambridge

Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé
£1,976 to £2,288

London and South Eastern—Hercules Road,
Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1

Chief Regional Officer, M. F. Hackett, O.B.E.
£2,017 to £2,353

Senior Information Officer, E. A. Hunt
£1,573 to £1,937

Southern—Government Buildings No. 3,
Whiteknights, Reading

Chief Regional Officer, P. T. Ede. £1,926 to £2,238

South Western—30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8
Chief Regional Officer, S. J. Fletcher
£2,300 to £2,650

Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett
£1,508 to £1,872

Midland—King Edward Building,
205 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4

Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, M.B.E.
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officer, W. I. D. Irving
£1,508 to £1,872

North Western—Coronation House,
1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4

Chief Regional Officer, G. Mould, M.V.O., O.B.E.
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officer, C. W. Bedford, M.B.E.
£1,508 to £1,872

Welsh Office—42 Park Place, Cardiff

Chief Officer, Idris Evans, M.V.O. £2,300 to £2,650
Senior Information Officers, D. H. Davies; P. L.
Marshall. £1,508 to £1,872

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and also for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. Since April 1, 1960, the Board has also been responsible for the management

and collection of tithe redemption annuities. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1961/62 were estimated at £56,513,000.

The Board

Chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston, K.B.E., C.B.
£7,015

Private Secretary, L. J. H. Beighton.

Deputy Chairmen, Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.; J. R.
McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. £5,015

Other Members, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.

Secretaries' Office

Secretaries, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn;
A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.
£4,115

Establishments Division

Director of Establishments, E. S. McNairn.

Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Bailey; D. G. Daymond;
N. C. Price; J. Webb £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, M. H. Collins; J. H. Gracey; J. M.
Green; J. M. Stevenson, I.S.O.; A. F. Taggart
£1,781 to £2,483

Principal Clerks, R. V. Binding; A. H. England,
M.B.E.; J. B. Sweeting. £2,041 to £2,353

Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss N. Curtis; L. J. E.
Hatchett; D. W. Mason; W. J. Pedersen, M.B.E.
£1,573 to £1,937

Accommodation Officer, C. H. W. Hall
£2,041 to £2,353

Deputy Accommodation Officers, F. C. Harris, M.B.E.;
A. Walder. £1,573 to £1,937

Senior Organization and Methods Officer, J. Shephard
£2,041 to £2,353

Principal Clerk, S. G. Day £2,041 to £2,353

Organization and Methods Officers, H. R. Brockwell;
J. W. E. Clutterbuck; D. M. McL. Loudon;
R. A. Newbery. £1,573 to £1,937

Principal Accountant, D. Graneck. £2,478 to £2,810

Chief Accountants, A. E. Allchurch; J. M. Fulton;
R. Halsall; W. A. Heslop; E. Lawson; C. U.
Mack; S. R. F. Porter; W. H. Simon; A.
Wilson; N. J. Wykes. £1,851 to £2,353

Stamps and Taxes Division

Assistant Secretaries, §F. A. Adams; D. E. Barrett;
W. E. Bruce; A. H. Dalton; G. R. East, C.M.G.;

G. B. N. Hartog; W. H. B. Johnson; J. A.
Johnstone; J. G. Lewis; Miss A. H. McNicol;
D. G. McPherson; §D. A. Smith; J. P. Strudwick;
Miss G. E. M. Wolters. £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, §W. R. Atkinson; F. B. Harrison; B. T.
Houghton; §G. M. Kirby; H. V. Lewis; §A.
Lord; W. D. Pattinson; F. I. Robertson; §G.
Smith; J. D. Taylor Thompson; D. B. Vernon;
L. A. Warr, I.S.O. £1,781 to £2,483

Assistant Principal Clerks, S. F. Marlow; A. F. Royle
£1,573 to £1,937

Statistics and Intelligence Division

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, G. Paine. £2,715 to £3,415

Statisticians, R. F. Burch; F. G. Forsyth; S. F.
James. £1,781 to £2,483

Principal Clerks, F. A. Oelman; T. I. Williams
£2,041 to £2,353

Assistant Principal Clerks, J. B. Berry; A. J. Green,
M.B.E. £1,573 to £1,937

Assessments Division

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

Controller, R. Pearce, I.S.O. £2,650

Principal Clerks, Mrs. M. E. Hughes; N. E. Nolan
£1,976 to £2,288

Assistant Principal Clerks, B. E. Greville; J. R.
Griffin; R. Heeley; D. R. Laver; R. W.
Marsh; P. E. Nielsen; F. G. Thompson; §S. E. S.
Whitby; J. R. Wilson. £1,508 to £1,932

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax

Hinchley Wood, Surrey

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Basil Todd-Jones

£4,115

Special Commrs., W. E. Bradley; R. A. Furtado;
F. Gilbert; R. W. Quayle, O.B.E.; N. F. Rowe;
N. S. Spendlow; H. G. Watson; each £3,475;
A. W. Buckley, O.B.E.; F. C. Skinner; J. N.
Wright.....unpaid

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax and
Inspector of Foreign Dividends, F. C. Skinner

£3,410

Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income
Tax and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Dividends,
A. W. Buckley, O.B.E.....£2,935

Senior Principal Clerks, F. H. Brooman; D. S.
Kirtley; H. H. Lecdale; H. Leigh; J. N. Wright
£2,452 to £2,710

Principal Clerks, S. G. Ash, M.B.E.; S. J. C. Boucher;
G. Briddon; J. A. Cargill; W. H. Day; E. F. J.
Eustace; J. P. Gee; S. C. Hammond; W. H. S.
Howell; W. M. Imlay; E. J. King; G. S. Lan-
caster; J. A. Lewry, O.B.E.; W. J. Madden; P. H.
Moutjoy; J. Richardson; N. W. Sydee; R. C.
Tebboth; C. A. Thorpe; W. E. Webb; E. E.
Wheeler; C. H. Windeatt.....£2,036 to £2,348

Assistant Principal Clerks, G. M. Abrams; W. P.
Ashton; R. A. Baldwin; S. W. Banyard; P.
Beever; J. D. Benson; R. J. Bitton; A. Blancy;
£F. W. J. Boggiss; H. Booth; C. S. Brady; R.
Burns; A. Campbell; E. L. Cannon; R. Carrington;
A. H. Carter; R. A. Chataway; A. W.
Coates; Miss M. A. Connell; A. R. Cooper;
A. D. Crombie; P. W. Davenport; H. B.
Every; £R. K. Ewan; Miss M. I. Featherston;
C. G. Field; J. T. Forsythe; R. A. Forth; W. F.
Francis; H. R. Game; C. S. Goodwin; A. R.
Grove; R. W. S. Haines; L. W. Harris; R. P.
Hawkins; S. G. Hawkins; Miss M. L. Hayward;
T. G. Hodgson; C. E. Howick; T. Hudson;
A. C. Johns; R. E. M. Kirkman; B. Lyons; Miss
J. Madgwick; G. E. P. Matthews; R. H. Molin-
jeux; G. H. Pentelow; D. H. Pooley; M. W.
Potter; E. A. Rapsey; D. V. Roberts; W.
Roberts; Miss D. E. Robertson; Miss M. Roffe;
D. J. S. Seaman; O. F. Sellers; A. J. Simmons;
J. Sinfield; C. O. Southern; H. E. Stammers;
W. J. Stewart; Miss E. Stone; B. S. Taylor; J. D.
Thomas; £A. Thompson; W. E. Thorpe; T. N.
Underwood; A. E. Wade; N. Wainwright;
R. A. White; E. V. Wigglesworth; J. R. Wild-
ing; D. B. Willis; G. F. Wise; P. L. Wolsey;
T. D. Youl, M.B.E.....£1,568 to £1,932

Estate Duty Office

Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington,
W.14

Controller of Death Duties, H. T. Veall

£3,860

Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, E. W. C. Lewis;
H. W. Hewitt.....£3,135

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, E. J. Ashman,
O.B.E.; H. S. Fowler; C. D. Harding; R. K.
Johns; I. D. Lorde; D. H. McCartney; C. A.
Robertson; E. J. Salter; F. Withers.....£2,760

Actuary, A. W. Scott.....£2,036 to £2,478

Chief Examiners, W. J. G. Allen; W. J. Atkinson;
E. H. Baker; J. W. Bogle; W. G. Cannon; C. G.
Carter; W. G. Carter; K. W. Chetwood; Miss
M. Clark; W. R. G. Coleman; H. G. Cosgrove;
M. F. B. Couzens; E. N. Crowther; W. E.
Dallas; G. F. Dawe; R. D. J. Dean; Miss M.
Dexter; P. Dunphy; B. E. Glaze; C. P. Grant;
G. E. Hayman; R. Horrex; F. G. Hoyle; C. C.
Hughes, O.B.E.; C. D. Hughes; F. Irwin; H. H.
Jago; Miss M. M. Jones; £E. G. Marriott; D. W.
Meacock; A. D. Mitchner; P. H. Moss; S.
Noden; E. W. J. Panting; G. F. Parrott; G.
Patrick; J. Pearce; N. L. Pearce; W. K. Sisman;
P. B. Smallwood; E. Sykes; H. E. Thomas;
R. W. Thomas; G. Thompson; F. H. Thornton;
P. Vernon; J. B. Wells; Miss M. S. Whitely,
O.B.E.; W. Wright.....£2,036 to £2,478

Sen. Examiners, J. S. Agnew; A. C. Allen; D. J.
Allen; R. J. H. Anton; I. D. Armour; T. E.
Austen; R. M. Balsillie; I. A. Banks; R. Barber;
M. W. Barnett; J. P. Barter; A. L. Barton; R. A.
Beare; G. A. Beasley; J. H. Bell; R. G. Bignmore;
G. E. Bird; D. V. Bleasdale; D. J. F. Boiling; H.
Booth, M.B.E.; J. T. Bow; J. Bugden; J. H. Bunn;
E. C. Burden; A. J. Burley; A. Cherns; D. D.
Chittrey; J. G. Colebrook; S. Collingwood;
W. W. Cornforth; P. C. B. Cox; F. Cudren;
J. F. Cunningham; T. C. Dale; E. E. Davies;
J. P. Daykin; L. Drew; J. E. Dyer; £T. F.
Evans; B. W. Eyre; C. E. K. Fear; R. D. Finner;
T. D. Flavin; R. D. Fleming; P. H. Fletcher;
S. H. Forshaw; H. J. A. Fox; A. B. Gardner;
P. K. Gerhold; H. Gilhespy; R. R. Greenfield;
Miss C. P. Grudgings; N. B. Guddin; H. J. Hall;
W. Hall; Miss S. Hammond; L. S. Harris; Miss
B. R. Hewens; J. Hillas; R. W. Holliday; S.
Holmden; E. J. Holt; C. P. Hudson; D. J.
Hyland; A. F. Jaques; A. S. Johnson; J. F.
Johnson; B. T. Jones; Miss F. M. Jones; C. W.
Jordan; G. J. Kennard; J. G. Kingsley; K. S. Lake;
D. J. Lawday; A. D. Lawton; J. W. Lea, M.B.E.;
K. J. Lees; F. W. Leigh; J. P. O. Lewis; P. B.
Lugg; Miss M. Macaulay; L. A. Mackay; W. A.
McLaren; E. J. Mann; V. R. Marfell; P. Marshall;
R. C. Mason; R. K. Miller; C. E. Milner; E. A.
Owen; A. R. Payne; R. T. Peak; R. J. Pearson;
E. G. Peel; C. M. Phillips; R. F. Pittman; L. F.
Poole; A. P. Primett; D. F. Reading; J. E.
Redman; E. O. Rice; E. H. R. Router; J. C.
Rowley; D. H. Salloway; H. Lockhart Smith;
H. S. Smith; L. Smith; Miss V. C. Smith; F. E.
Spurrell; R. A. Suckling; £E. J. Sutton; Miss
M. C. Taylor; J. Thorndycraft; R. F. J. Thorn-
ton; Miss J. E. Wakeford; G. A. Wignall; A. W.
Wilcox; F. Wood; L. Worth; W. F. Worth;
G. W. Youngman.....£1,568 to £1,932

Assistant Principal Clerk, W. R. Howard

£1,568 to £1,932

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., W. F. B. Smith

£3,415

Deputy do., G. F. Manfield.....£2,940

Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General, G. D.

Bailey, O.B.E.; E. J. Parker; R. A. J. Webber;

G. D. Wroe.....£2,457 to £2,715

General Accounting and Collection of Taxes Divisions

Principal Collectors, A. C. Deaves; H. Edwards;

L. Herbert, M.B.E.; E. E. Hill; A. F. Jackson;

J. W. Sidford; J. J. Stokes; F. F. Swallowell

£2,041 to £2,353

Regional Collectors, D. J. Barcham; H. R. Brock

well; J. A. T. Bryant; F. G. Coppage; L. A. E.

Crick; J. L. Cridge; D. C. Geddes; L. C. Gilbert-
son; H. G. Grimshaw; L. W. Guyatt; J. F. Hill;
W. B. Hindle; W. Holmes; W. A. Impey; N. D.
Jones; E. G. Lewin; A. J. Morrison; W.
Pickersgill; J. V. Pickles; G. M. Poole; H. T.
Powell; F. E. Reeves; H. W. Reynolds; A. G. H.
Richards; W. H. J. Sharp; A. L. Smith; A. R.
Titley; J. D. Tucker; G. B. Walker; J. F. A.
Walker; F. C. White.....£1,508 to £1,937

Audit Division

Principal Clerk, A. McKenzie.....£2,041 to £2,353

Assistant Principal Clerks, P. D. Connell; E. W.

Etherington; W. J. Moore; C. W. Price; T. N.

Simpson.....£1,573 to £1,937

Office of the Controller of Stamps

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Controller, D. Neish, I.S.O.....£2,815

Principal Clerks, Miss M. C. Bird; A. A. E.

Ettinghausen.....£2,041 to £2,353

Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss D. B. Bickmore;

A. E. Bleksley; R. O. Burnett; J. S. Ewing;

G. H. Glanville; J. N. Gosling; J. G. Hull; R.

Keeling; D. M. Watson.....£1,573 to £1,937

Director of Stamping
Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, J. Green.....£2,041 to £2,353

Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes
Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward Norman.....£5,015
Deputy Chief Inspectors, L. Barford; S. H. H.
Hildersley, C.B.E.....£3,865

Senior Principal Inspectors, G. T. Baney; E. Bramley;
J. E. Caro; W. J. Cowling; D. H. Diack; J. E.
Firth; G. W. Garland; C. H. Godden; H. F.
Hodgkinson; R. A. Hogg; N. C. Jeffrey; W. J.
Lofthouse; C. H. Morrell; W. H. Nelson; F. H.
Ostme, O.B.E.; R. M. Owen; O. D. Pullen;
W. A. Purdie; F. Seale; A. Stocks; D. A. Swift;
E. V. Symons; H. G. Thomas; R. K. Thorlby;
J. H. Walker; W. Walne.....£3,365

Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office), W. G.
Aycr; A. Baillie; R. O. Bearn; N. E. Beck;
H. J. R. Bennett; B. J. Bentley; T. Bingham; P. C.
Bolam, O.B.E.; J. T. Cannon; C. E. Cox; A. W.
Field; C. G. V. Fleming; H. D. Grinham; E. G.
Heath, O.B.E.; R. Heather; J. Hutton; E. Jacques;
K. A. Job; A. J. H. Jones; R. Kingsbury; A.
McLean, O.B.E.; N. Major, O.B.E.; A. W. Mason;
C. W. Moir; W. A. T. Morton; A. J. Philbin;
F. H. Phillips; J. A. Quinney; T. Scott; P. Tillson;
F. Whitam; J. H. Williams; P. E. Woodcock
£3,065

Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), G. W.
Allison; J. F. S. Banks; E. A. Barber; L. R.
Barker; Miss D. M. Bates; A. H. Beard; W. J.
Blanch; J. F. Bowman; J. F. Boyd; R. O.
Brennan; J. L. Butler; J. A. Cattermole; J. M.
Chadburn; V. C. Chapman; L. O. Clarke; W.
Clarkson; A. M. Cleland; R. C. Cook; F. S.
Creed; D. W. R. Doggett; L. J. Fillmore; A. M.
Forsyth; D. A. W. Furbank; Miss E. M. Fyvie;
A. Gill; M. C. Good; A. B. Hadden; D. A.
Hamill; H. C. Hart; C. W. Hopkins, M.B.E.;
O. Hudd; Miss A. Hume; A. J. Humphreys;
C. M. Jeanes; E. P. Jenkinson; L. E. T. Jones;
R. J. Jordan; W. G. Knight; F. T. J. Magee;
D. Meredith; R. C. Mitchell; R. S. Morrow,
M.B.E.; A. J. Moss; R. C. Murgatroyd; R. J.
Nicol; H. O'Donnell; R. S. Oxbey; C. J. Page;
G. R. Pickard; P. H. C. Plumby; C. G. Porritt;
B. Powlson; A. Prothero; R. G. N. Pryor; R. T.
Rogers; W. J. Scarpello; A. B. Scott; A. S. Sear;
F. H. Shea; Miss D. M. Sirett; G. V. Sclarke;
G. E. Smith; K. C. Southall; P. Spackman;
S. G. H. Spelman; Miss S. T. Stephen; R. W.
Storr; R. H. Sturtevant; L. G. Taylor; E. M. R.
Thompson; D. K. Turner; P. Tyrer; Miss
K. B. Walker; R. F. Ward; L. J. G. Watkins;
W. Watson; R. Wealeans; A. F. Weightman;
H. A. White; R. L. White; R. H. Wilson;
S. G. C. Wilson, O.B.E.; C. A. Winterton
£2,132 to £2,715

Inspectors Higher Grade (attached to Head Office),
W. Anderson; H. Bailey; L. C. Baldwin; Miss
M. W. Barham; Miss J. A. Bartlett; D. F.
Bawden; J. A. Boon; E. J. Burnett; G. Burnette;
I. Civval, M.B.E.; K. Clark; Miss M. A. Collyer;
W. H. Crabtree; P. C. H. Crozier; T. B. Curry;
P. W. Deal; P. Devlin; J. S. Doherty, M.B.E.;
W. R. Dunsford; G. M. Elliott, M.B.E.; H. D.
Evans; A. W. Evenett; W. Gordon; J. Gould;
A. Griffin; R. Hanna; J. W. Hart; D. S. Hatters-
ley; Miss D. E. Hill; C. A. Hollands, M.B.E.;
J. J. H. Hopkins; N. R. Howard; J. F. Hughes;
S. R. Hunt; P. J. Hytch; A. J. Ingram; L. R.
Irvine; J. L. Jefferies; W. Johnstone; E. Jones;
I. Jones; Miss E. M. Lacey; J. E. Lawrence;
A. E. Leak; R. H. LeFevre; F. H. Linnitt; A. E.
Lloyd; D. M. M. Loudon; A. T. McKechnie;
J. McNulty; T. MacPherson; J. Mangan; H. C.
Mansfield, M.B.E.; J. J. Masterson; J. S. Moore;
W. A. Page; J. Powell; T. Pullen; Miss C. L.
Read; L. R. Restorick; W. H. Roberts;
S. Robinson; E. A. Roe; T. H. Sanders; S. H.
Smith; Miss V. M. Spilling; J. A. Stephenson;

E. J. Sutherland; C. E. Tarry; Miss A. M. Taylor;
J. E. Thompson; F. F. Wadsworth; J. F.
Warren, M.B.E.; B. G. Webb; H. F. G.
Wellington; A. D. Wilkins; Miss J. H. Wilson;
S. J. Wood; T. McD. Wray; K. Wright, M.B.E.
£1,508 to £2,119

Solicitor's Office
Somerset House, W.C.2

Solicitor, A. Fraser.....£5,015
Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. G. Rowland.....£4,115
Assistant Solicitors, K. G. Blake; J. C. Doggett;
D. M. Hatton; J. B. Hodgson; P. G. Hutton,
C.B.E.; J. F. Josling; F. P. Laws; R. J. Lloyd;
E. G. R. Moses; S. G. V. Rogers; J. W. Weston
£2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, D. S. Blair; R. S. Boden;
K. Brading, M.B.E.; R. T. Brand; P. Carter; J. S.
Clarke, M.C.; F. R. Davies; J. F. Easton; M. C.
Furey; P. D. Hall; Miss A. Hopkin; H. G.
Kingston; D. G. Passmore, O.B.E.; A. K. Tavare;
P. Towle; A. Wheaton; R. H. Widdows
£2,103 to £2,715

Assistant Principal Clerks, L. E. Armstrong; E. E.
Poole, M.B.E.....£1,573 to £1,937

Valuation Office
Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Valuer, Sir Kenneth Atkinson.....£5,015
Deputy Chief Valuers, J. A. Edwards, C.B.E.; D. P.
Iggulden, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.....£3,865
Assistant Chief Valuers, T. Broad; W. R. T. Evling,
C.B.E.; J. F. K. Griffiths; A. W. Hobbs; R. P.
Lineham; L. N. Roddiss, C.B.E.; J. J. Scott
£3,515

Superintending Valuers, S. V. Abel; G. Alexander;
H. E. Bailey; T. E. C. Bond; F. G. Burge;
J. R. Burton; H. Coley; R. J. Cowling; R. J.
Crown; R. F. Davey; G. Edwards; C. S. Farnes;
H. S. Ford; R. L. Fraquet; H. B. Freeman;
W. H. Gibson; H. C. Grenyer; A. F. Guy; G. M.
Hughes; G. L. Kirk; J. H. Lucas, O.B.E.; A. F.
Meire; D. F. Mills; A. Molony; E. M. Neville;
E. Passingham; C. J. Plither, O.B.E.; A. E.
Roberts; F. G. Scrase; N. Simmonds; A. W.
Smith; E. J. Smith; G. Thomas; M. C. Thorne;
C. H. Tinsley; E. L. Woodruff
£2,825 to £3,190

First Class Valuers (attached to Head Office), J. V. C.
Anthony; C. J. Bailey; R. M. Barraball; W. F.
Barry; F. M. Bomer; R. G. Edwards; H. R.
Elford; S. G. Gaubert, T.D.; E. B. Griffin; M. C.
Fuller-Hall; J. B. Hync; W. A. S. Jones; G. F. J.
Morgan; D. E. J. Rottenbury; G. S. Teviotdale;
K. C. Walter.....£2,259 to £2,765
Chief Executive Officer, R. G. West

Senior Executive Officer, D. W. G. Bragg
£2,041 to £2,353
£1,573 to £1,937

Tithe Redemption Office

Finsbury Square House, 33/37, Finsbury Square,
E.C.2

Controller, G. F. K. Grant.....£2,457 to £2,715
Deputy Controller, H. A. Cox, M.B.E.

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. A. Bouchier; C.
W. Hill; L. S. Jowsey; A. D. Seymour
£2,041 to £2,353
£1,573 to £1,937

Inland Revenue (Scotland)

20 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, R. W. Stanton, C.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Comptroller, D. Glass.....£1,716 to £2,418
Principal Clerks, W. J. Hunt; W. M. Stewart
£1,976 to £2,288

Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard; W. T.
Lyons; M. L. Reardon.....£1,508 to £1,872

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E.....£3,450
Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W.
Dunn.....£2,038 to £2,650

Estate Duty Office

6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Registrar of Death Duties, J. Howieson... £3,075
 Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, W. H. Cartwright... £2,760

Chief Examiners, R. L. Balfour; J. W. B. Crombie;
 I. W. Grant; R. A. Grieve; J. Jack; A. J. Kilpatrick; Miss A. C. Tennant... £1,976 to £2,418
 Senior Examiners, P. C. Anderson; Miss M. M. M. Armstrong; L. S. Beveridge; J. Carlin, D.R.C.; J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; J. W. Grant; J. F. Halley; E. G. Lucas; G. G. McGregor; A. M. McKape; D. J. Ritchie; R. Robertson; T. Roy; J. Stewart; J. A. Taylor; V. D. E. Webb; D. A. White

£1,508 to £1,872

Valuation Office, Scotland

29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2

Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short, C.B.E.... £3,550
 Asst. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. MacKay, I.S.O..... £2,825 to £3,125
 † Temporary.
 ‡ Seconded to other Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL BOARD

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8833]

Established by the *Iron and Steel Act, 1953*, for the supervision of the iron and steel industry.

Chairman, Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B.... £6,000
 Deputy Chairman, Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E.... £1,500
 Executive Member, Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E. (full-time)..... £7,000
 Members, Sir Charles Connell; H. Douglass; Sir Kenneth Hague; N. C. Macdiarmid; A. J. Peech; Sir Henry Spurrier; A. G. Stewart; Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E. (each £1,000); Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S.

Secretary, J. P. Keane.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

[Whitehall 6200]

The Ministry of Labour was set up in 1916 to take over certain duties of the Board of Trade, including the administration throughout Great Britain of employment exchanges established under the *Labour Exchanges Act, 1909*. The first 62 had opened on February 1, 1910, and there are now over 1,000. The Ministry provides a free service for employers seeking labour and for workers who are unemployed or wish to change their jobs. The arrangements cover all categories of labour, including men and women with technical and scientific qualifications, professional and executive workers, those released from H.M. Forces, discharged prisoners and foreign workers. The exchanges also act as agencies for other Government Departments in such matters as the payment of unemployment benefit and the issue of passports.

Through its 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units the Ministry helps disabled and handicapped men and women to regain working fitness, and in 15 Government Training Centres provides courses to help individuals in need of training or re-training. It is also responsible for the central, and some local, administration of the Youth Employment Service; the promotion of safety, health and welfare amongst workpeople in factories and certain other premises; the enforcement of statutory minimum wages, holidays and hours of work laid down by Wages Councils; and the collection and publication of statistics about manpower, wages, hours of work, and the index of retail prices.

The Department, through its advisory and conciliation services, assists in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, and its activities overseas include the maintenance of labour attachés in certain foreign countries and liaison with the International Labour Organisation.

Minister of Labour and National Service, THE RT.

HON. JOHN HUGH HARE, O.B.E., M.P.... £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, K. H. Clucas.

Assistant Private Secretary, A. W. Brown.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. V. Woollam,

M.P..... unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, A. Green, M.P..... £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B.

£7,015

Private Secretary, P. L. P. Davies.

Deputy Secretaries, H. F. Rossetti, C.B.; P. H. St.

John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E..... £5,015

Solicitor, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E..... £5,015

Employment and Military Recruitment**Departments**

Under-Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B.E..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Davies; J. L. Edwards;

J. M. Vincent Smith..... £2,650 to £3,350

Chief Technical Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. Cousins

£1,362 to £1,628

Finance Department

Accountant-General, G. J. Nash, C.B.E..... £4,115

Director of Accounts and Audit, E. Betterton... £3,065

Assistant Accountants-General, A. A. D'Encer; C. P.

Field; D. W. J. Orchard; F. C. Sharpley, O.B.E.

£2,392 to £2,650

Officers

Regional Finance Officers, J. Bayliss (Wales); C.

Broadbent (London and South Eastern); A. R.

Jenkins (Midland); G. F. Lloyd (Northern); J. C.

Potts (North Western); L. Reason (Eastern and

Southern); W. H. Simons (East and West Ridings);

E. J. Smart (North Midland); A. E. Storie, O.B.E.

(Scotland); F. W. Titman (South Western)

£1,976 to £2,288

Industrial Relations Department

Under-Secretary, D. C. Barnes..... £4,115

Assistant-Secretaries, Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E.

(Chief Conciliation Officer); Miss B. Green; F.

Pickford..... £2,650 to £3,350

Chief Wages Inspector, E. Robbie

£2,392 to £2,650

Office of Wages Councils

Chief Officer, J. J. Watson..... £1,976 to £2,288

Organization and Establishments Department

Director of Organization and Establishments, M. D.

Tennant, C.B., C.M.G..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.;

R. F. Keith..... £2,650 to £3,350

Chief Information Officer, A. Richardson, O.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Controller of Services, I. C. Webley, O.B.E. £3,065

Chief Inspector, Miss J. M. Campbell, O.B.E.

£2,392 to £2,650

Chief Instructions Officer, A. Kemp-Bailey, O.B.E.

£2,392 to £2,650

Chief Press Officer, J. McIntosh... £1,976 to £2,288

Overseas Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E.... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. S. James; C. H. Sisson

£2,650 to £3,350

Safety, Health and Welfare Department

Under-Secretary, N. Singleton..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, H. W. Evans; J. G. Robertson,

C.M.G.; A. F. A. Sutherland; D. Taylor, C.M.G.

£2,650 to £3,350

H.M. Factory Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Factories, T. W. McCullough,

O.B.E..... £4,015

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, R. K. Christy;

Miss K. Crundwell; W. F. Evans; H. Woods,

C.B.E..... £3,365

Senior Medical Inspector, T. A. Lloyd Davies. £3,715
Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, K. Biden-Steele;
W. D. Buchanan, A. T. Doig (Glasgow) £3,350
Medical Inspectors, S. G. Rainsford, C.B.; G. O.
Williams, A. H. Baynes (Sheffield); Mrs. J. E.
Cottrell (London); H. J. Davies (Cardiff); L. E.
Euinton (Nottingham); J. G. Fife (Liverpool);
M. D. Kipling (Birmingham); R. Morley (New-
castle); R. Owen (London); G. F. Smith (Bristol);
G. L. Ritchie, O.B.E. (Wolverhampton); J. B. L.
Tomblinson (Manchester); D. G. Trott (London);
R. Whitelaw (Glasgow) £2,200 to £2,925
Senior Electrical Inspector, S. J. Emerson, O.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,065
Senior Chemical Inspector, D. Matheson
£2,715 to £3,065
Senior Engineering Inspector, W. A. Attwood

£2,715 to £3,065
Senior Inspector (Building and Civil Engineering),
W. D. Short £2,080 to £2,392
Superintending Inspectors, Miss A. S. Bettenson,
O.B.E. (London (South)); Miss M. Brand (Midland
(Wolverhampton)); Miss N. L. Forster (Eastern and
Southern); R. Hillier (East and West Ridings
(Sheffield)); J. L. Hobson (North Western (Man-
chester)); P. G. Horsler, O.B.E., M.C. (East and
West Ridings (Leeds)); F. J. Kirk (London (North));
A. B. E. Lovett (Midland (Birmingham)); C.
Mainwaring (Wales); W. J. C. Plumble (North
Western (Liverpool)); F. W. Thompson (Scotland);
R. H. Thompson (Northern); E. Waller (North
Western); E. I. Wilson (South Western)
£2,461 to £2,885

Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry
Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibi-
tion of methods, arrangements and appliances for
promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial
workers.

Director, J. O. Peacock, M.B.E. £1,534 to £2,288

Government Wool Disinfecting Station
Manager, H. Neal £1,466 to £1,732

Solicitor's Department
Solicitor, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E. £5,015
Assistant Solicitors, H. W. W. Huxham, C.B.E.;
F. D. Lawton; T. N. Lockyer £2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, D. E. Belham; J. B. H.
Billam, D.F.C.; D. Bowden-Dan; G. E. Mc-
Clelland; H. T. Morgan, T.D. £2,038 to £2,650

Statistics Department
Director of Statistics, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,415
Deputy Director, P. D. Ward £2,392 to £2,650

Training Department
Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. £4,115
Assistant Secretary, A. M. Morgan, C.M.G.
£2,650 to £3,350
Chief Inspector of Training, A. A. G. McNaughton
£2,392 to £2,650

Youth Employment and Disabled Persons
Department
Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, C. F. Heron, O.B.E.; D. Poin-
ton £2,650 to £3,350
H.M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), H. E. Edwards
£1,896 to £2,815

Regional Organization
Northern Region
Controller, W. R. Iley, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, J. T. R. Bain, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

East and West Ridings Region
Controller, R. J. T. Card £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, W. J. Mitchell, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

North Midland Region
Controller, G. F. Blumer £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

Eastern and Southern Region
Controller, H. P. Bond £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, E. V. Eves £2,392 to £2,650

London and South Eastern Region
Controller, K. D. Jones, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, R. G. Richards
£2,392 to £2,650

South Western Region
Controller, C. A. Swindin, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, E. Barber, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

Wales
Controller, B. M. Evans, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, W. R. Joslin £2,392 to £2,650

Midland Region
Controller, C. J. German £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, T. C. Southworth
£2,392 to £2,650

North Western Region
Controller, G. C. Wilson £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, Miss F. M. Sower, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

Scotland
Controller, J. A. Diack, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, Miss I. Robertson, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The Industrial Court
1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street,
Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

The Industrial Court is a standing arbitration
tribunal set up for the settlement of trade disputes
by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

President, R. M. Wilson, Q.C. £5,800
Independent Persons' Panel, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.;
Prof. H. G. Hanbury, Q.C., D.C.L.; Sir George
Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.; D. Karmel, Q.C.;
H. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Employers' Panel, S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E.; W. L.
Clarke; A. J. Hubbard; N. Longley, C.B.E.;
A. H. Mathias, C.B.E.; A. T. Ormrod; J. M.
Prain, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; A. L. Trundle, O.B.E.
Workpeople's Panel, H. Douglass; Miss B. A.
Godwin, O.B.E.; G. B. Thorneycroft, C.B.E.; A. G.
Tomkins, C.B.E.

Women's Panel, Miss J. A. Kydd, M.B.E.
Secretary, L. F. Kemp £1,534 to £1,929

Office of the Umpire
6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9236]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by
the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement
in Civil Employment Act and National Service
Acts.

Umpire, D. W. E. Neilgan fees
Deputy Umpire, S. J. W. Price fees
Secretary, W. H. James £1,534 to £1,929

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2
[Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance
of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by
the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act
was to render dealings with land more simple and
economical by establishing a State register of land-
owners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their
land for examination and approval by the Registrar
on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed
by the Land Transfer Act, 1875, which, while
making many changes in the system, continued
its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer
Act introduced the principle of compulsory

registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By further Orders registration was made compulsory on sale in 1925 in Eastbourne; in 1923 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex, in 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon, in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey, in 1954 in the City of Oxford, in 1956 in the County Borough of Oldham, in 1957 in the Medway area of Kent and in the County Borough of Leicester, in 1958 in eastern areas of Kent and the City of Canterbury and in 1961 in the remainder of Kent. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, Sir George Curtis, C.B. £4,700
Senior Registrar, T. B. F. Ruoff £3,850
Registrars, E. D. Wetton, C.B.E.; W. E. B. Pryer;
 T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston; R. S. Hood;
 S. L. Whiteley; C. C. Scarth £2,750 to £3,350
Asst. Registrars, S. Jacey; G. E. O. Nutt; D. P. Chivers;
 A. G. W. James; C. N. T. Waterer;
 Miss M. M. F. G. Walker; A. O. Viney; U. Davidson;
 C. W. Furneaux; R. B. Roper; C. W. K. Donaldson;
 P. Kendall; N. U. A. Hogg; W. D. Hosking;
 Miss J. E. Bagshaw; R. E. Shorrocks;
 A. D. Dewar; A. P. Roberts.

£2,038 to £2,650

Organization Officer, A. J. Jenkins £1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officers, C. D. Garratt; S. Wallis;
 G. V. Cumber; P. Gittings; R. T. Adams; K. C. Walpole;
 J. L. Memory; B. J. Moulden; F. E. J. Allen;
 E. W. Hannam; P. J. Dix; H. R. Goose;
 J. C. Eames, M.B.E.; K. E. Aris; V. P. Sterlini;
 G. H. Fisher; R. Palmer; G. H. Scuffie; A. G. Caudle;
 J. H. Waller; A. W. Pardey; J. R. Boulter;
 W. Gledhill; R. G. W. Brazier; G. A. Whyman;
 E. F. A. Jones; W. H. Norris; H. Walter; J. H. Sex;
 R. C. Martin; A. L. Moore

£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Superintendent (Plans Branch), C. J. Sweeney,
 M.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
Deputy Chief Superintendent, G. H. Ricks

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Superintendents, F. H. Parker; G. E. Rice;
 B. M. White; P. A. Orsch; D. C. King; H. J. Wiles;
 A. J. Davies £1,508 to £1,872
Chief Assistant (Establishment and Accounts), W. J.
 Walling, O.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
Deputy Chief Assistant, C. C. Woods, M.B.E.

£1,976 to £2,288

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments

Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3

[Lee Green: 9291]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant, M.B.E.

£1,508 to £1,872

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

[Holborn: 7641]

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice,

advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P. £10,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. P. Crowder, M.P.

Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C., M.P. £7,000

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. D. M. Sumner, O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.

Legal Secretary, G. E. Dudman £2,500 to £3,000

Asst. Legal Sec., H. J. Davies .. £1,720 to £2,400

LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1

[Caledonian: 4104]

Open free on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Wednesdays and Thursdays to 8.30 p.m., except Exhibition Room); Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition Room open on Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

The Library, which had been founded as the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1709. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

The Reading Room is for reference and research which cannot conveniently be pursued elsewhere. Admission is by ticket issued to an approved applicant.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.

Librarian of the National Library, William Beattie, LL.D. £3,350

Secretary of the Library, J. R. Seaton.

Keeper of Printed Books, D. M. Lloyd

£2,283 to £2,650

Assistant Keepers, J. H. Loudon; Miss M. P. Linton;
 Miss M. L. Johnston; L. J. G. Heywood; A. Rodger; Miss A. M. Graham; M. A. Pegge.

Keeper of Manuscripts, William Park

£2,283 to £2,650

Assistant Keepers, J. S. Ritchie; T. I. Rae; E. F. D. Roberts; D. A. MacDonald.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Aberystwyth

Readers' room open on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.); closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains nearly 2,000,000 printed books, 30,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Approved by the Master of the Rolls as a repository for manorial records and title documents, and by the Lord Chancellor for certain legal records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, E. D. Jones.

Deputy Librarian, G. Tibbott.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Malet Place, W.C.1

[Euston: 6262]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Treasury, Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, Adult Education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is the national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) and periodicals to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library; and also to and from foreign libraries through their national centres. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Other work undertaken by the Library includes loans to organized classes of adult students; and the recording of duplicates and discarded books and periodicals and their distribution to appropriate libraries at home and abroad (for which work a special department, the British National Book Centre, is responsible).

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, S. P. L. Filon.
Deputy Librarian, I. P. Gibb.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL LIBRARY

Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1

Carries out in Scotland functions similar to those of the National Central Library, i.e. acts as a clearing-house for inter-library lending, and maintains a Union Catalogue and other records of books held by Scottish libraries. Its own stock of 35,000 books is freely available to all. Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, M. C. Pottinger, D.S.C.
Deputy Librarian, Miss E. M. Swinton.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. See HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Law Officers for Scotland are the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate's Department is responsible for drafting Scottish legislation, for providing legal advice to other departments on Scottish questions and for assistance to the Law Officers for Scotland in certain of their legal duties.

Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. William Grant, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General for Scotland, D. C. Anderson, V.R.D., Q.C. £3,750
Legal Secretary and First Parliamentary Draftsman, J. H. Gibson, Q.C. £5,000
Deputy Legal Secretary and Second Parliamentary Draftsman, G. I. Mitchell. £4,100
Asst. Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, J. M. Moran; A. C. B. Reid. £3,050 to £3,700
Junior Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, J. F. Wallace; G. S. Douglas. £2,103 to £2,715

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O.

Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.

Clerks to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Miss N. F. Flecker; Miss A. B. Colville.

OFFICE OF THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND MINISTER FOR SCIENCE

2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 6371]

On October 28, 1959, a new post of Minister for Science was created. By an Order in Council the functions previously exercised by the Prime Minister under the Atomic Energy Acts were transferred to the Minister for Science, together with those functions relating to scientific research which were previously performed by the Lord President of the Council.

Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, THE RT. HON.

THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, A. R. Isserlis.

Assistant Private Secretaries, D. C. Ward; Miss M. C. Douglass, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Secretary for Science, D. K. Freeth, M.P.

Secretary, Office of the Minister for Science, F. F. Turnbull, C.B., C.B.E.

Under-Secretaries, M. I. Michaels, C.B. (Atomic Energy Division); R. N. Quirk, C.B. (General Science Division) £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, G. I. Crawford; J. G. Liverman; D. A. Smith; R. A. Thompson

£2,350 to £2,950

Chief Information Officer, L. J. Cheney
£2,020 to £2,350

Privy Council Office

Old County Hall, Spring Gardens

S.W.1

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O. £3,300

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale

£1,855 to £2,550
Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh £1,420 to £1,685

LORD PRIVY SEAL

(see Foreign Office)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

20 Park Crescent, W.1

[Museum: 5422]

The Council was formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920. It is now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Minister for Science, the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Commonwealth Relations, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council applies moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Its reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C. (Chairman); E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E., Ph.D., Sc.D. (Treasurer); Prof. T. Crawford, M.D.; Prof. A. L. Hodgkin, F.R.S.; Sir Hugh Linstead, C.B.E., M.P.; Prof. W. M. Millar, M.D.; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E., M.D.; Prof. Wilson Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. R. H. Thompson, D.M.; Prof. R. Milnes Walker, F.R.S.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., Ph.D.; Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer.

Secretary, Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. H. L. Cohen.

Principal Medical Officer, F. J. C. Herrald.

Principal Administrative Officer, J. G. Duncan.

Senior Medical Officers, B. S. Lush, M.D.; Mrs. J. M. Faulkner (Information); R. C. Norton.

Assistant Secretaries, J. D. Whittaker, M.B.E.; C. A. Kirkman.

Medical Officers, E. M. B. Clements; Mrs. M. Gorrill; P. J. Chapman; H. W. Bunjé, M.D.; M. P. W. Godfrey; H. P. Ruffell Smith, A.F.C.

Administrative Officers, D. J. Cawthron; J. C. R. Hudson; R. F. Smart.

National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7

[Mill Hill: 3666]

Director, Sir Charles Harington, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Research Units

Medical Research Council Laboratories, Gambia, Fajara, Gambia, W. Africa. Director, I. A. McGregor, O.B.E.

Common Cold Research Unit (National Institute for Medical Research), Harvard Hospital, Salisbury. Medical Superintendent, M. L. Bynoe.

Unit for Research in Occupational Aspects of Ageing, Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool 7. Director, A. Heron, Ph.D.

Air Pollution Research Unit, Dunn Laboratories, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1, and The University, Sheffield, 10. Director, P. J. Lawther.

Unit for the Experimental Investigation of Behaviour, Department of Psychology, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. G. C. Drew.

Betatron Research Unit, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, 20. Hon. Director, Prof. R. Paterson, C.B.E., M.C., M.D.

Bilharzia Research Unit, Winches Farm, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts. Director, J. Newsome, M.D.

Biophysics Research Unit, King's College, Strand, W.C.2. Hon. Director, Prof. J. T. Randall, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Blood Coagulation Research Unit, Churchill Hospital, Oxford. Director, R. G. Macfarlane, M.D., F.R.S. (part-time).

Blood Group Reference Laboratory (administered for Ministry of Health), Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, A. E. Mourant, D.M., D.Phil.

Blood Group Research Unit, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Blood Products Laboratory, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Elstree, Herts. Hon. Director, W. d'A. Maycock, M.B.E., M.D.

Experimental Haematology Research Unit, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, W.2. Director, P. L. Mollison, M.D.

Body Temperature Research Unit, Dept. of the Regius Professor of Medicine, The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir George Pickering, M.D., F.R.S.

Bone-seeking Isotopes Research Unit, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford. Hon. Director, Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M.

Carcinogenic Substances Research Unit, Washington Singer Laboratories, University of Exeter. Hon. Director, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Cell Metabolism Research Unit, Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Clinical Chemotherapy Research Unit, Western Infirmary, Glasgow.

Chemotherapy Research Unit, Molteno Institute, Cambridge. Director, Miss A. Bishop, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Climate and Working Efficiency Research Unit, Department of Human Anatomy, Oxford University. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir Wilfrid le Gros Clark, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital Medical School, W.C.2. Director, E. E. Pochin, C.B.E., M.D.

Wernher Research Unit on Deafness, King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Director, T. S. Littler, Ph.D.

Dental Research Unit, Dental School, The University, Bristol. Hon. Director, Prof. A. I. Darling, D.Sc.

Clinical Endocrinology Research Unit, 2 Forrest Road, Edinburgh.

Research Unit on the Environmental Background of Mental and Physical Illness, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, W.C.2. Director, J. W. B. Douglas.

Department of Experimental Medicine, The University, Cambridge. Director, Prof. R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Epidemiological Research Unit (South Wales), Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam. Hon. Director, Prof. A. L. Cochrane, M.B.E.

Epidemiological Research Unit (Jamaica), University College of the West Indies, Jamaica. Director, W. E. Miall.

Gastroenterology Research Unit, Central Middlesex Hospital, Park Royal, N.W.10. Director, E. N. Rowlands, M.D.

Clinical Genetics Research Unit, Institute of Child Health, The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Director, J. A. Fraser Roberts, M.D., D.Sc.

Experimental Genetics Research Unit, Dept. of Genetics, University College, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. H. Grüneberg, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Microbial Genetics Research Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, W. Hayes, D.Sc.

Population Genetics Research Unit, Warneford Hospital, Oxford. Director, A. C. Stevenson, M.D.

Psychiatric Genetics Research Unit, Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hills S.E.5. Director, E. T. O. Slater, M.D. (part-time).

Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit, Birmingham Accident Hospital, Bath Row, Birmingham 15. Director, J. P. Bull, M.D.

Department for Research in Industrial Medicine, London Hospital, E.1. Physician-in-Charge, Donald Hunter, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc. (part-time).

Laboratory Animals Centre, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Director, W. Lane-Petter.

Infantile Malnutrition Research Unit, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda. Director, R. F. A. Dean, Ph.D.

Metabolic Disturbances in Surgery Research Unit, The General Infirmary, Leeds. Hon. Director, Prof. L. N. Pyrah.

Chemical Microbiology Research Unit, School of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge. Director, E. F. Gale, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Molecular Biology Research Unit, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. Director, M. F. Perutz, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Mutagenesis Research Unit, Institute of Animal Genetics, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9. Hon. Director, Miss C. Auerbach, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Neuropharmacology Research Unit, Dept. of Experimental Psychiatry, The Medical School, Birmingham 15. Hon. Director, P. B. Bradley, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Neuropsychiatric Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Director, D. Richter, Ph.D.

Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, Milton Road, Cambridge. *Director*, L. J. Harris, Sc.D.

Human Nutrition Research Unit, Nutrition Buildings, National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, N.W.7. *Director*, Prof. B. S. Platt, C.M.G., Ph.D.

Obstetric Medicine Research Unit, Aberdeen University Medical School, Foresterhill, Aberdeen. *Hon. Director*, Prof. Sir Dugald Baird, M.D.

Wernher Research Unit on Ophthalmological Genetics, Royal College of Surgeons, W.C.2. *Hon. Director*, Prof. A. Sorsby, M.D.

Ophthalmological Research Unit, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C.1. *Director*, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (part-time).

Ological Research Unit, National Hosp. for Nervous Diseases, W.C.2. *Director*, C. S. Hallpike, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Unit for Research on the Chemical Pathology of Mental Disorders, Dept. of Physiology, The University, Birmingham 15. *Hon. Director*, Prof. I. E. Bush, Ph.D.

Pneumoconiosis Research Unit, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam. *Director*, J. C. Gilson, O.B.E.

Unit for Research on the Epidemiology of Psychiatric Illness, Dept. of Psychological Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 2 George Square, Edinburgh. *Hon. Director*, Prof. G. M. Carstairs, M.D.

Clinical Psychiatry Research Unit, Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester. *Director*, P. Sainsbury, M.D.

Social Psychiatry Research Unit, Maudsley Hospital, S.E.5. *Hon. Director*, Prof. Sir Aubrey Lewis, M.D.

Applied Psychology Research Unit, 15 Chaucer Road, Cambridge. *Director*, D. E. Broadbent.

Industrial Psychology Research Unit, Dept. of Psychology, University College, 17 Gordon Square, W.C.1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. G. C. Drew.

Environmental Radiation Research Unit, Dept. of Medical Physics, The General Infirmary, Leeds 1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Spiers, D.Sc.

Clinical Effects of Radiation Research Unit, Dept. of Radiotherapy, Western General Hospital, Crewe Road, Edinburgh. *Director*, W. M. Court Brown, O.B.E.

Radiobiological Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Harwell, Berks. *Director*, J. F. Loutit, C.B.E., D.M.

Radiological Protection Service (jointly with the Ministry of Health), Clifton Avenue, Belmont, Sutton, Surrey. *Director*, W. Binks.

Experimental Radiopathology Research Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. *Director*, G. J. Popjak, M.D., F.R.S.

Radiotherapeutic Research Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. *Director*, Miss C. A. P. Wood.

Rheumatism Research Unit, Bath Central Research Laboratory, Manor Hospital, Combe Park, Bath. *Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Cosh, M.D.

Rheumatism Research Unit, Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. *Hon. Director*, Prof. E. G. L. Bywaters.

Unit for Research on Experimental Pathology of the Skin, Dept. of Experimental Pathology, The Medical School, Birmingham 15. *Hon. Director*, Prof. J. R. Squire, M.D.

Social Medicine Research Unit, London Hospital, E.1. *Director*, Prof. J. N. Morris.

Statistical Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.2. *Director*, W. R. S. Doll, O.B.E., M.D.

Chemical Pathology of Steroids Research Unit, Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield 3. *Director*, J. K. Norymberski.

Toxicology Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Director, J. M. Barnes.

Trachoma Research Unit, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1 and M.R.C. Laboratories, Gambia. *Hon. Director*, L. H. Collier, M.D.

Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, University College of the West Indies, Mona, St. Andrew, Jamaica. *Director*, Prof. J. C. Waterlow, M.D.

Tuberculosis Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. *Director*, P. D'Arcy Hart, C.B.E., M.D.

Unit for Research on Drug Sensitivity in Tuberculosis, Dept. of Bacteriology, Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W.12. *Hon. Director*, D. A. Mitchison.

Virus Culture Laboratory, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. *Director*, P. D. Cooper, Ph.D.

Virus Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. *Director*, P. K. Sanders, D. Phil.

Experimental Virus Research Unit, Institute of Virology, Church Street, Glasgow. *Hon. Director*, Prof. M. G. P. Stoker, M.D.

External Staff

H. G. Jones, Ph.D., *Aberdeen*; J. D. Blainey, M.D., R. G. H. B. Boddy, Ph.D., G. H. G. Davis, Ph.D., J. M. French, M.D., Ph.D., S. L. Rowles, D.Phil., *Birmingham*; M. V. Stack, Ph.D., *Bristol*; J. M. Allen, R. P. Ambler, C. R. Austin, D.Sc., J. I. Harris, Ph.D., B. S. Hartley, Ph.D., Miss A. Heim, Ph.D., W. E. Hick, M.D., A. W. Howard, Ph.D., Miss S. Jackson, Ph.D., H. W. Laser, M.D., Sc.D., J. A. Lucy, Ph.D., F. Sanger, Ph.D., F.R.S., L. F. Smith, Ph.D., Miss M. A. Vince, Miss K. P. Watts, M. Webb, Ph.D., L. Weiss, M.D., *Cambridge*; T. J. McDermott, *Cardiff*; B. L. Ginsborg, Ph.D., J. P. Laidlaw (part-time), W. Sircus, M.D. (part-time), I. D. E. Storey, Ph.D., *Edinburgh*; J. N. Norman, *Glasgow*; J. B. Dawson, Ph.D., M. Hamilton, M.D., *Leeds*; N. Ambache, P. J. W. Ayres, J. A. V. Bates, D. S. Brown, Ph.D., F. B. Byrom, M.D., J. Colover, M.D., C. N. Davies, D.Sc., H. Davson, D.Sc., E. J. Delorme, M.D., Mrs. J. M. Dolby, Ph.D., J. L. de C. Downer, Ph.D., A. Elithorn, M.D. (part-time), W. A. Gaunt, D. W. Green, Ph.D., A. M. Halliday, P. Hugh-Jones, M.D. (part-time), Mrs. M. Kerr (part-time), A. B. Kinlier Wilson, D. J. Lewis, Sc.D., B. McArdle, M.D., Mrs. E. B. MacBeth, Ph.D., Mrs. M. W. McGrath, Ph.D., Miss M. E. Mackay, Ph.D., A. McPherson, R. P. J. G. McWilliam, Miss R. Marshall, R. Mingay, P. W. Nathan, A. R. Ness, A. C. T. North, Ph.D., I. D. Pearson, D. C. Phillips, Ph.D., Mrs. M. C. Sherwood, Mrs. E. Smith, Ph.D., R. I. C. Spearman, Mrs. U. Springer, Ph.D., N. Veall, J. B. West, P. Wolf, *London*; W. M. Dale, M.D., D.Sc., H. Jackson, Ph.D., S. A. Leach, Ph.D., Mrs. E. Paterson, *Manchester*; J. L. Gowans, D.Phil., L. G. Lajtha, M.D., D.Phil., Miss K. Little, D.Phil., G. G. F. Newton, M.C., D.Phil., R. W. Parnell, D.M.; J. C. F. Poole, D.M., D. S. Robinson, Ph.D., F. D. Stott, D.Phil., L. I. Woolf, Ph.D., A. M. Woodin, Ph.D., *Oxford*; R. C. Codner, E. O. W. Higgins, Ph.D., G. A. Miller, *Porton*, W. H. D. Hobson, M.D.; H. F. West, M.D., *Sheffield*; M. C. S. Kennedy (part-time), *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. Dawson, *Wickford, Essex*; R. N. P. Sutton, *Trinidad*; A. D. Berrie, *Uganda*.

Tropical Medicine Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office.)

Chairman, Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman, Prof. A. C. Frazer, M.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, B. S. Lush, M.D.

Clinical Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland.)

Chairman, Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., Ph.D.

Secretary, F. J. C. Herrald.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, constituted by Act of Parliament in 1857 to take over the entire control of the port accommodation at Liverpool and Birkenhead, is a body composed of 28 members. Twenty-four are elected by the dock ratepayers and 4 appointed by the Minister of Transport, in whom is vested the powers originally granted to the Mersey Conservancy Commissioners. The borrowing powers of the Board authorised to July 1, 1960, were £95,953,583 and the capital expenditure at this date was £80,116,130.

Elective Members, M. Arnet Robinson (Chairman); A. C. Morrell, C.B.E., M.C. (Deputy Chairman); J. E. Alexander; V. A. Arnold, M.C.; N. M. Bacon; D. A. Barber; A. J. Kentish Barnes; Maj. Sir Harold Bibby, Bt., D.S.O.; N. M. Bibby; Sir John Brocklebank, Bt.; R. N. Cornelius; C. H. T. Gilchrist; M. B. Glasier, C.B.E.; G. P. Holt, M.B.E.; J. B. Watson Hughes; W. M. Mirrlees; K. R. Monroe; B. Nelson, C.B.E.; M. D. Oliphant, M.B.E., T.D.; C. J. Palk; James Paton; J. C. Taylor; M. S. Webster; J. D. Wilson.

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport), J. K. Batty; J. J. Cleary; Robert W. Johnson; J. H. Wall.

General Manager and Secretary, A. S. Mountfield.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[Terminus: 3300]

The Board serves an area of 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1961-62 being 7 per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1960, amounted to £65,069,961, the interest paid being £2,229,306. The supply for the year 1960-61 was 128,389,000,000 gallons (representing 573,200,000 tons), a daily average of 351.7 million gallons.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, J. T. Horton, M.B.E.

Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askew.

THE ROYAL MINT

Tower Hill, E.C. 3

[Royal: 8261]

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Public holidays excepted).

Master Worker and Warden. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ex officio).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B. £4,115

Chief Clerk, H. G. Stride, O.B.E., I.S.O. £3,065

Senior Chief Executive Officer, C. Hewertson £2,365 to £2,715

Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Dowling, D.F.C.; H. A. Wright; G. F. Howell; C. L. Powell

Superintendent, Operative Department, D. R. Cooper, T.D. £3,065

Deputy do., E. M. Phillips, £2,145 to £2,457

Mechanical Engineers, J. F. Harrington; S. J. Wellington; M. R. Tidmarsh; A. Dunning

Chemist and Assayer, J. H. Watson, C.B.E., M.C., Ph.D. £2,715 to £3,065

Senior Assayer, E. G. V. Newman, O.B.E.

Senior Experimental Officer, T. D. Perry, M.B.E. £1,781 to £2,485

£1,573 to £1,937

Branches of the Royal Mint

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, L. A. Webb.

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, C. Bowyer.

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Museum: 8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with a provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C. £4,700

Members, Prof. G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. Black, C.B.E.;

B. Davidson; Dr. L. T. M. Gray; I. C. Hill,

C.B.E.; W. E. Jones, C.B.E.; A. W. Roskill, Q.C.;

Sir Laurence Watkinson, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Secretary, A. S. Gilbert, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, E. T. Harvey.

Assistant Director of Accounts, J. H. Drayson,

O.B.E.

Principals, Miss I. M. Asbury; Mrs. E. R. Brinton,

O.B.E.; J. L. Prescott.

Chief Accountant, T. A. Wells.

Establishment Officer, F. A. Bear, O.B.E.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D., F.S.A.

Members, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The

Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., C.B.E.; Dr.

E. Davies; B. L. Hallward; The Earl of Halsbury;

Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.,

C.S.J.; J. L. E. Smith; The Earl Spencer, T.D.,

F.S.A.; J. C. Witt, F.S.A.

Secretary, Miss A. L. T. Oppé.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 1551]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.1). Select Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1). Open weekdays 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5, (Tues. and Thurs., 9 p.m.), and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £887,438 in 1961-62, and were met by a vote under "Education and Broadcasting," Class IV of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Visct. De L'Isle, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; Hon. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.; Hon. Sir Steven Runciman, F.B.A.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.B.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., LL.D.; Prof. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frank Francis, K.C.B., £4,215
Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Secretary, P. R. Harris £1,381 to £2,291
Publications Officer, H. Jacob £1,381 to £2,291
Senior Executive Officer, Elsie G. Ding £1,573 to £1,937
Guide Lecturers, O. E. Holloway; F. S. Leigh-Browne £1,573 to £1,937
Principal Keeper of Printed Books, R. A. Wilson £3,190 to £3,425
Keepers, N. F. Sharp; A. H. Chaplin £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, R. A. Skelton; P. Brown; A. H. King; G. H. Spinney; H. M. Nixon; J. L. Wood; R. F. L. Bancroft £2,348 to £2,715
Superintendent of Reading Room, R. F. L. Bancroft
Assistant Keepers, R. G. Lyde; G. A. F. Scheele; Annie O'Donovan; Margaret S. Scheele; Audrey C. Brodhurst; G. D. Painter; H. G. Whitehead; R. Pine-Coffin; E. J. Miller; *R. J. Fulford; A. F. Allison; *F. J. Hill; G. J. R. Arnold; P. A. H. Brown; D. F. Foxon; D. E. Rhodes; Anna E. C. Simont; L. J. Thomas; T. T. Tuckey-Smith; O. W. Neighbour; Helen M. Wallis; J. R. Willison; A. M. Cain; C. E. N. Childs; P. J. Fairs; P. C. Meade; J. W. Jolliffe; R. J. Roberts; Cynthia M. Howard; D. L. Paisley; Eiluned Rees; G. B. Morris; D. T. Rodger; M. G. Atkins.
Superintendent, Newspaper Library (Colindale), R. E. Allen.
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, T. C. Skeat £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, C. E. Wright; G. R. C. Davis; L. J. Gorton £2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, Margery L. Hoyle; Antonia Gransden; *G. I. Bonner; Pamela Willetts; J. P. Hudson; D. H. Turner; P. D. A. Harvey; Alison M. Brown; M. A. F. Borrie.
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, K. B. Gardiner £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, *G. M. Meredith-Owens; M. Lings; E. D. Grinstead; C. A. Lewis; J. Rosenwasser.
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, E. F. Croft Murray £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, P. M. R. Pouncey £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keepers, J. A. G. Gere; P. H. Hulton; C. J. White.
Keeper of Coins and Medals, J. Walker £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, G. K. Jenkins £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keepers, R. A. G. Carson; R. H. Dolley; J. P. C. Kent.
Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities, I. E. S. Edwards £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, *T. G. H. James; A. F. Shore.
Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities, R. D. Barnett £2,715 to £3,065
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, D. E. L. Haynes £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, *R. A. Higgins; D. E. Strong.
Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, *J. W. Brailsford; P. E. Lasko; G. H. Tait; D. M. Wilson; G. de G. Sieveking; K. S. Painter.
Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, B. Gray, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, R. S. Jenyns; D. E. Barrett £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keepers, W. Watson; R. H. Pinder-Wilson.
Keeper of Ethnography, A. Digby £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, W. B. Fagg £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keeper, B. A. L. Cranstone.
Keeper of Laboratory, A. E. A. Werner £2,715 to £3,065
Principal Scientific Officer, A. D. Baynes-Cope £1,781 to £2,483
Chief Experimental Officers, H. Barker; R. M. Organ £2,041 to £2,353
 * Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7
 [Kensington: 6323]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 3 p.m. daily on weekdays free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture postcards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum (Bloomsbury) to South Kensington in 1881-85, the new Museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. The Zoological Museum, Tring [Tring: 2255], bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £82,668 in 1961-62.

Director, F. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.S.C., D.Sc. £4,115

Secretary, W. A. Ferguson.....	£1,781 to £2,483
Assistant Secretary, W. L. Rombach	£1,573 to £1,937
Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Library), A. C. Townsend.....	£2,700 to £3,050
Chief Exhibition Officer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards	£2,041 to £2,353
Senior Experimental Officers, S. L. Stammwitz; A. G. Leutscher.....	£1,573 to £1,937
Keeper of Zoology, F. C. Fraser...	£3,175 to £3,500
Deputy Keepers, J. D. Macdonald; J. P. Harding	£2,700 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officers, Miss I. Gordon; W. J. Rees; N. B. Marshall; G. O. Evans; Miss A. M. Clark; N. Tebble; R. H. Hedley; Miss A. G. C. Grandison.....	£1,781 to £2,483
Chief Experimental Officer, R. W. Hayman	£2,041 to £2,353
Senior Experimental Officers, S. Prudhoe; F. C. Sawyer; E. White; P. E. Purves; W. A. Smith	£1,573 to £1,937
Keeper of Entomology, J. P. Doncaster	£2,700 to £3,050
Deputy Keeper, J. F. Perkins.....	£2,700 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. B. Benson	£2,700 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officers, E. B. Britton; H. Oldroyd; P. F. Mattingly; P. Freeman; J. W. A. F. Balfour-Browne; Miss T. R. Clay; I. H. A. Yarrow; D. E. Kimmins; V. F. Eastop	£1,781 to £2,483
Senior Experimental Officers, R. J. Izzard; R. L. Coe; S. J. Turpin.....	£1,573 to £1,937
Keeper of Palaeontology, E. I. White, C.B.E., F.R.S.	£3,175 to £3,500
Deputy Keepers, K. P. Oakley; L. R. Cox, O.B.E., F.R.S.....	£2,700 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officers, H. D. Thomas; L. Bairstow; H. W. Ball.....	£1,781 to £2,483
Chief Experimental Officer, H. A. Toombs	£2,041 to £2,353
Senior Experimental Officers, F. M. Wonnacott; C. P. Castell; A. E. Rixon.....	£1,573 to £1,937
Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Claringbull	£2,700 to £3,050
Deputy Keeper, A. A. Moss.....	£2,700 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. M. Hey	£2,700 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. H. Wiseman; S. E. Ellis.....	£1,781 to £2,483
Keeper of Botany, J. E. Dandy.....	£3,175 to £3,500
Deputy Keeper, A. W. Exell, O.B.E.	£2,700 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officers, W. T. Stearne; R. Ross; A. Melders; Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne; J. Lewis.....	£1,781 to £2,483
Senior Experimental Officers, E. B. Bangertner; L. H. J. Williams.....	£1,573 to £1,937

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8

[Western: 9816]

The Museum illustrates the history of London from the earliest times to the present. It has good collections of archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes and royal relics. Originally at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1914. After the second world war, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality, the Museum was granted temporary accommodation for its offices, and for such of its exhibition as space permitted, at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were re-opened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director and Accounting Officer, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., F.S.A..... £3,050
Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes, F.S.A.; B. W. Spencer, F.S.A.; J. T. Hayes.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2-30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1900 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £313,409 in 1961-62 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, D. H. Follett..... £4,115

Museum Superintendent, K. G. Hill, M.B.E.

£2,041 to £2,353

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward..... £2,715 to £3,065

Assistant Keeper (First Class), V. K. Chew

£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Chemistry

Keeper, S. E. Janson..... £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keepers, F. Greenaway; W. Winton

£1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keeper (First Class), D. B. Thomas

£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lebetter..... £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt... £1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keepers (First Class), P. L. Sumner; T. M. Simmons..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, D. Chilton..... £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt £1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keeper (First Class), Miss M. K. Weston

£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships

Keeper, W. T. O'Dea..... £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, G. W. B. Lacey... £1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keeper (First Class), W. J. Tuck

£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Mechanical and Civil Engineering

Keeper, A. Stowers..... £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, K. R. Gilbert... £1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. St. C. B. Davison; G. B. L. Wilson..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics

Keeper, H. R. Calvert..... £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, J. Wartnaby... £1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. G. Thoday

£1,381 to £2,291

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 450,000 volumes, 23,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 7,500 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities, approved research institutions, and industrial organizations. Photo-copying service.

Keeper, J. A. Chaldecott..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker £1,562 to £2,472
Assistant Keeper (First Class), R. C. Kenedy
 £1,381 to £2,291

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission Free. Art Library (10 to 6) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Ministry of Education.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860-82; the new parts from 1899-1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909. Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Director and Secretary, Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A...... £4,115

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, P. Winter
 £2,041 to £2,353

Department of Architecture and Sculpture

Keeper, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E.
 £2,715 to £3,065
Keeper, T. W. I. Hodgekinson, C.B.E.
 (also Sec. to Advisory Council), £2,260 to £2,715
Deputy Keeper, J. G. Beckwith, £1,381 to £2,291†

Department of Ceramics

Keeper, E. A. Lane..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, R. J. Charleston £1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keepers, J. G. Ayers; J. E. Lowe
 £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Circulation

Keeper, H. G. Wakefield..... £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, C. Hogben; Mrs B. J. Morris
 £1,381 to £2,291

Library

Keeper, A. W. Wheen, M.M...... £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, J. P. Harthan; T. M. MacRobert
 £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Metalwork

Keeper, C. C. Oman..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, B. W. Robinson
 £1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keeper, C. Blair..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Museum Extension Services

Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith..... £2,715 to £3,065

Department of Prints and Drawings

Keeper, A. G. Reynolds..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, J. H. Mayne; B. E. Reade
 £1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keepers, P. W. Ward-Jackson; C. M. Kauffmann..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Textiles

Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby, £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, D. King; P. K. Thornton
 £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Woodwork

Keeper, H. D. Molesworth..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, W. A. Thorpe; J. F. Hayward†
 £1,381 to £2,291

Indian Section

Keeper, J. C. Irwin..... £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keeper, R. W. Skelton, £1,381 to £2,291

Conservation Department

Keeper, N. S. Brommelle..... £2,260 to £2,715
 † Plus Allice, £181.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. The following sections are now open (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic silver and furniture. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section.

Officer-in-Charge, C. M. Weekley (Deputy Keeper)
 (plus allice, £181) £1,321 to £2,226

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3264]

The Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Its primary purposes were firstly, to give scientific and technical advice in the interests of the economic development of the natural resources of the Empire, and secondly educational, to promote wider public knowledge of the life, scenery and industries of the Commonwealth.

Since April 1, 1949, as a direct result of recommendations adopted by the Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1946, the scientific and technical activities of the Institute have been transferred to the control of other departments; the Institute retaining its educational functions. From the same date the Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration and finance of the Institute is the Minister of Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from Overseas Empire Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds. The name was changed from Imperial Institute to Commonwealth Institute by the Commonwealth Institute Act, 1958.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which Sir James Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. is the Chairman and Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister. United Kingdom Government Departments are represented by Assessors.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (5 p.m., Saturdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. (Galleries closed, Jan.-Oct. 1962, when Institute re-opens in new building in Kensington High Street).

Director, K. G. Bradley, C.M.G...... £3,415
Deputy Director, Mrs. M. Burke, £2,041 to £2,353
Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly
 £1,573 to £1,937
Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt
 £1,573 to £1,937

Senior Information Officer, D. A. Ashley

Education Officer, Miss J. Foster... £1,573 to £1,937
Conference Organizer, Sir James Harford, K.B.E.,
C.M.G..... £1,573 to £1,937

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

[Reliance: 2636]

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939-1945 on similar lines. In 1953 it was decided that the Museum should concern itself with all operations in which British Forces have been, or shall be, engaged since August 1914. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There are also picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. The reference library contains more than 90,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages, dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official and many unofficial war photographs, to a total of over 4,000,000 prints. Prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph war films are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, Dr. A. N. Frankland, D.F.C..... £3,050
Keeper of Art and Exhibits and Deputy Director,
W. P. Mayes, F.S.A. (Scot.)... £1,321 to £2,226
Keeper of Pictures, A. J. Charge, M.B.E.
£1,321 to £2,226

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10

[Greenwich: 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The old Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum, and a part of it, now called Flamsteed House, was opened by H.M. The Queen in July, 1960.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617-35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £88,207 in 1961-62.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr,
C.B.E..... £3,400
Deputy Director, Cmdr. W. E. May, R.N.
£2,283 to £2,650

Assistant Keepers (First Class), J. Munday; Lt.-Cdr.
G. P. B. Naish, R.N.R.; A. W. H. Pearsall; M. S.
Robinson, M.B.E.; Lt.-Cdr. D. W. Waters, R.N.
£1,321 to £2,226

Establishment Officer, E. A. Philp.

(For other Museums in England—see Index).

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(on Thursdays in Summer to 8 p.m.). Sundays
(admission 6d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology). Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals, and fossils) from all parts of Wales, with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany). The Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, Melvill-Tomlin collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archaeology). Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Industry). Models and specimens illustrating the history and present status of the characteristic industries of Wales. (Art). The works of Richard Wilson, Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, are well represented; the Gwendoline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings, and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Lord Raglan, F.S.A.

Vice-President, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.

Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, C.B.E., T.D.

Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.

Keepers (Geology), Dr. D. A. Bassett; (Botany), H. A. Hyde; (Zoology), Colin Matheson; (Archaeology), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (Art), R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum

Amgueddfa Werin Cymru

St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, three farmhouses and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the old Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. Part of the Welsh Folk Collection is exhibited in a museum gallery.

Curator, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.

Keeper of Collections, F. G. Payne, F.S.A.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon Caerleon, Mon.

Open daily (April–September), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.,
and at other times on application to the Caretaker.
Contains material found on the site of the Roman
fortress of Isca and in the immediate neighbour-
hood.

Turner House Art Gallery Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open daily (except Mondays), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
in summer; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 1 [Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534–5]

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.;
and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, W. I. R. Finlay.....£3,350
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, C.
Aldred.....£2,215 to £2,670
Keeper, Technological Department, R. W. Plender-
leith.....£2,215 to £2,670
Keeper, Natural History Department, A. R. Waterston,
O.B.E.....£2,215 to £2,670
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. D. Waterson; A. S.
Clarke; R. Oddy; H. G. Macpherson; A. G.
Thomson; E. C. Pelham-Clinton
£1,321 to £2,226

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2
[Edinburgh Waverley: 5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries
of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858.
Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays,
2–5 p.m. Annexe at 18 Shandwick Place (closed on
Sundays).

Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson.....£3,000
Assistant Keepers, S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Henshall;
A. Fenton.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

6 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4
[Central: 2090]

Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C.
£5,000

Deputy Chairman (vacant).
Other Members, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; Mrs.
M. A. McAlister; P. Morris; Dr. H. Pigott
Secretary, Sir Donald Sargent, K.B.E., C.B....£5,015
Under-Secretaries, Miss J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.;
T. D. Kingdom, C.B. (Director of Establishments and
Organization).....£4,115
Assistant Secretaries, G. W. Cole; Miss F. M. Col-
lins; C. W. Dixon; H. W. Harvey; T. M.
Logan; J. W. M. Siberry
£2,650 to £3,350

Solicitor to the Board, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E.

Principals, A. G. Beard; G. G. Beltram; E. T.
Randall; K. R. Stowe; D. C. Ward; R. D. F.
Whitelaw; R. Windsor.....£1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Ballard; J. Begbie;
J. H. Dobson; T. Eden, M.B.E.; F. R. Kisby; G. K.
Mann; H. A. Saunders, I.S.O.; W. D. Shipton
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, J. S. Atkinson; B. R.
Brewer; F. J. Burls; J. F. G. Bishop; E. A.
Connell; R. V. Court; J. A. Denton; S. A.
Evans; H. A. C. Ferraro; R. J. Forrest; E. E. C.
Frew; W. T. Hartland; V. G. Hilbourne; G. H.
Marsh; T. L. Midwood; G. H. Neale, V.R.D.;
Miss V. E. Preddle; R. B. Pullan; L. Roper; G.
C. Seager; A. J. Selman-Smith; J. M. Watts; S.
E. Wilkins.....£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Organization Northern Region

Regional Controller, R. Fish.....£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, J. M. Makin
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, J. R. Beattie; J. R.
Cockburn; W. S. Duthie; O. H. Holme;
G. D. W. Middleton; T. C. Noble
£1,508 to £1,872

East and West Ridings Region

Regional Controller, S. Morrison.....£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, W. Norris
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, F. G. Dyson; G.
Fowler; J. G. Lancaster; B. V. Magee; A. R.
Pirie; T. Y. B. Shaw.....£1,508 to £1,872

North-Midland Region

Regional Controller, R. E. Higginson
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, F. Hill
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, R. A. Banks; H. E. C.
Brookman; J. W. Camm; J. E. Glynn
£1,508 to £1,872

London (North) Region

Regional Controller, W. L. Lidbury, O.B.E.
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controllers, J. R. Reddall, O.B.E.;
Miss E. M. Scott.....£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, M. Alderton; R. J.
Boyle; Miss E. Cocker; H. C. Godfrey; W. McL.
Gray; R. C. Harris; H. J. Kimble; J. G. Kinder;
W. P. M. Ottino; J. Rae; I. G. Scanlan; Miss
E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E.....£1,508 to £1,872

London (South) Region

Regional Controller, F. Jackson, O.B.E.
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controllers, F. F. Jones; D. F. Rae
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, Miss V. M. Baker;
F. Blunden; J. Brogden; Miss H. M. Cobb; C.
Evans; J. P. Harrison; J. E. Micklewright;
W. G. Millard; E. T. J. Salter; W. G. F. West;
Miss K. N. R. Whyte.....£1,508 to £1,872

South-Western Region

Regional Controller, F. W. Goodchild
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, W. S. Smethurst
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, R. E. Balls; F. G.
Bullen; H. Hall; O. Hughes; Miss J. Lind
£1,508 to £1,872

Wales

Controller, Ivor Jones.....£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Controller, Miss A. Evans
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Controllers, W. V. P. Bellamy; A. O. B.
Bevan; T. J. Collins; M. J. Griffiths; I. Jones;
L. G. Williams; P. B. Wiltshire
£1,508 to £1,872

Midland Region

Regional Controller, E. W. Davies.....£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, R. G. Trent
£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, W. C. Burgoyne; H.
Green; D. B. Powell; A. Smith; E. Telfer;
H. T. A. Tregear.....£1,508 to £1,872

North-Western Region

Regional Controller, J. G. Grimshaw, O.B.E.
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controllers, R. L. Cornes; Miss
C. M. Liptrot.....£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Regional Controllers, L. B. Bloor; P. C.
Collie; R. A. W. Cork; G. Garrick; J. B.
Jeffrey; S. J. Kelly; V. J. Lockwood; W. Riste;
E. Smith; E. Wilkinson.....£1,508 to £1,872

Scotland

Controller, J. M. Anderson £2,625 to £3,035
 Deputy Controllers, W. R. D. Greenan; J. K. Nicol
 £1,976 to £2,288
 Assistant Controllers, A. Bisset; L. Boyd; J. W.
 Britain; W. F. Campbell; M. Duncan; M. Glen;
 T. Jeff; J. R. Lambie; J. S. MacDougall; E. D.
 Potter; Miss M. Pringle; A. Provan
 £1,508 to £1,872

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 2020]

The Coal Industry Nationalization Act received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947. The Board was reconstituted on August 1, 1951, and in February, 1955.

Chairman, The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.

Deputy Chairman, E. H. Browne, C.B.E. £10,000
 £8,000
 Members, H. E. Collins, C.B.E.; J. Crawford, C.B.E.;
 A. W. John, C.B.E.; C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; F.
 Wilkinson; A. H. A. Wynn each £7,500
 Part-time Members, Sir Reginald Ayres, K.B.E., C.B.;
 J. A. Birch; J. M. Smith; W. J. P. Webber
 each £1,000

Secretary, R. G. C. Cowe.

Under-Secretaries, W. J. S. McKinnell; Col. F. W.
 Webb, O.B.E.

Legal Adviser, D. H. Haslam.

Director-General of Research, W. Idris Jones,
 C.B.E., Ph.D.

Director-General of Finance, D. M. Clement.

Director-General of Industrial Relations, J. V. Wood.

Director-General of Marketing, D. Ezra.

Director-General of Carbonization, R. J. Morley, Ph.D.

Director-General of Staff, C. G. Simpson, O.B.E.

Director-General of Purchasing and Stores, J. Murray
 Grammer.

Director-General of Production and Reconstruction,
 W. V. Snephardt.

Director-General of Process Development, J. Bronow-
 ski, Ph.D.

Director of Statistics, E. H. Sealy, Ph.D.

Chief Public Relations Officer, G. Kirk.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. I. M. Rogan.

Chairmen of Divisional Boards, R. W. Parker, C.B.E.
 (Scottish Division); L. Graham, C.B.E. (Northern
 Northumberland and Cumberland); W. Reid, Ph.D.
 (Durham); W. H. Sales (North Eastern); J.
 Anderton, O.B.E. (North Western); W. L. Miron,
 O.B.E., T.D. (East Midlands); (vacant) (West
 Midlands); A. H. Kellett (South Western); J. H.
 Plumtree (Divisional General Manager) (South
 Eastern).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Purchase of Government
 Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 29 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and
 Comptroller-General, G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G.,
 M.C. £4,115

Asst. Comptroller, H. S. Mileman, O.B.E.

Chief Clerk, S. J. Payne £2,365 to £2,715

Principal Clerks, F. T. Roberts; F. D. Ashby

£1,573 to £1,937

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

3 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former are extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten have been established—the Peak District, Lake District, Snowdonia, Dartmoor, Pembrokeshire Coast, North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, Exmoor, Northumberland and the Brecon Beacons, covering in all some 5,246 square miles. Areas in the Gower Peninsula, Llyn, the Malvern Hills, Cornwall, North and South Devon, the Quantock Hills, the Northumberland coast, the Surrey hills, Shropshire hills, Cannock Chase and Dorset have been established as areas of outstanding natural beauty.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g. the Pennine Way; to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area; and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 £2,000

Deputy Chairman, Mrs. J. Dower, O.B.E. £1,000

Members, Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., D.Litt; Mrs.
 Elwyn Davies, Ph.D.; J. C. P. de Winton; Sir
 Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.; G. Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.;
 A. Lubbock, F.S.A.; F. Ritchie; Prof. J. A. Steers;
 H. Wardale; Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.;
 W. B. Yapp unpaid

Secretary, H. M. Abrahams, C.B.E.

£2,650 to £3,350

Principal, J. R. B. Ferguson £1,716 to £2,418

Field Officer, L. J. Watson £1,508 to £1,872

Senior Executive Officer, E. J. S. Burbidge

£1,508 to £1,872

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, to develop or exploit in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds; and also worthwhile inventions from other sources which are not already being developed or exploited.

Chairman, Sir William Black unpaid
 Managing Director, J. C. Duckworth £6,000

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

19, Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 3241]

The Nature Conservancy was set up by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science as Chairman of the Privy Council

Committee for Nature Conservation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, provided the necessary powers for the proper discharge of the responsibilities laid on the Conservancy.

In Great Britain eighty-eight Nature Reserves, covering 177,061 acres, had been declared up to June 30, 1961. The Conservancy has powers under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to make byelaws for the protection of National Nature Reserves.

Research stations have been set up at Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire; Wareham, Dorset; Bangor, Caernarvonshire and Aviemore, Inverness-shire. An experimental station is being set up at Monks' Wood, Huntingdon. Field stations have been set up at Moor House, Westmorland and Killochewe, Ross-shire.

Chairman, The Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Members, G. R. Chetwynd, M.P.; Prof. A. R. Clapham, Ph.D.; F. Fraser Darling, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.; The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Prof. Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., F.R.S.; G. V. Jacks; Major J. G. Morrison, T.D., M.P.; C. H. Mortimer, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.; Prof. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. H. Pearsall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. P. W. Richards, Sc.D.; L. D. Stamp, C.B.E., D.Sc.; Prof. J. A. Steers; The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.

Scottish Committee

Chairman, Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

Members, Prof. J. H. Burnett, F.R.S.E.; Sir Charles Connell, W.S.; The Lord Forbes, K.B.E.; Prof. T. N. George, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Colonel J. P. Grant, M.B.E.; Commander Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.Sc.; Major S. F. Macdonald Lockhart of the Lee; C. H. Mortimer, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Prof. V. C. Wynne-Edwards; Prof. C. M. Yonge, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.

Deputy Director-General (Scientific), E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.

Administrative Secretary, P. H. Cooper.

Director, Scotland, J. Berry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., 12. Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

Director, Wales, R. E. Hughes, Ph.D., Penrhos, Bangor.

Director, Merlewood, J. B. Cragg, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Director, Monks' Wood, Dr. K. Mellanby, C.B.E., Stepe House, Cromwell Place, St. Ives, Hunts.

Regional Offices

Wales, The Nature Conservancy Headquarters for Wales and Bangor Research Station, Penrhos, Bangor.

South Wales Region, Department of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea.

North Region, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

East Anglia Region, Government Offices, Bishopsgate, Norwich.

South Region; South-West Region, Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset.

South-East Region, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Midland Region, The Nature Conservancy, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, Salop.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171]

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously

hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958. The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the astronomical section of the National Maritime Museum.

At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics as their luminosities, masses and temperatures. Two meridian instruments and seven equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom, for the maintenance of chronometers and watches used by H.M. armed forces, and for the periodical issue of world magnetic charts. At an outstation at Hartland, Devon, continuous observations are made of the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field.

H.M. Astronomer Royal, Richard van der Riet Woolley, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., £4,050
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, R. d'E. Atkinson, Ph.D., £3 125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, O. J. Eggen, Ph.D.; A. Hunter, Ph.D., £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, H. F. Finch; B. E. J. Pagel, Ph.D.; H. M. Smith; L. S. T. Symms; G. B. Wellgate, £1,716 to £2,418

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Astronomical Ephemeris, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Star Almanac.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E., £3,125 to £3,450
Principal Scientific Officer, Mrs. F. McBain Sadler (part-time).

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

[Newington: 3321]

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818. Originally situated on Calton Hill, near the centre of the city, it was moved southwards to its present site in 1896. It is primarily a research institution concerned with work in astrophysics and stellar astronomy, and undertakes spectroscopic and photometric observations. The Observatory operates an outstation at Earlyburn in Peeblesshire. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, H. A. Brück, Ph.D., D.Phil., £3,250
Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Butler, Ph.D.; P. B. Fellgett, Ph.D., £1,650 to £2,325

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those territories, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connection with territorial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, W. Williams, C.B.E., £3,400
Deputy, F. C. Yandell, £3,100

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2
[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1960 the Patent Office sealed 26,775 patents and registered 7,840 designs and 9,894 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B.E. £4,415
Assistant Comptrollers, A. E. Tollerfield, £3,865;
W. Wallace, C.M.G.; R. G. Atkinson, C.B.E.

Superintending Examiners, W. Parkin, O.B.E.; R. D. Satchell, C.B.E.; J. V. Hudson; S. H. Biles; E. T. Vincent; T. C. Taylor; L. F. W. Knight; J. Field
£3,715
£3,515

Patent Office Library

The Library (381,600 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian, Miss M. Webb. £2,260 to £2,715

Manchester Office

52 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester.
[Blackfriars: 3759]

Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. E. Edwards
£1,508 to £1,872

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1
[Museum: 8646]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £59,870 in 1960-61.

Paymaster-General, THE LORD MILLS, P.C., K.B.E.
£5,000

Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch
£2,715 to £3,415
Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., A. M. Ford, M.B.E.

Chief Executive Officers, F. J. Clay; F. T. Simmons;
N. C. Norfolk. £2,457 to £2,715
Senior Executive Officers, S. A. H. Guille, M.B.E.;
E. F. Coppins, M.B.E.; K. G. L. Harrold; D. M. Wheble; A. A. C. Jackson; Miss H. M. Bottrill;
P. J. Sheppard; R. C. Ward; A. J. Kennett; R. S. Harris; Miss E. M. Hart; A. Lawrence
£1,573 to £1,937

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is responsible for the administration of war pensions, family allowances and national insurance, including industrial injuries insurance. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail in the main article (see Index).

Minister, RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, H. Archer, D.F.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, T. A. Howell.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. W. Holland, M.P.

unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, R. C. Sharples, O.B.E.,
M.C., M.P. £2,500
Secretary, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E. £7,015
Private Secretary, P. R. Oglesby.
Deputy Secretary, J. Walley, C.B. £5,015

War Pensions

Under Secretary, C. G. Denny, C.B., M.C. £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. G. Crocker; E. W. Whittlemore, M.M. £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, F. J. Eager; R. B. Hodgetts; Miss M. M. Kileen. £1,781 to £2,483
Chief Executive Officers, G. T. Flock; J. M. Jones
£2,041 to £2,353

Insurance Department A

(Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and Overseas Matters)

Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot, C.B. £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.G.; J. C. Hobbs; G. D. Caldwell. £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, Mrs. F. P. A. Parr; D. J. Carter; J. E. Ashford; R. Dronfield; J. H. Ward
£1,781 to £2,483
Chief Executive Officers, Miss D. A. Wade; C. W. Horn; S. F. Evans; T. C. Naylor
£2,041 to £2,353

Insurance Department B

(National Insurance Scheme Benefits)

Under Secretary, Miss M. Riddelsell, C.B.E. £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. Hellon, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. Kemp-Jones; D. H. Fulcher, D.S.C.
£2,715 to £3,415
Principals, S. B. Kibbey; J. G. Gilbert; C. M. Regan; H. S. McPherson; N. M. Hale; R. E. Tringham. £1,781 to £2,483
Chief Executive Officers, P. J. Haddy; S. H. Duckering. £2,041 to £2,353

Insurance Department C

(Insurability, Contributions, Statistics, etc.)

Under Secretary, G. G. Menneer. £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, Miss G. M. Jones; J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.; F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; T. C. Stephens. £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, J. Vaughan; W. F. Morris; Mrs. M. Parsons; Miss J. A. Bates; M. Nelson
£1,781 to £2,483
Chief Executive Officers, L. C. H. Stadames; B. C. James. £2,041 to £2,353

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, L. Errington (Director of Establishments and Organization) £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, D. F. Herring, C.B.E.; J. E. McDonnell, O.B.E.; J. Rickard; H. B. Lewin, M.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton
£2,715 to £3,415
Principals, B. Lindlaw; G. T. Williams
£1,781 to £2,483
Heads of Branch, P. J. Burchett (Chief Instructions Officer); M. Innes (Controller of Office Services); Miss C. H. Hampton. £2,457 to £2,715
Chief Executive Officers, M. Eastaugh, I.S.O.; J. F. C. Parsons; F. J. Goodridge; J. H. C. Nightingall; N. S. Kiernan; T. J. Salmon; D. W. Polley; K. Shuttleworth; J. F. C. Cheater; D. N. Clark
£2,041 to £2,353

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, D. Overend. £4,115
Assistant Secretary for Finance, R. S. Swift
£2,715 to £3,415
Principal, J. Cartmel, C.B.E. £1,781 to £2,483
Directors of Accounts, H. E. Morgan; W. L. Williams
£3,065
Assistant Accountants General, R. Taylor, O.B.E.; L. C. Donohoe; J. W. Barrs, O.B.E.; J. A. Worral. £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, J. T. Perkins; G. Cox; W. T. Elsworth; R. G. Cope; L. J. Hayward; C. Pagdin; N. S. Sunderland. £1,976 to £2,288
Regional Finance Officers, J. B. Boyes (Northern); J. K. Studley (East and West Ridings); A. Astbury (North Midlands); W. Rowlinson (London North); W. M. Baker, O.B.E. (London South); W. P. Sheppard (South Western); W. A. Gregory (Wales); D. W. Scarth (Midland); T. J. Crosbie (North Western); J. E. Smail (Scotland) £1,976 to £2,288

Legal Department

Solicitor, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E. £5,015
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Garbutt, C.B.E.; G. H. Brinkworth, C.B.E.; J. R. B. Hodgetts; W. H. M. Clifford; H. W. Hornsby; M. W. M. Osmond; H. S. Badger. £2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, R. H. Prendergast; R. F. N. Thoys; Miss C. K. Bridgewater; D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher; W. H. C. Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N. Williams; M. O'Connor; A. J. A. Compton; H. L. Palmer; E. W. Howard; T. A. Parsons; A. S. Dinnis; S. E. Ingram; H. Knorpel; J. S. Lewis; N. F. MacCabe; C. A. Emanuel; H. M. Jones; T. C. Hetherington; R. J. Butcher £2,103 to £2,715

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Cuthbert Magee, C.B.E. £4,415
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, E. G. Dryburgh £4,115
Principal Medical Officers, C. J. P. Grosvenor, C.B.E.; C. W. A. Emery, C.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford; T. H. Sims, O.B.E.; G. D. Gordon, O.B.E. £3,650
Senior Medical Officers, J. W. James; S. Vatcher; D. E. V. Jones; H. E. Martin; M. Newman; G. A. Miller; G. S. Moran; W. D. T. Brunyate; E. D. Robson; A. D. Aveling, M.B.E.; W. Hosie; C. Huddleston; A. J. Lea; J. C. McVittie; N. C. Simpson; B. Yuill; J. M. Cribb; J. Black; W. W. Jones; R. W. Thomas; Miss A. M. MacGown; G. B. Murray, D.C.M.; M. S. Patrick; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E.; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; J. R. Connelly; J. K. Steel, T.D.; J. N. Heales, M.B.E.; P. B. Atkinson. £3,350
Medical Officers (H.Q. Regions and Central Office, Blackpool), G. P. Thorold; T. M. Davies, C.B.E.; C. D. Allan; S. J. V. Mouat; J. H. Williams; D. T. Lewis; J. C. Mackay, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; D. R. P. Wilkie; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.; F. M. Collins; S. Conlan; G. N. Hunt; Sir David Clyde, K.C.I.E.; D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.; C. C. Harvey; Miss M. E. Nevin; E. L. Brittain, T.D.; M. R. Hayes; Mrs. A. D. MacLaine; A. R. Woodforde; G. Shearer; Miss B. T. M. Douglas; H. A. D. Doyle; W. Sagar; S. B. Davis; A. M. Roberts; H. S. Hamlin; N. G. Clements; G. T. Cribb; E. G. Houghton; R. S. Parkin; R. St. J. R. Johnston; W. Lawie; G. O. Airey; W. J. R. Jones; N. Macleod; Miss B. Winterton; J. B. McCallum; J. L. Cox, V.R.D.; L. H. Buckland; R. P. Liston; W. E. A. Burton; J. Weir; W. Smith; A. D. Bourne; W. H. Stephen, T.D.; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; G. L. Pett; J. F. H. Gausson; J. B. Evans; P. Fitzpatrick; E. Livingstone; H. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; M. D. Edwards; R. J. C. Hamilton, T.D.; W. S. Shaw; J. E. M. Barnes; J. W. Laird; R. Dudley-Paget; W. S. Brown, T.D.; W. M. Quin; T. G. S. James; E. C. Vardy; R. Medicott; J. H. F. Pankhurst; E. Haigh; R. D. Menzies; P. S. Hawkins; Miss A. C. N. Swanton; E. A. L. Murphy, T.D.; W. R. C. Spicer; A. M. Langwill; D. S. Gideon; D. J. Sheehan; R. S. Flynn; G. O. Mayne; J. A. G. Carmichael; W. G. Greene; G. Longworth-Kraft; E. G. Wright, O.B.E.; G. S. Caithness; J. G. S. Holman, M.C.; J. H. Morrison; E. Bradbury; J. E. L. Morris; B. Lee £1,726 to £2,925
Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), J. M. Tyrrell; J. Egan; W. Williams; A. M. Campbell, O.B.E.,

D.S.O., T.D.; R. M. McGowan; P. K. Walker; Mrs. M. L. Williams; A. Caplan; W. B. Lister; W. C. Sharp; T. J. Reid; R. M. Buchanan; A. H. Pritchard; J. E. M. Hutchinson; H. D. McGorry; S. F. Seelig; M. K. Coles; D. R. Mackintosh; J. P. Lyons; W. N. Pringle; Miss A. F. Roberts; D. L. Cran; A. C. Byles; A. N. Dempsey; M. G. Ellis; F. H. Morrell; B. Roberts; R. L. Sadler; R. G. B. Williamson; C. Y. Bland; G. J. Ryder; W. R. Parkes; G. Ashe; W. R. Brown; E. R. Cole; R. Paul, O.B.E. £1,726 to £2,925

Blackpool Central Office

(War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office)

Controller, E. L. Trew. £3,000
Heads of Branch, H. Wilson; V. W. B. Slater; J. Johnston. £2,392 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, Miss F. M. Taylor; P. V. Hincks; L. J. Birtles; R. A. E. Tow; S. Watson, D.F.C.; D. J. Robertson; D. Jenner; V. W. Thomson; C. Byrne. £1,976 to £2,288

Newcastle upon Tyne Central Office

(Records Branch, Family Allowances, etc.)

Controller, J. H. McCarthy. £4,050
Heads of Division, W. H. Watling; W. B. Cowie £3,000
Heads of Branch, A. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; R. J. Hays; G. H. A. Othen; L. M. Maclean £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, W. R. Dean; F. Wilshaw, O.B.E.; J. A. Corry; Miss H. Marshall; G. Cryer; A. E. Ashton, M.B.E.; A. J. M. Petrie; E. Turner; J. M. Nicholson; W. H. Wiseman; J. Crawford; J. Drummond; H. F. Thomas. £1,976 to £2,288
Statistician, D. Newman. £1,716 to £2,418

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3

Controller, I. Mc. G. Robertson, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy do., G. T. Davidson. £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., D. M. Bridges, I.S.O.; J. S. Mill; T. D. Brown; J. R. Henry. £1,976 to £2,288
Chief Executive Officer, Miss C. F. Murray £1,976 to £2,288

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Controller, E. Evans, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy do., D. E. Thomas. £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., G. T. Huws; D. M. Watt, M.M.; C. Randalls. £1,976 to £2,288

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, C. Kenwright. £3,000
Deputy do., F. B. Hindmarsh. £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., W. A. Dearman; Mrs. D. C. Reid; J. Kennedy. £1,976 to £2,288

East and West Riding—Leeds

Regional Controller, M. H. Mackellar, O.B.E. £3,000
Deputy do., T. C. Secret. £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., W. G. Kuhnel; G. R. Kemp; G. Collins. £1,976 to £2,288

North Midland—Nottingham

Regional Controller, H. H. Leeman. £3,000
Deputy do., J. W. Farnsworth. £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., J. C. Moy; W. H. Arthur; J. Coates. £1,976 to £2,288
Chief Executive Officers, T. C. Pitkin; A. L. Heath £1,976 to £2,288

London North

Regional Controller, R. H. G. Garside, C.B.E. £3,000
Deputy do., T. E. Cammell, O.B.E.

£2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do. H. E. Knott; F. W. Jones; S. Reeves;
A. E. Goddard; R. Graham. £1,976 to £2,288

London South

Regional Controller, F. D. S. Waterton..... £3,000
Deputy do., W. R. Denaro..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., D. Pilkington; T. C. Sutton, O.B.E.;
H. F. Marshall; L. G. Refell. £1,976 to £2,288
Principal, E. Franks..... £1,716 to £2,418

South Western—Bristol

Regional Controller, R. Hobbins..... £3,000
Deputy do., J. W. Newing..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., S. H. Bate; R. K. Meatyrd; E. H.
Cordwell..... £1,976 to £2,288

Midland—Birmingham

Regional Controller, H. V. O'Toole..... £3,000
Deputy do., E. M. Fillmore..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., A. E. Howells, O.B.E.; R. W. Turner;
E. F. Thomas..... £1,976 to £2,288
Chief Executive Officer, Miss B. M. Chaplin
£1,976 to £2,288

North Western—Manchester

Regional Controller, G. H. Childs..... £3,000
Deputy do., J. C. Lewis..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., F. Turnbull, O.B.E.; J. F. Crampton;
R. Mather; R. M. Kelly; A. J. Farmer
£1,976 to £2,288

Canada

Ministry Representative, G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

Chairman, Sir Ifor Evans.

Members, H. Collison, C.B.E.; J. A. Faris; Mrs. J. M. Howell; J. C. Lennox, O.B.E.; H. M. D. Parker, C.B.; C.B.E.; Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; Prof. R. M. Titmuss; N. C. Turner.
Secretary, S. B. Kibbey.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY
COUNCIL

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

Chairman, Prof. Sir Arnold Plant.

Members, A. Bridges; N. J. Campbell; W. L. Clarke; C. R. Dale; T. Eccles, O.B.E.; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; E. C. Haggard; E. J. Kimmins; Prof. R. E. Lane, C.B.E.; T. A. E. Laborn, C.B.E.; S. A. S. Malkin, C.B.E.; J. L. McQuitty, Q.C.; Dr. D. G. Morgan, O.B.E.; Dr. L. G. Norman; W. Paynter; W. Taylor, C.B.
Secretary, R. Dronfield.

NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT
AUTHORITY

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1200]

Members, The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance; the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Deputies, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E.; D. C. H. Abbot, C.B.; W. N. McWilliam; H. A. Lowry.
Joint Financial Advisers, H. Tetley, C.B.; L. Errington; J. E. Aiken.

Secretary, D. J. Carter.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
SUPPLEMENTATION BOARD

and

PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS
BENEFIT BOARD

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1200]

The Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board was appointed on July 11, 1951, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, to consider and determine all claims arising and any other questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme deals solely with persons who have rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts on account of an accident which happened (or industrial disease contracted) before January 1, 1924. It gives them allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to bring their compensation up to about the level it would have stood at if the later Workmen's Compensation Acts had applied to them.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Board was appointed on March 10, 1952, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, to consider and determine all claims arising and all questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme provides for payments out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for disablement or death from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis in certain cases which are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Act. The Board also deals with claims arising under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, which makes corresponding provision for uncompensated cases of certain other industrial diseases of a malignant nature.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C.

Deputy Chairman, D. M. Campbell, Q.C.

Members, E. Hall; H. Hewitt, O.B.E.; J. C. Hobbs; R. Pilkington; W. C. Stansfield; Miss D. A. Wade.

Secretary, S. G. Nicholls, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE
OFFICER FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1200]

Chief Insurance Officer, G. Edwards, C.B.E. £3,715
Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Oxlade; J. S. Campbell-Dick..... £2,041 to £2,353

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
OF NON-PARTICIPATING EMPLOYMENTS

Government Buildings, Monck Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8131]

Registrar, K. R. Malcolm..... £2,715 to £3,415
Deputy Registrar, A. J. Ashman..... £2,041 to £2,353

**OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER**

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 92361]
23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2201]
7 Park Place, Cardiff
[Cardiff: 32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the Family Allowances Acts, the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Commissioner, R. G. Micklethwait, Q.C.
Deputy Commissioners, N. P. d'Albuquerque; G. Owen George; H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; H. I. Nelson, Q.C.; D. W. E. Neligan, O.B.E.; R. G. Clover, T.D., Q.C.; D. Reith, Q.C.
Legal Assistants, J. R. C. Walford, M.B.E.; The Lord Swinfen.
Secretary, A. D. Church, M.B.E.

**POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE**

H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Viscount Crookshank, P.C., C.H.
Members, The Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C.; The Right Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P.
Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3
[Royal: 2000]

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 63), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of admitting, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Authority; these offices may (but need not) be filled by an elected or appointed member.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1961, showed a deficit of £62,270, leaving a surplus balance of £694,716 carried forward.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.
Vice-Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.

Appointed Members

By the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Day, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; By the Ministry of Transport; B. Fuy, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.; By the Corporation of London, S. G. Gates, C.B.E.; T. K. Collett, C.B.E.; By the London County Council, The Lord Macpherson of Drumochter; T. O'Leary, O.B.E.; N. W. Farmer, C.B.E.; E. E. Woods, O.B.E.; By Trinity House, Capt. C. St. G. Glasston.

Elected Members

(Nineteen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfers and owners of rivercraft.)

C. F. B. Arthur; J. S. Bevan; H. M. Gordon Clark; T. C. S. Cope; W. Frame; A. K. Graham; G. D. Hodge; W. C. Longstaff; Sir Herbert McDavid, C.B.E.; J. McLean, C.B.E.; D. F. Martin-Jenkins, T.D.; Sir Ralph Metcalfe; J. M. M. Meyer; G. Milling; C. D. Scriven; H. G. Sorrell, O.B.E.; Sir John Tait; M. T. Turnbull; A. Lawrence Williams.

Officers

General Manager, Sir Leslie Ford, O.B.E.
Deputy General Manager, P. W. J. Martin, M.B.E.
Chief Engineer, G. A. Wilson.
Chief Accountant, G. Edney.
Solicitor, G. D. G. Perkins.
Secretary, E. S. Birch, M.B.E.
River Superintendent and Harbour Master, Cmdr. G. Parmiter, R.N. (ret.).
Establishment Officer, C. J. Saunders.
Chief Information Officer, E. W. King.
Chief Police Officer, T. J. Oliver, O.B.E.
Stores Officer, E. T. F. Hubbard.
Estate Officer, H. W. Ellis.
Medical Officer, A. M. Lawrence-Smith.
Commercial Superintendent, H. A. Lingwood.
Traffic Superintendent, G. W. Smith.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

London and St. Katharine Docks, Superintendent, A. T. A. Chipperfield; Dockmaster, Capt. F. A. C. Bishop.
Surrey Commercial Docks, Superintendent, G. A. G. Ansell; Dockmaster, Capt. E. V. Henday.
India and Millwall Docks, Superintendent, E. S. Tooth; Dockmaster, J. S. C. Masson.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V. Docks, Superintendent, G. T. Johnson, O.B.E.; Dockmaster, Capt. H. E. Morison, D.S.C.
Tilbury Docks, Superintendent, P. W. Lane, M.B.E.; Dockmaster, Capt. P. V. Mills.
Railway Dept., Superintendent, G. E. D. Toomey.

Australia and New Zealand

42 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Representative, W. C. Perkins.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

P.O. Box 3034, Cape Town
Representative, W. H. A. Webster, C.I.E.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.2
[Headquarters: 1231]

Postmaster General, RT. HON. (JOHN) REGINALD BEVINS, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, R. G. Armstrong, M.C.
Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss R. O. Corke; F. Lawson
Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. R. Matthews, M.P.
Assistant Postmaster General, Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, B. Traynor
Director General, Sir Ronald German, C.M.G. £7,015
Private Secretary, Miss J. M. Emery.
Deputy Directors General, Sir Robert Harvey, K.B.E., C.B.; W. A. Wolverson, C.B. £5,015
Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £5,015
Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E. £5,815
Director of Postal Services, Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B.E. £4,115
Director of Inland Telecommunications, A. W. C. Ryland. £4,115
Director of External Telecommunications Executive, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £4,115
Director of Radio Services, A. Wolstencroft, C.B. £4,115
Director of Establishments and Organization, H. A. Daniels. £4,115
Director of Personnel, J. M. Newton. £4,115
Director of Finance and Accounts, E. W. Shepherd. £4,115
Director of Clerical Mechanization and Buildings, A. H. Ridge. £4,115

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Tickner, C.B.E.; A. Hibbs; S. Horrox, E.R.D.; A. Kemp, C.B.E.; R. J. S. Baker; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry; Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.; H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; D. E. Knapman; D. C. Balaam; S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C.; R. Martin, M.B.E.; M. O. Tinniswood; C. R. Smith, O.B.E.; F. E. Jones, M.B.E.; K. Hind, E.R.D.; Mrs. M. Swaffield; D. G. C. Lawrence; C. E. Lovell

£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, N. A. Perkins; E. E. Wilkins, E.R.D.; J. F. Parry; J. Evans; Miss E. M. Perry; A. H. Martin-Smith; D. Smith; R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; P. W. F. Fryer; R. J. Broadbent; H. A. Longley; C. F. Perryman; A. V. Leaver; J. O. Thompson; D. S. Pullin; W. A. Kirkpatrick; E. Sharpe, M.B.E.; D. Wesil; T. C. Carpenter; G. H. G. Tilling; Miss D. J. Fothergill; J. T. Beddoe; T. U. Meyer; L. T. Andrew; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; D. E. Baptiste; A. H. Mowatt; A. E. Denman, M.B.E.; T. P. Hornsey; J. V. R. Birchall; F. H. Goldsmith; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; *J. Hodgson; J. E. Golothan, T.D., E.R.D.; A. G. Smith; Miss C. Kennedy; Mrs. D. E. Mitchell; Miss P. A. Peverett; D. P. Wratton; Miss E. A. Knight; E. H. Truslove; H. G. Corpe; G. McMorran; N. E. A. Moore; R. W. Story, D.F.C.; T. Scott; Miss S. P. M. Fisher; J. R. Baxter; H. Beattall; J. M. Harper; J. M. Norman; R. A. Giles; R. A. Neate; K. C. Lawrence; G. J. Pocock; D. Pearman; A. P. Hawkins; R. A. Browne; J. F. Hanson, £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officers, N. O. Johnson; J. E. Sayers; R. H. Jebb; B. J. Rose; F. B. Savage; G. W. Shephard; C. H. Selby; H. A. Fricker; L. W. Addis; J. Evans; T. Gibson, M.B.E., E.R.D.; C. F. Payne; T. E. Spiller; G. J. N. Bolster; D. H. Sutcliffe; A. O. Martin; R. C. Catterston; E. A. Smallwood; F. G. Phillips; Miss D. E. A. Furbank, £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Boone; E. C. Baker, M.B.E.; G. L. Mallett; H. W. Bray; R. V. Hutton; J. W. Morris; J. W. Judd; W. S. Ryan; S. T. B. Johns; A. J. Walsley; K. H. Maunder; H. A. J. Logan; R. O. Bradbury; A. A. Mead; S. L. Hulse; E. H. Garner, M.B.E.; Miss W. A. Furnell; M. D. L. Bevis; A. O. Carter; R. J. Boggils; H. G. Robson; P. E. A. Faulkner; R. J. Johnson; A. H. Endecott; W. W. Norris; K. Ridehalgh; A. L. Evans; G. H. Aldridge; R. V. T. Pryor; L. G. Hart; G. A. L. Everitt; Miss M. G. E. Newman; Miss E. A. Scillitoe; A. R. Marsh; A. H. Donnelly; Miss P. M. James; E. V. Hills; Miss H. Whaley; Miss J. M. Milne; J. E. Link; Miss M. M. McLaughlan; F. R. Massy; C. B. Davis; J. Woods, £1,508 to £1,872

Headquarters Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, N. H. Harper; R. W. Groves; I. H. Slee (+ allee.) £1,508 to £1,872

Postal Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, E. G. Hucker, £3,000
Deputy Chief Inspectors, F. J. Clark, O.B.E.; C. H. Rose, £2,392 to £2,800
Postal Controller, W. C. Harvey £2,392 to £2,800
Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, W. Appleby; K. E. F. Gowen, M.B.E.; V. C. Lucas; A. G. Gomm; W. F. Stacey; H. S. Hughes; R. O. Bonnet; W. J. Rowe; A. Heaton; V. A. Huckerby; S. V. F. Hurrell; J. H. B. Cantley; A. G. Brown, £1,695 to £2,210

Telecommunications Sales Establishment

Controller of Sales, S. L. Holcombe £1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Controllers of Sales, C. A. Richardson; R. M. Watson; P. A. Long, £1,508 to £1,872

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, T. A. Davies, O.B.E., £2,540 to £3,000
Deputy Inspector, R. M. Billington, T.D., £1,790 to £2,025
Assistant Inspectors, A. Whalley; G. F. Wilson; W. Swanson; G. H. M. Gleadle; R. Wilson £1,375 to £1,770

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien, C.B.E., £3,650 (personal)
Deputy to Public Relations Officer, J. Evans (+ allee.) £1,716 to £2,418
Controller of Publicity, F. B. Savage £1,976 to £2,288
Principal Information Officers, J. L. Young; K. J. Ley £1,976 to £2,288
Senior Information Officers, W. H. Armitage; B. Hogben, £1,508 to £1,872
Assistant Controller of Publicity, A. H. Endecott £1,508 to £1,872

External Telecommunications Executive

Director, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E., £4,115
Deputy Directors, G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; J. T. Baldry, £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Director (Operations), E. F. H. Gould £3,000
Controller, C. H. G. Eburne, M.B.E., £2,392 to £2,800
Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O., O.B.E., T.D.; R. W. Chandler, M.B.E.; A. T. Gray £1,976 to £2,288
Telegraph Manager, R. A. Harrison, £2,400
Deputy Telegraph Manager, E. Bowden, £2,236

Investigation Branch

Controller, C. G. Osmond, £3,000
Deputy Controller, A. C. Hawksworth £2,392 to £2,650
Asst. Controllers, R. J. Mitchell; W. G. Sharp; S. F. Clark, £1,976 to £2,288
Senior Investigation Officers, S. P. Wright; C. T. W. Read; F. Urquhart; R. F. Yates; W. H. C. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D.; W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; B. A. E. Evans; J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; W. Bowles; P. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr; A. J. Foster; J. B. Taylor; F. S. Upton; J. M. Murray; G. Woodin; J. Culbert; K. J. Thomas; F. A. Harper; W. I. Shaw; E. C. Comerford; W. S. Marsh, £1,508 to £1,872

Management Training Centre

Commandant, C. McCarthy, £3,000
Instructors (Postal Controllers), M. W. Andrews; D. H. Loosmore, £2,392 to £2,800

Joint Post Office—Ministry of Works Research Development Group

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1
Deputy Regional Director in Charge, A. Crisswell, O.B.E., £3,000
Assistant Controller, R. B. Salmon £1,976 to £2,288

Assistant Staff Engineers, P. R. W. Brock; A. C. Eley, £1,790 to £2,070
Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, H. S. Hughes; D. G. J. Wilkey, D.S.C., £1,695 to £2,210
Senior Executive Officer, (Finance) Accountant General's Department, R. J. J. Hunt, £1,508 to £1,872

Accountant General's Department

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E., £5,015
Director of Finance and Accounts, E. W. Shepherd £4,115
Chief Statistician, S. Wood, £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Director of Finance (Policy), H. G. Lillicrap £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Directors of Finance and Accounts, H. W. Barnes; N. F. Holman, £3,000

Senior Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Shanks; J. W. Grady; A. J. Levell; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; H. T. Davis; R. C. Westlake; K. S. Nash

£2,392 to £2,650

Principals, N. A. Perkins; G. H. G. Tilling; P. W. F. Fryer..... £2,716 to £2,418
 Statisticians, P. J. Lane; M. L. M. Neild; J. H. Hayter..... £2,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officers, A. R. E. Moore; H. V. Holden; D. S. Nagle; A. F. Andrews; W. J. F. Wells; D. Slater; R. Murray..... £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, Miss C. E. Skelton; E. S. Pritchard; T. C. Cocker; S. H. Smith; R. Brumby; J. H. Outhwaite; W. F. Smith; W. H. Durant; F. J. H. Capps; J. Naughton; C. A. E. Chandler (+ allce.); L. A. Marsh; T. C. Weaver; Miss G. J. Gobby; R. J. Stormer; W. D. Boyling; C. E. Beauchamp; J. Roberts; J. V. Bond; Miss R. L. Spencer; J. Hall; E. J. Walton; G. P. Oliver; R. J. J. Hunt; P. Wade; T. W. Woolmore; Miss S. R. Muir; C. E. Steele; Miss I. R. Fenning; P. D. Badrock..... £2,508 to £2,872

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E.... £5,815
 Deputy Engineers-in-Chief, Capt. C. F. Booth, C.B.E.; D. A. Barron..... £4,115

Director of Research, R. J. Halsey, C.M.G.... £4,115
 Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; H. Williams; C. E. Calveley, O.B.E., E.R.D.... £3,650

Deputy Directors of Research, C. E. Richards; H. Stanesby..... £3,650

Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. J. Manning..... £2,392 to £2,800

Chief Engineer (Scotland), (Edinburgh), R. J. Hines..... £2,650 to £3,000

Chief Engineer (Wales and Border Counties), (Cardiff), P. L. Barker..... £2,650 to £3,000

Chief Regional Engineers, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E.; L. L. Tolley; W. S. Procter, O.B.E.; C. E. Moffatt; G. S. Berkeley; Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas, E.R.D.

£2,650 to £3,000

Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller (Northern Ireland), (Belfast) (vacant)

Staff Engineers, H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E.; F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; H. G. Beer; L. F. Scantlebury; T. H. Flowers, M.B.E.; R. S. Phillips; R. H. Franklin, E.R.D.; J. Stratton; R. O. Carter; J. J. Edwards; R. A. Brockbank, Ph.D.; F. J. D. Taylor, O.B.E.; W. J. E. Tobin; L. F. Salter; A. Cook; H. Leigh; J. W. H. Freebody; E. W. Anderson; H. T. Mitchell; W. J. Bray; G. N. Davison; J. Balcombe; H. E. Francis; J. Rhodes, M.B.E.; J. H. H. Merriman, O.B.E.; G. M. McW; N. C. C. de Jong; C. W. Sowton, O.B.E.

£2,350 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers (Engineers-in-Chief's Office), H. K. Kirby; S. A. Norris.... £2,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. W. Ford; H. T. B. Bourn; F. W. Wilkinson; Miss J. M. Root; W. B. Duncan, M.B.E.; A. F. R. Sturges; Miss D. M. Roope; J. Smith; N. L. Faulkner; R. A. Attrill..... £2,508 to £2,872

Chief Motor Transport Officer, Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, O.B.E..... £2,650 to £3,000

Motor Transport Officers, Class I, E. L. Collman; P. E. Brownlow..... £2,790 to £2,070

Submarine Supt., I. R. Finlayson..... £2,650 to £3,000

Deputy Submarine Supt., J. P. F. Betson..... £2,790 to £2,070

Commanders, O. R. Bates (+ allce.) (H.M.T.S. Monarch); J. P. Ruddock, O.B.E. (+ allce.) (H.M.T.S. Alert); C. M. G. Evans, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Ariel); J. B. Smith (H.M.T.S. Iris)

£2,790 to £2,272

Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; H. F. Epps; A. J. Jackman; D. E. Blake; J. G. Straw; R. O. Boocock; S. I. Brett; A. H. C. Knox; A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; P. R. Couch; F. Summers; R. MacWhirter; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; S. D. Mellor; W. L. A. Colman; E.

Blackburn; E. S. Rusbridge; H. S. Thomsett; F. Warren; W. Hawking; T. H. A. Mascall; J. Duff; A. J. Cawsey; C. A. L. Nicholls, O.B.E.; F. C. Halliburton; A. G. Robins; A. F. O'Rourke; C. G. Grant; A. M. Hunt; J. Knox; R. C. Devereux; E. Hoare; C. D. S. G. Robertson; L. A. Trillitt; W. F. Adams; J. Dixon; G. A. Probert; G. C. Greenwood... £2,790 to £2,070

Assistant Staff Engineers, R. W. Palmer; F. Hollinghurst; *W. G. N. Chew, O.B.E.; L. G. Dunford; A. W. C. Pearson; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall; F. C. Mead; *J. L. Creighton; R. H. Chapman; H. C. S. Hayes; R. S. Salt; A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward; E. C. H. Seaman; F. C. G. Greening; F. E. Williams; H. Barker; H. E. Wilcockson; C. F. Floyd; W. H. Maddison; *P. R. W. Brock; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron; H. R. Brown; E. F. S. Clarke; S. Welch; G. E. Styles; T. Kilvington; H. B. Law; J. Piggott; S. W. Broadhurst; L. K. Wheeler; F. Scowen; D. E. Watt-Carter; A. C. Hales; J. A. Lawrence; F. J. M. Laver; F. W. J. Webber; R. W. Hopwood; M. H. James; E. C. Swain; R. W. White; W. D. Cooper; D. C. Blair; T. C. Harding; A. J. Forty; D. L. Richards; W. A. Humphries; A. J. Thompson; W. T. Duerdorth; W. B. Jago; R. N. Renton, E.R.D.; J. Smith; G. P. Copping; J. K. S. Jowett; R. L. Corke; J. C. Billen; D. G. Jones; W. H. Lee; J. P. Harding; H. Kne; R. K. Hayward; J. F. Bampton; M. B. Williams; T. J. Rees; I. F. MacDiarmid; S. C. Gordon; R. O. Bennett; M. Mitchell, M.B.E., E.R.D.; N. Walker; W. J. Smith; A. C. Eley; T. Pilling; A. E. Jemson..... £2,790 to £2,070

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, G. H. Metson, M.C., Ph.D..... £3,125 to £3,450

Senior Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), R. F. J. Jarvis, Ph.D.; N. W. J. Lewis, Ph.D.; J. R. Tillman, D.Sc.; A. C. Lynch; E. A. Speight, Ph.D..... £2,650 to £3,000

Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. W. M. Coombs, Ph.D.; A. Fairweather, Ph.D.; R. Taylor, Ph.D.; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; E. W. Ayers; M. F. Holmes; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson; E. F. Rickard; J. M. Linke, Ph.D.; H. G. Bassett; H. J. Orchard; J. I. Carasso; W. W. Chandler; A. A. New; E. S. Parkes; D. C. Shotton; J. H. Ellis; F. H. Reynolds; J. C. Harrison, Ph.D..... £2,716 to £2,418

Chief Experimental Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. J. Bowcott; P. E. Taylor, Ph.D.

£2,976 to £2,288

Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. C. Benstead; R. J. Jury; R. G. White

£2,508 to £2,820

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Postal Region

Director, G. R. Downes..... £4,115

Deputy Regional Director, L. F. G. Fielder..... £3,000

Controllers, C. F. S. Hearn, O.B.E.; H. A. Knight; W. Pounder; E. G. White..... £2,392 to £2,800

Staff Controller, D. J. McDougall..... £2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, G. M. Mew

£2,650 to £3,000

Regional Finance Officer, G. S. Pitman

£2,392 to 2,650

Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller), L. F. Weatherhead..... £2,976 to £2,288

Assistant Controllers, G. W. Robson; W. K. Goodhind; R. B. Salmon; W. Shires; A. E. Chappell; J. L. T. Buckley; W. R. Ward; J. M. Mudd; R. Brown; H. S. Boddy; S. T. Hodges; G. G. Bremner, M.B.E.; J. M. Richards

£2,976 to £2,288

Chief Supts., E. G. White; E. Caddy, T.D.; L. P. Palmer; G. M. Pollock; G. H. A. Newell; R. Askew; F. J. S. Crabb; B. H. Stroud

£2,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, A. Vinn; L. F. Burr;
J. M. Richards; S. H. Gilbert; S. R. Weston;
B. Charlton (*Regional Training Officer*); A. Smith;
C. V. Bell..... £1,508 to £1,872
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, F. W. B.
Gaunt..... £1,508 to £1,872
Chief Welfare Officer, J. L. Henderson
£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Engineer, T. H. A. Mascall
£1,790 to £2,070
Court Postmaster, R. D. Norton.

North and South Postal Engineering Sections
Senior Executive Engineers, S. E. Pugh; D. W. Roy
£1,285 to £1,730

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1

District Postmaster, E. C. L. Sheppard
£1,976 to £2,288

Western, Wimpole Street, W.1

District Postmaster, R. B. Trowbridge
£1,976 to £2,288

Paddington, London Street, W.2

District Postmaster, R. L. Jeffery.. £1,976 to £2,288

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1

District Postmaster, S. J. Bowskill. £1,976 to £2,288

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria
Street, S.W.1

District Postmaster, E. Caddy, T.D. £1,976 to £2,288

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11

District Postmaster, L. C. E. Bennett
£1,976 to £2,288

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1

District Postmaster, E. A. Lovegrove
£1,976 to £2,288

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1

District Postmaster, W. E. Style. £1,976 to £2,288

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W.1

District Postmaster, V. J. Roques.. £1,976 to £2,288

Post Office Savings Department

Director of Savings, H. W. Smart..... £4,110

Deputy Director, J. Wiltshire..... £3,000

Senior Chief Executive Officers, A. S. Baker; P. E.

Plummer; J. P. Wilde; J. Higson; Miss B. K.

Billot..... £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Peters; Miss R. Saint;

Miss P. M. Dothie, M.B.E.; E. H. Werrell; Miss

C. K. Brind, M.B.E.; L. A. Taylor; H. R. West;

A. F. Johns; A. E. Webber; C. W. Hand; F. L.

Pictor; R. Bailey..... £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, E. F. King; A. Smith; M.

Marshall; R. H. Dryden; Miss H. B. Townsend;

Miss J. A. Tapsfield; Miss M. A. Allanson; S. C.

Blazdell (+ *allce.*); H. F. W. Sindell; Miss B. J.

Wyvill; G. W. Mantle; Miss M. Acraman; B. C.

Smith; Miss F. E. Lee; Miss E. A. French; Miss

C. S. Archer; J. E. McLindon; S. J. Allison; A. R.

Jefferies; K. G. Taylor; Miss B. A. Clair; R. G.

Lock; R. Mills; R. A. Firmin; T. A. Martin; B. T.

Wright; M. Morris; S. A. Ingham; A. Green;

Miss E. N. Banister; R. McIlven; W. Buckley;

Miss K. D. Caffyn; D. M. Jones; Miss E. F.

Smith; C. F. Robertson; Miss C. N. Lall; C. M.

Roberts; F. Shaw; F. H. Hill; R. F. Reville
£1,450 to £1,800

Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, Miss D. L. Cox;

R. J. Bongard; Miss P. J. Bennett; J. M. Anderson
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Welfare Officer, J. McChesney
£1,508 to £1,872

Supplies Department

Controller, C. J. Gill..... £3,350

Deputy Controller, H. J. Harding..... £2,800

Asst. Controllers, H. H. Simmons; G. M. Punnett;

F. G. Welch..... £2,300 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, L. L. Ellis; E. H. P. Farrow;
G. Luxton; R. E. T. Saunderson; C. A. Powis
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, H. Barrett; H. A. Jenkins;
son; E. C. Cole; J. H. Howard-Smith; D. R.
Buss; L. Carnie; R. E. Carter; W. W. H. H.
Brown; Miss E. I. Fallon; M. D. Cluse; W.
Williamson; K. R. Foskett... £1,508 to £1,872

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, J. P. Ricks..... £5,015

Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. Hesketh, C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Solicitors, A. T. Roberts; P. Turner; S.

Pemberton; W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C.

Griffiths; C. B. Maxted..... £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, J. H. Weston; A. G. E.

Price; J. C. Fetherston; S. Rothstein; L. J.

N. Stainton; D. Howells; B. A. Ritchie; F.

L. Orkin; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; A. S.

Alcock; R. H. Snell; C. L. Morrow; J. B.

Collins; B. C. Gould; D. E. Follett
£2,103 to £2,715

Senior Executive Officer, W. T. Adams
£1,508 to £1,872

Factories Department

Controller, W. A. Hibberd..... £3,050

Deputy Controller, T. H. Southerton..... £2,650

Chief Factories Engineer, T. F. A. Urban
£1,790 to £2,070

Factories Senior Executive Engineers, G. Haley;

F. A. L. Goddard (London); D. C. Smith (Bir-

mingham)..... £1,285 to £1,730

Chief Executive Officer, J. V. Young
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Price; R. Harry;

C. V. Hunt (London); N. A. Hogarth (Birming-

ham)..... £1,508 to £1,872

Factory Managers, D. J. Woods (London) £2,288;

R. A. Cooper (Birmingham), £2,288; T. Bradley

(Cumcarn), £2,033.

Contracts Department

Director, C. T. Meredith, C.B.E..... £3,650

Deputy Director, P. J. Mapplebeck..... £3,000

Assistant Directors, R. Oliver; G. H. Arnold;

E. Williams; T. J. Taylor..... £2,392 to £2,650

Principal Accountant, P. J. Bolton
£2,418 to £2,750

Principal Technical Costs Officer, B. S. Burns, M.B.E.
£2,080 to £2,392

Deputy Principal Accountant, E. Harmer
(+ *allce.*) £1,851 to £2,293

Chief Accountants, J. W. Breckenridge; S. H. G.

Clarke; J. C. Gray; A. W. Webb
£1,851 to £2,293

Senior Executive Officers, A. Cave, M.B.E.; G. P. S.

Coy; G. W. Hancock; L. Folds; L. Hudson;

N. G. Cart; F. J. Giddins; J. R. Gregory; Miss

D. M. Watson; Miss D. M. Williams; R. J. East
£1,508 to £1,872

Senior Technical Cost Officers, W. A. H. Venus
(+ *allce.*); W. F. Harrington; J. W. Horwood;

M. S. Nodder..... £1,456 to £1,950

Post Office Headquarters, Scotland

Director, W. H. Penny..... £3,650

Deputy Regional Director, Col. M. G. Holmes
£3,000

Postal Controller, J. S. Blake..... £2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, R. J. Hines
£2,650 to £3,000

Telecommunications Controller, J. A. Beaver
£2,392 to £2,800

Staff Controller, D. W. L. Hughes, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,800

Finance Officer (and Chief Accountant for Scotland),
B. E. Hearn (+ *allce.*) £2,392 to £2,650

Deputy Finance Officer, J. Anderson
(+ *allce.*) £1,508 to £1,872

Accountant (Edinburgh), W. Carr..... £2,080

Senior Executive Officers, E. Harrison; T. P. Taylor; Miss V. Smithies; J. Baillie, J. Christison
£1,508 to £1,872

Solicitor, J. Richardson, W.S.
Head Postmaster (Glasgow), E. T. Vallance... £2,875
Head Postmaster (Edinburgh), T. Frankland
£2,470 to £2,650

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. W. Service;
H. A. Greening... £1,695 to £2,210

Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications,
H. Scarborough... £1,695 to £2,210

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. G.
Crisp; E. R. P. Chant... £1,508 to £1,872

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G.
Dawson... £1,508 to £1,872

Regional Public Relations Officer, A. J. Fullerton
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Welfare Officer, W. H. Procter
£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Training Officer, J. Ferguson
£1,508 to £1,872

Telephone Managers, Aberdeen, R. C. Birnie, M.B.E.;
Dundee, R. B. Munro (£2,288); Edinburgh, I.
Matheson (£2,400); Glasgow, M. W. Ramsay
(£2,800); Scotland West, H. J. Revell... £2,400

Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland

Director, H. T. W. Millar... £3,350

Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller
(vacant).

Staff Controller (vacant).

Finance Officer, G. H. Clemitson... £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, S. J.
Giffen... £1,695 to £2,210

Assistant Postal Controller (Class I), D. Henry
£1,695 to £2,210

Regional Public Relations Officer, S. G. Coulson
£1,404 to £1,726

Regional Training Officer, H. Lawson
£1,404 to £1,726

Chief Welfare Officer, L. W. H. Stevens
£1,404 to £1,726

Telephone Manager, Belfast, R. E. Jordan... £2,400

North-Eastern Region

Director, L. E. Ryall, Ph.D. £3,650

Deputy Regional Director, F. W. Lister... £3,000

Postal Controller, A. H. Woodland, E.R.D.
£2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000

Telecommunications Controller, N. F. Sephton
£2,392 to £2,800

Staff Controller, P. S. Bell... £2,392 to £2,800

Regional Finance Officer, P. D. H. King
£2,392 to £2,650

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I) L. G. Gage;
D. Goodall; E. E. Mason; R. P. Hassell
£1,695 to £2,210

Senior Executive Officers, C. Fletcher; E. W. Smale;
W. W. McKechnie... £1,508 to £1,872

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, V.
Roberts... £1,695 to £2,210

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. W.
Seed; H. S. Holmes... £1,508 to £1,872

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J.
Murdoch... £1,508 to £1,872

Regional Public Relations Officer, P. Frost
£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Training Officer, L. Wilson
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Welfare Officer, W. C. Taylor
£1,508 to £1,872

Telephone Managers.—Bradford, B. R. Bailey; Leeds,
F. Wood, O.B.E. (each £2,400); Lincoln, F. O.
Watson; Middlesbrough, Col. J. R. Sutcliffe,
O.B.E., T.D. (each £2,288); Newcastle, W. Millman
(£2,400); Sheffield, E. S. Loosemore; York, H. A.
Clibbon... each £2,288

North-Western Region

Director, H. A. Ashdowne, C.B.E. £3,650

Deputy Regional Director, E. E. Neal... £3,000

Postal Controller, L. E. Nice... £2,392 to £2,800

Telecommunications Controller, F. R. B. Bucknall,
E.R.D. £2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas
£2,650 to £3,000

Staff Controller, E. K. May... £2,392 to £2,800

Head Postmaster, Manchester, W. Scott, O.B.E.
£2,875

Head Postmaster, Liverpool, J. Johnstone... £2,875

Regional Finance Officer, J. E. Morris
£2,392 to £2,650

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), F. M. Ash,
O.B.E.; R. Allan; A. G. Kruger; A. E. F. Lane
£1,695 to £2,210

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, E. A.
Petche... £1,695 to £2,210

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. D. H.
Martin; W. Palk; J. Ellison; A. Savage
£1,508 to £1,872

Senior Executive Officers, R. Arthur; D. Johnson;
O. J. Luker... £1,508 to £1,872

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, S. F.
Kelly... £1,508 to £1,872

Regional Public Relations Officer, J. B. Crockatt
£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Training Officer, A. D. Burgoyne
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Welfare Officer (vacant)

Telephone Managers.—Liverpool, H. C. Jones, O.B.E.;
Manchester, R. R. Walker, each £2,800; Blackburn,
W. R. Beach; Lancaster, H. W. Peddle; Preston,
B. Lloyd... each £2,288

Home Counties Region

Director, J. McA. Owen, C.B.E. £3,650

Deputy Directors, A. F. James (£2,650 to £3,350);
A. B. Harnden... £3,000

Postal Controller, L. W. Higgins... £2,392 to £2,800

Telecommunications Controller, H. A. Penn, M.B.E.;
E.R.D. £2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000

Staff Controller, R. S. Drummond, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,800

Regional Finance Officer, T. E. Stappard
£2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, H. E. Reed; L. Wilson
£1,976 to £2,288

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. E. Phillips;
D. H. Loosemore; D. E. Roberts, M.B.E.;
A. W. B. Strachan; H. R. H. White; P. J.
Manson, M.C., E.R.D.; R. F. Haynes
£1,695 to £2,210

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, L. G.
Hawker; V. T. Dodson... £1,695 to £2,210

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, H. J. R.
Cox; V. F. B. Medland; R. S. Clippingdale;
G. D. Curr... £1,508 to £1,872

Senior Executive Officers, W. J. Johnson; F. E.
Bailey; Miss N. K. Simes; J. Tattersall
£1,508 to £1,872

School Principal and Chief Regional Training Officer,
A. F. J. Lee... £1,929 to £2,101

Regional Public Relations Officer, L. G. Fawkes
£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Training Officer, G. Davis
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss M. E. Evans
£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, W. A.
Lewington; Miss A. M. North £1,508 to £1,872

Telephone Managers.—Brighton, S. J. Edwards £2,400;
Bedford, H. Jeffs; Cambridge, S. J. Marsh;
Canterbury, C. W. A. Kent; Colchester, R. N.
Hamilton; Guildford, E. A. Mayne; Norwich,
H. J. H. Webb; Oxford, A. D. V. Knowers;
Portsmouth, J. E. Carr; Reading, G. A. Bennett;
Southend, J. L. Howard; Tunbridge Wells, E. A.
Bracken... each £2,288

Midland Region

Director, W. T. Gemmell, C.B.E.	£3,650
Deputy Regional Director, W. K. Mackenzie, O.B.E.	£3,000
Postal Controller, P. J. W. de Grouchy	£2,392 to £2,800
Telecommunications Controller, L. J. Clansfield	£2,392 to £2,800
Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley	£2,650 to £3,000
Staff Controller, T. H. Davies	£2,392 to £2,800
Head Postmaster, Birmingham, A. W. Langford	£2,875
Regional Finance Officer, R. Lock	£2,392 to £2,650
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. H. Blunt; R. M. Clemence; W. G. Jones; D. J. Bartlett	£1,695 to £2,210
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, F. N. Thomas	£1,695 to £2,210
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R. Clinick; R. Thompson	£1,508 to £1,872
Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Sims; Miss B. E. Coggins; H. W. Izzard	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. A. Wilkinson	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Public Relations Officer, W. J. Lewis	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Training Officer, A. Roncy	£1,508 to £1,872
Chief Welfare Officer, C. Hartless	£1,508 to £1,872
Telephone Managers:—Birmingham, E. W. Weaver, £2,800; West Midland, C. W. Lemmey; Nottingham, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard, M.B.E. (each £2,400); Coventry, W. Bewick; Stoke-on-Trent, H. Toddkill; Leicester, P. H. Paul; Peterborough, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill, T.D.	each £2,288

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, C. O. Horn, O.B.E.	£3,650
Deputy Regional Director, K. H. Cadbury, M.C.	£2,650 to £3,350
Telecommunications Controller, H. C. Andrews	£2,392 to £2,800
Postal Controller, F. W. Guenier, M.B.E.	£2,392 to £2,800
Chief Regional Engineer, P. L. Barker	£2,650 to £3,000
Staff Controller (vacant).	
Finance Officer, D. J. Richman	£2,392 to £2,650
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), Lt.-Col. R. G. Treagus; D. F. Kerridge; K. Thomas	£1,695 to £2,210
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F. Bradburn	£1,695 to £2,210
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. W. Moore; G. L. Wright	£1,508 to £1,872
Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Clifton; H. W. Lewis; J. M. G. Lynch, M.B.E.	£1,508 to £1,872
Chief Welfare Officer, Col. H. R. Humphries, T.D.	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Public Relations Officer, J. T. Smith	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Training Officer, K. E. Spurlock, M.B.E.	£1,508 to £1,872
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. Davenport	£1,508 to £1,872
Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, E. L. Perkins, £2,400; Swansea, G. J. Alston; Chester, W. G. Luxton; Shrewsbury, F. Bate	each £2,288

South-Western Region

Director, L. J. Taylor	£3,650
Deputy Regional Director, G. H. Farnes	£3,000
Postal Controller, W. Park	£2,392 to £2,800
Telecommunications Controller, H. R. C. Hickish	£2,392 to £2,800
Chief Regional Engineer, C. E. Moffatt	£2,650 to £3,000
Staff Controller, R. B. Bailey	£2,392 to £2,800

Finance Officer, D. C. Jones	£2,392 to £2,650
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), J. A. V. Teesdale; K. W. Mills; C. C. Warren; B. G. Genn	£1,695 to £2,210
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, W. O. Vokins	£1,695 to £2,210
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. F. Westaway; B. E. Raker	£1,508 to £1,872
Senior Executive Officers, G. E. Trusler; D. W. Knott; C. Beardsmore	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. K. Hinton	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Public Relations Officer, F. J. Hart	£1,508 to £1,872
Regional Training Officer, E. A. Figures	£1,508 to £1,872
Chief Welfare Officer, R. D. Hope	£1,508 to £1,872
Telephone Managers:—Bristol, M. E. Tufnail, £2,400; Bournemouth, W. R. Tyson, O.B.E.; Southampton, F. E. Ferneyborough; Taunton, W. F. Hickox, E.R.D.; Exeter, H. G. Dean; Gloucester, S. A. F. Adam; Plymouth, H. C. O. Stanbury	£2,288 (each)

London Telecommunications Region

Director, L. G. Semple, C.B.E.	£4,115
Deputy Regional Directors, H. M. Turner; J. Hill	£3,000
Telecommunications Controllers, R. H. McGann; G. J. Millen	£2,392 to £2,800
Chief Regional Engineers, W. S. Procter, O.B.E.; G. S. Berkeley	£2,650 to £3,000
Deputy Chief Regional Engineers, J. G. Straw; H. F. Epps	£1,790 to £2,070
Staff Controller, E. W. Cross	£2,392 to £2,800
Deputy Staff Controllers, J. Bellew; D. C. Thompson	£1,976 to £2,288
Regional Finance Officer, F. J. L. Clark	£2,392 to £2,650
Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, R. J. Niles; F. Sugden; W. T. Munro; R. F. Bloxham; S. W. Dabbs	£1,976 to £2,288
Assistant Controller (Telegraphs), Lt.-Col. W. A. Stripp	£1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officers, S. G. Reed; Miss L. A. Ralph; Miss N. D. L. Hollman; Miss K. N. Hunt; S. J. Lubbock; W. E. Mason; G. S. Page; Miss M. M. Wittich; Miss N. H. Howard; D. R. G. Kelly; H. G. McQ. Pullen	£1,508 to £1,872
Telephone Manager (vacant).	
Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. Turner; H. S. M. Hall; C. W. Davies; C. G. Brooks; Lt.-Col. J. C. Rowe, T.D.; A. Taylor; H. M. de Borde; G. C. Goodman	£2,400
Deputy Telephone Manager (Central Area), C. R. Dancy	£2,288
Deputy Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. H. Howard; E. I. Markby; J. Boyd, E.R.D.; W. H. Owens; S. A. T. Payne; D. F. Hamilton; G. E. Brett	£2,236
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. H. Burt; E. E. Hancock; *A. L. Budd, M.B.E.; A. P. W. McCarthy; A. L. S. Godden; W. G. Aylett; E. D. Harvey; J. A. T. Cordercy; W. H. Cleaves; E. W. Sansom; *J. L. Brooker; W. E. Tyzack; H. H. W. Merrick; L. W. Craft; A. D. Rollings; J. D. Rollings; E. A. Thorogood; L. B. Kerwin; R. C. Friend; R. N. Milton; R. J. C. Blackett, E.R.D.; E. W. M. Mann; C. Bell; H. S. Cooper; F. W. Gilby	£1,508 to £1,872
Chief Sales Superintendents, H. A. Bishop; L. H. Cocks; A. E. Jones; W. J. Reason; H. A. Morris; L. S. R. Kitching; F. Barber; E. R. Adams (+ allee.); M. G. Bonar; A. J. Weston	£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Clerks (Senior Executive Officers), Miss O. M. Kinnaird (£1,508 to £1,872); F. W. Bucknell; C. J. Richings; L. J. Ray; W. R. Parry; H. E. Bromley; G. E. Price; W. W. Armstrong; F. A. Ascott	£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Training Officer, J. R. Brunton
£1,508 to £1,872

Chief Welfare Officer, E. M. McEvoy
£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Public Relations Officer, C. E. Conway-Gordon.....£1,508 to £1,872

Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; S. I. Brett; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; C. G. Grant; R. C. Devereux; A. J. Jackman
£1,790 to £2,070

Senior Executive Engineers, F. V. Partridge; W. S. Mabe; A. M. Stonebanks; R. H. Crooks; W. H. Lamb; R. C. W. Walker; E. M. Gleadle-Richards; J. A. Sheppard; L. W. Medcalf; D. M. Rogers; G. E. Alexander; R. J. A. Eagle
£1,285 to £1,730

Area Engineers, J. E. Young; E. W. Johnson; G. E. Smith; E. B. M. Beaumont; J. Prescott; H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B. Cooper; C. N. Smith; A. Blight; L. R. Watson; L. G. Wootten; W. T. Wooding; E. Palk; C. A. Pride; S. J. Mayo; A. E. Bayin; L. P. Johnson; C. A. Morgan; Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; R. J. Griffiths; E. Croft; C. E. C. Watling; L. W. Rapkin; A. E. J. Sims; D. E. Wadeson; K. E. Stotesbury; F. J. Smith; B. E. J. Chapman; B. H. Moore; J. G. Donovan; D. G. Pocock; E. McDowell.. £1,285 to £1,730

* On loan to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former *Mines and Petroleum Departments* and the functions of the Board of Trade in relation to Gas, Electricity and Iron and Steel, the Ministry of Power deals with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil, gas, electricity and iron and steel industries and is responsible for the general administration of the statutes dealing with those industries. The Ministry is also responsible under the *Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Insurance) Act, 1959*, for the siting, design, construction, operation and maintenance of nuclear power stations and other nuclear installations with special reference to safety.

Minister of Power, RT. HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P.
£5,000

Private Sec., H. Scholes.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, C. J. Chataway, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, J. C. George, C.B.E., M.P.
£2,500

Private Sec., D. E. Vant.
Secretary, Sir Dennis Proctor, K.C.B., £7,015
Private Sec., E. Wright.

Deputy Secretaries, M. T. Flett, C.B.; M. P. Murray, C.B., £5,015

Chief Scientist, C. M. Cawley, C.B.E., D.Sc., £5,015

Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations, Maj.-Gen. S. W. Joslin, C.B., C.B.E., £4,115

Under Secretaries, J. A. Beckett, C.M.G.; P. Chantler; G. H. Daniel; C. H. S. de Peyer, C.M.G.; O. Francis, C.B.; B. Gottlieb; E. J. Meadon, C.B.; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; K. L. Stock, C.B., £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker, C.B.E.; W. R. G. Bell; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Cleaver; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; E. J. C. Dixon (Controller of Gas Standards); J. W. Farrell; C. I. K. Forster (Chief Statistician); M. R. Garner; A. A. Jarratt; J. G. Liverman, O.B.E.; N. E. Martin, D.F.C.; A. H. Norris; A. B. Powell; W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. M. Spencer, C.B.E.; C. G. Thorley; D. J. Turner, C.B.E.; R. Wakefield; J. R. Wilson
£2,715 to £3,415

Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C.
£2,475 to £2,715

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, T. A. Rogers, C.B.E. £4,415
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, W. Brown; H. R. Houston, C.B.E.; G. Hoyle, C.M.G., £3,865

Divisional Inspectors, W. Widdas (Durham); H. S. Stephenson (East Midland); H. Hyde (Scotland); R. H. Clough, O.B.E. (North Western); H. F. Wilson, O.B.E. (Northumberland and Cumberland); C. Leigh (South Western); H. J. Perrins, O.B.E. (North Eastern); F. S. Pollard (West Midland and Southern).....£3,500

Principal Inspector for Special Development Duties, W. H. N. Carter.....£3,565

Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, S. J. Ayres.....£3,565

Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D.
£3,715

Principal Electrical Inspector, D. E. Fox.....£3,565

Regional Organization

Senior Scottish Officer, J. L. Warrander
£2,650 to £3,350

Senior Officer for Wales, H. Deadman
£2,650 to £3,350

LORD PRIVY SEAL

(see Foreign Office)

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

24 Park Crescent, W.1
[Museum: 2223]

The Service was originally set up in 1939 as an emergency service to augment the existing public health resources of England and Wales in combating outbreaks of infectious diseases such as might arise from enemy action or abnormal condition in time of war. In 1945 the Government decided to retain the Service on a permanent footing, and statutory authority for doing so was included in the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Minister of Health being empowered to provide a Bacteriological Service in England and Wales for the control of the spread of infectious diseases. The Service was administered by the Medical Research Council, as agents of the Ministry of Health until August 1, 1961, when, under the provision of the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, a new Public Health Laboratory Service Board was established as a statutory body capable of acting in its own right as agent for the Ministry.

Members of the Board

Sir Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc. (Chairman); P. Alwyn-Smith; A. H. Clough, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Prof. A. W. Downie, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.; E. Hughes, M.D.; J. Stevenson Logan; J. R. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; Prof. A. A. Miles, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; E. T. C. Spooner, M.D.; C. C. Stevens; Prof. C. H. Stuart-Harris, C.B.E., M.D.; D. Thomson, M.D.; G. I. Watson, M.D.

Director, G. S. Wilson, M.D.

Secretary, D. V. T. Fairlie.

CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, LONDON, N.W.9

Administrative Director, W. C. Cockburn.

REFERENCE LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Central Enteric Reference Laboratory and Bureau, E. S. Anderson, M.D.

Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.

Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference and Cross-Inspection Reference, M. T. Parker, M.D.

Virus Reference, A. D. Macrae, M.D.

Disinfection Reference, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.

Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.

Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), I. G. Murray.

Venereal Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E.1.

A. E. Wilkinson (part-time).

Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff. J. Marks, M.D.

SPECIAL LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Epidemiology Research Laboratory, W. C. Cockburn.
Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E. Hope-Simpson (part-time).
Food Hygiene, Miss B. C. Hobbs, Ph.D.
National Collection of Type Cultures, S. T. Cowan, M.D.
Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs. C. M. P. Bradstreet.

CONSTITUENT PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.; Bedford, W. F. Lane; Birmingham, B. R. Sandiford, M.D.; Bournemouth, G. J. G. King; Bradford, H. G. M. Smith, Ph.D.; Brighton, J. E. Jameson; Bristol, H. R. Cayton; Cambridge, R. M. Fry; Cardiff, Prof. Scott Thomson, M.D.; Carlisle, D. G. Davies, M.D.; Carmarthen, H. D. S. Morgan; Chelmsford, R. Pilsforth, M.D.; Chester, Miss P. M. Poole, M.D.; Conway, A. J. Kingsley Smith; County Hall, London, A. J. H. Tomlinson; Coventry, J. E. M. Whitehead; Derby, J. L. G. Iredale; Dorchester, G. H. Tee, Ph.D.; Epsom, D. R. Gamble; Exeter, B. Moore, M.D.; Guildford, G. T. Cook, M.D.; Hereford, D. R. Christie; Hull, J. H. McCoy; Ipswich, J. M. S. Dixon, M.D.; Leeds, G. B. Ludlam, M.D.; Leicester, N. S. Mair; Lincoln, J. M. Croll; Liverpool, Prof. D. T. Robinson; Luton, H. D. Holt; Maidstone, A. L. Furniss, M.D.; Manchester, J. O'H. Tobin; Middlesbrough, A. R. Blowers, M.D.; Newcastle, J. H. Hale, M.D.; Newport (Mon.), R. D. Gray, M.D.; Northallerton, D. J. H. Payne; Northampton, L. Hoyle; Norwich, Miss L. M. Dowsett, M.D.; Nottingham, E. R. Mitchell; Oxford, R. Vollum, D.Phil (part-time); Peterborough, E. J. G. Glencross; Plymouth, C. H. Jellard; Portsmouth, K. E. A. Hughes, M.B.E.; Preston, L. Robertson; Reading, N. Wood, M.D.; Salisbury, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; Sheffield, E. H. Gillespie; Shrewsbury, A. C. Jones; Southampton, Miss R. I. Hutchinson, M.D. (part-time); Southend, J. A. Rycroft; Stafford, E. M. Mackay-Scollay; Sunderland, P. B. Crone, M.D.; Swansea, W. Kwantes; Taunton, J. A. Boycott, D.M.; Truro, F. D. M. Hocking (acting); Wakefield, L. A. Little; Watford, Mrs. B. H. E. Cadness Graves (part-time); Winchester, M. H. Hughes, D.M.; Worcester, R. J. Henderson.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1961, was £644,500,000.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple

form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, C. R. Sopwith..... £4,715
Assistant Public Trustee, E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.

£4,115
Chief Administrative Officers, C. F. Jackson; H. L. Pettitt..... £2,815 to £3,415
Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, S. A. Williams... £2,103 to £2,715
Trust Officers, V. J. Burt; B. L. M. Davies; J. M. B. Dove; F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; H. K. Mackinder; C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan; N. D. Ouvre; J. Radford; W. Ross Taylor; F. Wheatley; D. A. Wakeford; H. H. W. Duffy; J. C. Rowe

£2,103 to £2,715
Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund) J. C. McCathie, I.S.O.

£2,041 to £2,353
Deputy Establishment Officer, H. P. Callow, M.B.E.

£1,573 to £1,937
Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden. £2,457 to £2,715

Asst. Chief Accountant, C. R. Randall
£2,041 to £2,353

Accountants, P. Habgood; E. N. T. Platt; E. G. Vincent; G. J. Harrup..... £1,573 to £1,937

Income Tax Officer, Miss H. M. Hall
£1,573 to £1,937

Chief Investment Managers, F. R. Lee; A. C. B. Urwin..... £2,457 to £2,715

Investment Managers, J. J. Olliffe; K. Stilliard; F. A. Beecham; M. F. Dawes; R. Wilson
£1,573 to £1,937

Securities Officer, F. A. W. Fry... £1,573 to £1,937

Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler. £2,145 to £2,457

Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; H. N. Venner, M.B.E..... £1,516 to £2,015

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided from time to time by Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1961, 3,701 applications for loans totalling £41,065,032 were approved and advances totalling £39,932,655 were made.

Chairman, Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I..... unpaid

Deputy Chairman, J. Binns, C.B.E..... unpaid

Other Commissioners, J. Boydell; C. J. I. Clay; J. E. A. R. Guinness; F. Haywood; J. W. Hough, O.B.E.; Sir John Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir James Lythgoe, C.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. S. E. Todd; F. W. Warwick..... unpaid

Secretary, J. C. Seddon..... £3,240

Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, H. W. Darvill..... £1,976 to £2,288

Accountant, A. Wall..... £1,508 to £1,872

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidel Defensor* (1524); the *Log Book of H.M.S. Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of Public Records, S. S. Wilson, C.B. . . . £4,515

Deputy Keeper and Secretary, H. C. Johnson, C.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Records Administration Officer, J. H. Collingridge,

O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Establishment Officer, W. L. White, M.B.E.

£2,041 to £2,353

Principal Assistant Keepers, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E.

(Public Search Rooms); J. R. Ede (Records Administration); L. C. Hector, O.B.E. (Publications and Editorial); D. B. Wardle, O.B.E. (Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography)

£2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, First Class, R. E. Latham; C. A.

F. Meekings; E. K. Timings; E. W. Denham;

Miss D. H. Gifford; A. W. Mabbs; N. J.

Williams; R. F. Hunnisett; R. L. Storey; L.

Bell; Miss P. M. Barnes. . . . £1,381 to £2,291

Inspecting Officers, R. D. Farmer, M.B.E.; H. A.

Johnston; R. F. Monger; F. T. Williams, D.F.M.

£1,381 to £2,291

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, S. S. Wilson, C.B.

HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

[Whitchall: 6240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the Public Record Office. Since 1497 the records of Parliament as a whole, and also of the House of Lords, have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1046 established a record department to supervise their preservation and production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 1,500,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1621, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office can also arrange access for students to the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and to the other surviving records of the Commons (from 1572). The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.

£2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Clerks of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser;

H. S. Cobb. £1,381 to £2,291

ROYAL COMMISSION ON
HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTSQuality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane
W.C.2

[Chancery: 2981.

National Register of Archives, Chancery: 3205]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission was first appointed by Royal Warrant in 1869, and was empowered to make enquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of historical interest and with the consent of the owners to publish their contents. The Commission was reconstituted by Royal Warrant in 1959, with wider terms of reference, including the preservation of records and assistance to other bodies working in the same field. The Master of the Rolls, who is the Chairman of the Commission, now exercises through the Commission his responsibility under the Law of Property Act, 1922, and the Tithe Act, 1936, for manorial and tithe documents. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of printed reports upon manuscripts of historical import, and under its authority is compiled the *National Register of Archives*, which now contains over 7,000 typed reports upon privately-owned records, with extensive indexes, and may be consulted by historical scholars. At present a grant-in-aid is made through the Commission to the *Records Preservation Section* of the British Records Association. The Commission undertakes to advise owners upon the preservation and use of their manuscripts and records.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.,

P.C.; The Earl of Harrowby; Sir Kenneth Pick-

thorn, Bt. Litt.D., M.P.; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil.,

F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. Sir J. G. Edwards, D.Litt.,

F.B.A.; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Miss C. V.

Wedgwood, C.B.E., LL.D.; Sir James Fergusson of

Kilkerran, Bt., LL.D.; The Very Rev. S. J. A.

Evans, F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A.,

F.S.A.; Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E., F.S.A.; R. N.

Quirk, C.B., F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. Beckett.

Secretary, R. H. Ellis, F.S.A.

Registrar, National Register of Archives, Miss W. D. Coates.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Waverley: 2561]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 9.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30. Museum section open at the same hours in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson
or Kilkerran, Bt. £3,000

Curator of Historical Records, J. Imrie

£2,195 to £2,650

Senior Executive Officer, R. G. Bonnington

£1,508 to £1,872

Assistant Keepers (1st Class), A. Anderson; J. K.

Bates; P. Gouldsbrough; A. L. Murray; G. G.

Simpson; C. J. H. Sinclair; Miss M. D. Young

£1,321 to £2,226

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh
(Waverley: 2561)

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—

(1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

Keeper of the Registers of Scotland, G. Black. £2,800
Deputy Keeper, W. P. Armit. . . . £2,069 to £2,381
Assistant Keepers, J. Maccabe; D. R. Peattie

£1,976 to £2,288
Accountant, J. S. C. Gill. £1,683 to £2,047
Senior Examiners, W. A. J. Cunningham; J. Gallows; G. M. MacGregor; A. M. Manson; T. R. Wilson. £1,508 to £1,872

CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2
[Monarch: 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957; ancient customs: Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Custumarm, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial rolls and books from 1252 and Council minutes from 1275; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.
Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones.
Assistant Keeper, M. J. Chandler.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487; Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing Counsel*, H. R. Leslie, Q.C.; *Engineer*, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; *Convention Officer*, William H. Young (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Party Agents*, Beveridge & Co.; *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer*, J. Gibson Kerr, W.S., F.R.S.E., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7
[Kensington: 3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for

its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

Chairman, Board of Management, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Eric Rideal, M.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, W. D. Sturch.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7
[Kensington: 5166]

Chairman, The Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax.

Vice-Presidents, Sir Harold Parkinson, K.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.

Vice-Chairmen, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon Williams, C.B.E.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.; Sir Alfred Owen, C.B.E.

Members, J. Ainsworth, C.B.E. (*Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*); J. Archbold (*National Union of Teachers*); R. C. Ashman, O.B.E.; M. Barnett, O.B.E.; R. Bennett, O.B.E.; W. Brown, C.B.E.; E. A. G. Caroe, C.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks Association*); A. D. Chesterfield (*Joint Stock Banks*); Sir William Cocker, O.B.E.; N. H. Cross (*Post Office*); Sir George Eddy, O.B.E.; W. R. Elliott (*Ministry of Education*); Mrs. O. Farquharson (*National Federation of Women's Institutes*); W. Fisk, C.B.E.; R. Foster, O.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Bank Association*); G. Freeman, O.B.E.; C. A. Harrison, C.B.E.; G. E. Haynes, C.B.E. (*National Council of Social Service*); P. R. Hicks, O.B.E. (*Stock Exchange*); The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. (*Women's Voluntary Service*); R. B. Hopkins, O.B.E.; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E. (*Ministry of Housing and Local Government*); D. James, C.B.E.; W. E. Jones, C.B.E. (*Trades Union Congress*); J. Killey, O.B.E.; G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (*National Debt Office*); J. B. Lacey, I.S.O. (*Post Office*); D. D. Livesey, C.B.E.; J. Macpherson (*Treasury*); Sir Andrew McC. MacTaggart (*British Employers' Confederation*); L. F. Milner, C.B.E.; A. V. Mussett (*Association of Education Committees*); Sir Tom O'Brien (*Trades Union Congress*); D. H. Peacock, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Perkins, C.B.E. (*National Street and Village Groups Advisory Committee*); H. G. Reynolds, O.B.E.; R. G. Robinson, C.B.E.; H. W. Smart (*Post Office*); A. G. Stickland, M.B.E.; J. H. Trower, O.B.E.; E. Whitley-Jones.

OFFICERS

Secretary, D. R. Davidson, O.B.E. £3,400
Director of Establishment and Finance, J. Hurst

£2,300 to £2,650
Director of Publicity, J. W. King. . . £2,300 to £2,650

Chief Commissioner, R. H. Dowler, O.B.E.
£2,300 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officer, A. G. Craner
£1,976 to £2,288

Commissioners, L. S. Burke; F. J. Cooper; D. J. Cresswell, M.B.E.; J. Dean, I.S.O.; J. R. Dutton, I.S.O.; H. G. D. Gabriel, M.B.E.; K. J. Griffin; H. Houston, M.B.E.; J. S. Jephcott; K. T. Pinch; R. Rees; J. C. Timms. £1,976 to £2,288

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

68 George Street, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 5486]

President, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.

Chairman, J. M. Archer.

Members, A. R. Abercromby; Mrs. M. Anderson; J. Baird; Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; A. Bonithrone; D. S. Carmichael; J. Craig; P. L. Duncan; Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, M.B.E.; The Lord Greenhill, O.B.E.; R. J. Hastings, O.B.E.; A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; J. Innes;

Col. J. Jamieson; J. Keir, M.B.E.; Lady MacColl, C.B.E.; M. Nell; The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon; E. G. Paton; W. H. Penny; G. F. Primrose; Sir James F. Simpson; W. Steel; The Rev. Canon A. W. Stevenson; J. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; A. Tweeddale; A. Yeaman, O.B.E.
 Secretary, A. M. Swanson, £2,392 to £2,650
 Deputy Secretary, R. F. Johnson, £1,711 to £2,101

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

State House, High Holborn, W.C.1. (Chancery: 1262); Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2 (Holborn: 3422) (*Overseas Liaison Group*). Scottish Branch Office: 20 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3 (Caledonian: 2383). Welsh Branch Office: Block 2, Room 104, Government Buildings, Gwabalfa, Cardiff (Cardiff: 62151).

A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department was created for the service of the Committee. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Act, 1956, placed the Department under the charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and redefined the Department's functions and the purposes for which it may make grants.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1961-62 amounts to £15,357,832, a net increase of £2,419,457 on the same estimate for 1960-61. The gross estimate amounts to £17,257,632. Headquarters administration (including National Lending Library for Science and Technology) £1,057,000; Grants for Research, £6,157,000; Research Work and Research Establishments, £8,444,000; American Aid, £3,000; European Nuclear Research, £1,359,000; contributions to N.A.T.O. scientific schemes, £199,000; and other international bodies, £39,000.

Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, The Lord President of the Council.

Research Council, Sir Harold Roxbee Cox, D.Sc., Ph.D. (Chairman); Prof. B. Bleaney, D.Phil. F.R.S.; Prof. C. F. Carter; J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; F. Cousins; Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, K.C.B.; C. J. Smithells, M.C., D.Sc.; L. T. Wright.

Headquarters Office

Secretary, Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. £6,950

Private Secretary, *A. R. Atherton.
 Deputy Secretary, B. K. Blount, C.B., D.Phil. Nat. £4,950

GROUP A

Director of Establishment and Finance, R. G. Elington. £4,050

Establishment Division

Deputy Director, T. C. Crawhall, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, S. E. B. Solomons £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal, T. Lacey, I.S.O. £1,716 to £2,418
 Principal Scientific Officers, F. E. Brown; *H. W. Nightingale; R. A. A. Taylor £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, F. A. Foot £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, A. E. R. Dobbins; W. A. Rickard, D.F.C.; G. W. Shott, M.B.E.; L. White £1,508 to £1,872

Finance Division

Deputy Director, S. H. Smith, O.B.E. £3,000
 Principals, F. Bath, Ph.D.; G. Hubbard £1,716 to £2,418
 Chief Executive Officer, C. F. Fryer £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Andrews; R. L. Taylor £1,508 to 1,872

GROUP B

Director, E. Lee, Ph.D. £4,050

Stations Division

Deputy Director, H. Woodriddle, O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. O. Jones, Ph.D.; Miss P. K. Piercy; J. Wallace £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, *D. Broyd; *G. H. O. Dines; R. Edmonds; L. L. Fox; L. H. A. Holmes; E. B. Wright; Miss A. G. Allen; Mrs. J. O. Paton; J. V. Sutcliffe, Ph.D. £1,716 to £2,418

Senior Experimental Officer, H. A. Howe £1,508 to £1,872

Industry Division

Deputy Director, J. Knox. £3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. B. Hammond; M. A. Vernon, Ph.D.; W. M. Rodgers £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal Scientific Officers, T. E. Easterfield, Ph.D.; G. A. McMillan; Miss N. Sullivan, M.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418

Development Section

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, D. Neville Jones £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, F. R. Carling; D. G. Tobin £1,716 to £2,418

GROUP C

Director, W. L. Francis, C.B.E., Ph.D. £4,050

Grants Division

Deputy Director, C. Jolliffe. £3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, P. D. Greenall £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, A. B. Cherns; A. P. J. Edwards; E. Rudd, Ph.D.; L. S. Thurns £1,716 to £2,418

Information Division

Deputy Director, H. E. Beckett. £3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. Ashton (Overseas Liaison Group); *J. C. Gray; E. Martin-dale £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, *W. C. Brown; *R. A. Fereday, O.B.E., Ph.D.; N. G. Kennedy (Scotland); A. R. M. Murray, Ph.D. (Overseas Liaison Group); R. E. Overbury; J. B. Reed; F. R. J. Spearman (Overseas Liaison Group); A. L. Thorogood, M.B.E.; E. E. Williams (Wales) £1,716 to £2,418
 Chief Information Officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Hingston £2,392 to £2,650

Principal Information Officers, L. E. E. Jeanes; N. D. Manners; A. A. Morris. £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officer, A. C. Locke (Overseas Liaison Group) £1,508 to £1,872
 Senior Experimental Officers, W. H. Bickle, M.B.E.; G. E. Denyer; D. Hastings; Miss A. E. Glennie £1,508 to £1,872

United Kingdom Scientific Mission, North America

(Unit of British Commonwealth Scientific Offices)

1907 K Street, N.W.
 Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Director, H. T. Hookway, Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450
 Principal Scientific Officers, H. K. Bourne; D. J. Gerhard, Ph.D. £1,716 to £2,418

Building Research Station

Bucknalls Lane, Garston, near Watford
 [Garston: 4040]

Chairman of Board, R. M. Wynne-Edwards, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Director, F. M. Lea, C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc. £4,150
 Deputy Director, T. W. Parker, Ph.D. £3,800
 Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, R. C. Bevan; L. F. Cooling, D.Sc.; F. G. Thomas, Ph.D.; J. C. Weston, Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, S. C. C. Bate, Ph.D.; N. W. B. Clarke; J. B. Dick; J. W. Harding, Ph.D.; R. G. Hopkinson, Ph.D.; H. M. Llewellyn; R. W. B. Nurse, D.Sc.; A. T. Pickles, O.B.E.; W. J. Reiners; J. W. Rice; R. J. Schaffer; W. H. Ward; R. H. Wood, D.Sc.

Principal Scientific Officers, K. Alsop; B. Butterworth; J. B. Collins; R. W. Cooke; E. Danter; F. C. Harper, Ph.D.; D. B. Honeyborne; W. Kinniburgh; F. J. Langdon, D.Phil.; C. R. Lee; A. G. Loudon; G. W. Mack; R. J. Mainstone; A. Marsland; H. G. Midgley, Ph.D.; G. R. Mitchell; C. W. Newberry; P. H. Parkin; A. D. M. Penman; A. W. Pratt; H. J. Purkis; E. C. Sewell; A. Short; A. Sobolev; P. A. Stone; L. S. Vallance; *C. G. Webb; J. H. Welch; T. Whitaker.....£1,776 to £2,418

Superintending Architect, G. A. Atkinson

Senior Architects, A. Miller; G. D. Nash; R. A. Simons.....£2,080 to £2,392
Superintending Engineer, Lt.-Col. K. G. H. Fryer, O.B.E., T.D.....£2,650 to £3,000
Senior Engineers, D. Bishop, M.C.; J. Comrie; J. F. Eden; W. S. Forbes.....£2,080 to £2,392
Chief Experimental Officers, C. N. Craig; H. J. Eldridge; A. J. Newman; L. G. Simms

Senior Executive Officer, C. L. Clark

Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow

[Busby: 1171]

Officer-in-Charge, D. K. Baron
 (+*alike*) £2,080 to £2,392

Fire Research Organization

(A joint organization in conjunction with the Fire Offices' Committee)

Fire Research Station, Boreham Wood, Herts.

[Elstree: 1341 and 1797]

Chairman of the Board, Prof. F. H. Garner, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Director, D. I. Lawson.....£3,125 to £3,450

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. G. Silversides; (Assistant Director); F. E. T. Kingman, Ph.D.

Principal Scientific Officers, J. F. Fry; P. Nash; D. J. Rabash, Ph.D.; P. H. Thomas, Ph.D.

Chief Experimental Officer, L. A. Ashton

£1,776 to £2,288

Forest Products Research Laboratory

Princes Risborough, Bucks.

[Princes Risborough: 101]

Director, A. C. Copisarow, D.Sc.....£3,125 to £3,450

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. Bryan (Deputy Director); F. H. Armstrong; E. J. Gibson, Ph.D.

Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. Blethly; J. F. S. Carruthers; W. T. Curry; R. H. Farmer, D.Sc.; R. F. S. Hearnmon; R. A. G. Knight; R. A. Laidlaw, Ph.D.; F. G. O. Pearson; E. W. J. Phillips, Ph.D.; B. J. Rendle; J. G. Savory; D. N. R. Smith; W. C. Stevens; J. G. Sunley; K. J. S. Walker.....£1,776 to £2,418

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology

Head Office; Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7 [Kensington: 944x-5] with 15 and 17 Young Street, Kensington, W.8 [Western: 995x-4]. **Scottish Office**: South Park, 19 Grange Terrace, Edinburgh 9 [Newington: 5203]. **North of England Office**, Ring Road, Halton, Leeds 15 [Leeds: 64-9761/3]. **Northern Ireland Office**: 20 College Gardens, Belfast [Belfast: 28041].

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, Sir Walter Drummond.

Director of Survey and Museum, C. J. Stubblefield, D.Sc., F.R.S.....£4,050

Assistant Directors, S. Buchan, Ph.D.; W. N. Edwards (Northern England); F. M. Trotter, D.Sc.; G. H. Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Scotland) £3,125 to £3,450

District Geologists, F. W. Anderson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (Chief Palaeontologist); S. H. U. Bowie; A. J. Butler, O.B.E.; J. R. Earp, Ph.D.; R. A. Eden; S. C. A. Holmes; J. Ineson, Ph.D.; T. R. M. Lawrie; D. R. A. Ponsford; J. A. Robbie (Belfast); P. A. Sabine, Ph.D. (Chief Petrographer); J. V. Stephens; F. B. A. Welch, Ph.D.; V. Wilson, Ph.D.; A. W. Woodland, Ph.D.

Principal Geologists, A. A. Archer; G. Bisson; W. Bullerwell, Ph.D.; M. A. Calver; R. Casey, Ph.D.; J. B. W. Day; F. W. Dunning; E. A. Edmonds; W. B. Evans; I. H. Forsyth; E. H. Francis; D. A. Gray; G. W. Green; D. C. Greig; R. K. Harrison; J. E. T. Horne; E. A. Jobbins; G. S. Johnstone; G. A. Kellaway; D. H. Land; G. L. Lumsden; J. M. Miller; W. Mykura; D. Ostle; *J. Phemister, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; E. G. Poole; W. H. C. Ramsbottom, Ph.D.; G. H. Rhys; J. G. O. Smart; E. G. Smith; I. P. Stevenson; B. J. Taylor; W. Tulloch; H. E. Wilson; R. B. Wilson; B. C. G. Worssam; J. E. Wright

£2,650 to £3,000

£1,776 to £2,418

Museum of Practical Geology

Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

Open free on weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Curator, A. J. Butler, O.B.E.

Laboratory of the Government Chemist

13 Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2

[Chancery: 6331]

Government Chemist, D. T. Lewis, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Deputy Government Chemist, J. Longwell, D.Sc.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. L. Bolton; D. I. Coomber, Ph.D.; B. E. Dixon, Ph.D.; C. O. Harvey; J. F. Hirst, O.B.E.; P. McGregor

£2,650 to £3,000

Principal Scientific Officers, J. L. Buchan; A. A. Christie; G. B. Collins; C. G. Daubney; H. Egan, Ph.D.; J. R. Fraser; C. F. M. Fryd; J. G. N. Gaskin; P. J. Hardwick, Ph.D.; C. R. Hoskins, Ph.D.; E. I. Johnson; R. A. Jones; E. G. Kellet, D.Phil.; E. O. Laws; G. W. G. MacLennan, Ph.D.; J. A. C. McClelland, Ph.D.; W. D. Manicpe; Miss S. J. Patterson; B. A. Rose, Ph.D.; A. A. W. Russell; R. I. Savage; G. A. Sergeant; G. E. W. Sexton; H. G. Smith, Ph.D.; J. O'G. Tatton; W. F. Waters; R. E. Weston; J. W. A. Woodley

Chief Experimental Officer, D. A. Crighton (Liverpool).....£1,776 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officer, R. E. Findlay

£1,508 to £1,872

Hydraulics Research Station

Howbery Park, Wallingford, Berks.

[Wallingford: 2381]

Chairman of Board, G. A. Wilson.

Director, F. H. Allen.....£3,800

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. E. Seddon (Assistant Director); R. C. H. Russell

£2,650 to £3,000

Principal Scientific Officers, *P. Ackers; H. R. A. Dedow; D. R. P. Farleigh; J. Grindley, Ph.D.; L. J. Jaffrey; F. J. T. Kestner; G. H. Lean; *J. E. Nash; W. A. Price; N. P. Radley; M. J. Wilkie

£1,776 to £2,418

National Chemical Laboratory

Teddington, Middlesex

[Teddington Lock: 3222]

Chairman of Steering Committee, Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.**Director**, J. S. Anderson, Ph.D., F.R.S. £4.050**Deputy Chief Scientific Officer**, R. A. Wells £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, R. K. Barnes; E. A. Coulson, D.Sc.; G. R. Davies, Ph.D.; E. F. G. Herington, D.Sc.; J. I. Jones, D.Sc.; F. Wormwell, D.Sc. £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, D. Ambrose, Ph.D.; A. Audsley, Ph.D.; G. H. Booth, Ph.D.; G. Butler, Ph.D.; J. D. Cox, Ph.D.; S. C. Ellis, Ph.D.; E. L. Evans; D. A. Everest, Ph.D.; D. K. Hale; J. L. Hales, Ph.D.; A. S. Lindsey, Ph.D.; J. F. Martin, Ph.D.; G. L. Millward; A. A. North; D. Reichenberg; F. M. Reynolds, Ph.D.; S. L. S. Thomas, Ph.D.; N. E. Topp, Ph.D.; H. S. Turner, Ph.D.; M. F. Vaughan; C. Veale, Ph.D.; Miss D. M. Brasher; Miss M. Corner; Miss E. Napier £1.716 to £2.418**Chief Experimental Officer**, R. Handley £1.976 to £2.288**National Engineering Laboratory**

East Kilbride, Glasgow

[East Kilbride: 20222]

Chairman of Steering Committee, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, K.C.B.**Director**, D. G. Sopwith, C.B.E., D.Sc. £4.050**Deputy Director**, F. D. Penny £3.800**Deputy Chief Scientific Officers**, L. Grunberg, D.Sc.; C. E. Phillips; C. Timms, D.Eng. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, A. J. Ede; D. Firth; N. E. Frost; W. H. P. Leslie; A. A. Milne; H. L. D. Pugh; C. F. Watkinson; F. A. L. Winternitz, D.Tech. £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, R. W. Bain; J. S. Bateman; G. Berry; D. Chisholm, Ph.D.; M. G. Cockcroft, Ph.D.; A. J. Fenner; H. A. G. Fletcher; M. Grancek; L. J. Griffin, Ph.D.; J. Holden, Ph.D.; M. J. Hughes; A. E. Johnson, D.Sc.; A. C. Low; D. J. Myles, Ph.D.; B. D. J. Osment; D. Scott; A. I. Smith; E. A. Spencer, Ph.D.; M. T. Watkins; R. G. Woolcott, Ph.D.; K. H. R. Wright, Ph.D.; H. L. Wunsch £1.716 to £2.418**Chief Experimental Officers**, T. W. Aitchison; C. S. Colgan; A. A. King £1.976 to £2.288**Senior Executive Officer**, E. J. Gatrell £1.508 to £1.872**National Lending Library for Science and Technology**

Boston Spa, Yorks

[Boston Spa: 2031]

Chairman of Consultative Committee, Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E., F.R.S.**Director**, D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D. £3.125 to £3.450**Principal Scientific Officer**, B. C. Vickery £1.716 to £2.418**Senior Experimental Officers**, E. J. Offord; Miss R. M. Bunn £1.508 to £1.872**National Physical Laboratory**

Teddington, Middlesex

[Teddington Lock: 3222]

Chairman of the General Board, The President of the Royal Society.**Vice-Chairman of General Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee**, F. P. Bowden, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.**Director**, Sir Gordon Sutherland, Sc.D., F.R.S. £5.000**Deputy Director**, G. G. Macfarlane, D.Eng. £4.050**Secretary**, H. J. Hadow £3.125 to £3.450**Assistant to the Secretary**, W. J. Clenshaw £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, J. R. Illingworth; L. H. McDermott £1.716 to £2.418**Chief Experimental Officer**, G. I. Robinson £1.976 to £2.288**Chief Executive Officer**, F. T. Oliver £1.976 to £2.288**Senior Executive Officers**, H. W. Atkinson, M.B.E.; E. F. C. Nunn £1.508 to £1.872**Aerodynamics Division****Superintendent**, W. P. Jones, D.Sc. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, J. B. Bratt; R. W. G. Gandy; R. C. Pankhurst, Ph.D.; H. H. Pearcey; C. Scruton; J. T. Stuart, Ph.D. £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, W. E. A. Acum; A. Chinneck; H. C. Garner; N. Gregory; R. W. F. Gould; A. S. Halliday, Ph.D.; N. C. Lambourne; R. C. Lock, Ph.D.; E. W. E. Rogers; C. Salter £1.716 to £2.418**Chief Experimental Officers**, D. Giles; R. J. North £1.976 to £2.288**Applied Physics Division****Superintendent**, B. W. Robinson, Ph.D. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, P. J. Campion, D.Phil.; E. A. Newman £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, G. H. Aston, Ph.D.; G. P. Barnard, D.Sc.; D. V. Blake; W. J. Collow; A. Felton; D. W. Robinson; F. J. Wilkins £1.716 to £2.418**Chief Experimental Officers**, M. J. Hickman; J. J. Hill; W. O. Jennings; W. Wilson, M.B.E. £1.976 to £2.288**Autonomics Division****Superintendent**, A. M. Uttley, Ph.D. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, D. W. Davies; P. H. Hammond £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, *A. M. Andrews, Ph.D.; D. O. Clayden; A. R. Meetham, D.Sc.; L. J. Page £1.716 to £2.418**Basic Physics Division****Superintendent**, J. A. Pople, Ph.D., F.R.S. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, G. Bradfield; H. L. Cox; R. W. Powell, D.Sc.; D. H. Whiffen, D.Sc. £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, A. F. C. Brown; E. G. Butcher; *H. A. Gebbie, Ph.D.; M. F. Markham; M. I. P. Musgrave; H. Pursey; P. L. Smith, D.Phil. £1.716 to £2.418**Light Division****Superintendent**, L. A. Sayce, C.B.E., Ph.D. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, J. M. Burch, Ph.D.; B. H. Crawford, D.Sc.; K. J. Habbell; J. S. Preston £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, J. W. C. Gates; E. J. Gillham; A. Jackson £1.716 to £2.418**Mathematics Division****Superintendent**, E. T. Goodwin, Ph.D. £3.125 to £3.450**Senior Principal Scientific Officers**, C. W. Clenshaw; J. G. L. Michel; J. H. Wilkinson £2.650 to £3.000**Principal Scientific Officers**, G. G. Alway; T. B. Boss; A. R. Curtis; J. G. Hayes; G. F. Miller; M. Woodger £1.716 to £2.418**Chief Experimental Officer**, T. Vickers £1.976 to £2.288

Metallurgy Division

Superintendent, N. P. Allen, D.Sc., F.R.S. £4,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, B. E. Hopkins;
 *F. P. O. Kubaschewski, D.Sc.; D. McLean, D.Sc.;
 W. P. Rees; H. A. Sloman. . . £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, J. A. Catterall, Ph.D.;
 P. G. Forrest, Ph.D.; A. Franks, Ph.D.; L. M. T.
 Hopkin, Ph.D.; M. C. Inman, Ph.D.; J. H. Rendall;
 T. H. Schofield; H. G. Short; C. Wainwright
 £1,716 to £2,418

Ship Division

Superintendent, F. H. Todd, Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. Dawson; G.
 Hughes, D.Sc.; A. Silverleaf. . . £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, R. E. Clements; D. J.
 Doust; G. E. Gadd, Ph.D.; G. J. Goodrich; N.
 Hogben, Ph.D.; J. R. Shearer. . . £1,716 to £2,418

Standards Division

Superintendent, H. Barrell, D.Sc. . . £3,125 to £3,450
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, L. Essen, O.B.E., D.Sc.,
 F.R.S. £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, P. H. Bigg;
 A. H. Cook, Ph.D.; K. D. Froome, Ph.D.; L. W.
 Nickols; J. E. P. L. Vigoureux, D.Sc.
 £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, C. R. Barber; R. S.
 Dadson; E. J. Evans; P. W. Harrison; G. H.
 Rayner; E. Rushton; J. McA. Steele; B. Swin-
 dells. £1,716 to £2,418
Chief Experimental Officers, L. H. Ford; R. S.
 Marriner; T. R. J. Oakley; V. W. Stanley
 £1,976 to £2,288

Radio Research Station

Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks.

(Slough: 24411)

Chairman of Board, O. W. Humphreys, C.B.E.
Director, J. A. Ratcliffe, C.B.E., F.R.S. £3,800
Deputy Director, J. A. Saxton, D.Sc.
 £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. Dalziel; H. G.
 Hopkins, Ph.D.; F. Horner; W. R. Piggett, O.B.E.;
 A. F. Wilkins, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, W. C. Bain, Ph.D.; E. N.
 Bramley, Ph.D.; C. Clarke; B. N. Harden; V. A.
 Hughes; F. Kift; J. A. Lane; G. W. Luscombe;
 R. W. Meadows; F. H. C. M. Minnis, D.Sc.;
 B. G. Pressey, Ph.D.; E. D. R. Shearman
 £1,716 to £2,418

Road Research Laboratory

Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex

(Skyport: 1421)

Chairman of Board, R. M. Wynne-Edwards, D.S.O.,
 O.B.E., M.C.
Director, Sir William Glanville, C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc.,
 F.R.S. £4,210

*Head Office and Materials and Construction Division
and Tropical Section*

Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex

(Skyport: 1421)

Deputy Director (Materials and Construction), A. R.
 Lee, Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers (Tropical Section),
 R. S. Millard, Ph.D.; (Administration) F. N.
 Sparkes, O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, D. Croney; R.
 Jones, Ph.D.; R. H. H. Kirkham, Ph.D.; D. J.
 Maclean; J. H. Nicholas; A. C. Whiffin, Ph.D.
 £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, H. G. Barnes; W. P. M.
 Black; A. E. Burks; K. E. Clare; J. D. Coleman;
 G. D. Grainger; W. A. Lewis; J. A. Loe;
 *G. A. B. McIvor; D. H. Mathews; A. Please;
 W. I. J. Price; W. J. O. Scott; J. P. Stott, Ph.D.;
 E. D. Tingle, Ph.D.; J. O. Tresidder; J. J. Trott;
 L. H. Watkins; F. H. P. Williams
 £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Experimental Officers, C. M. Gough; F. A.
 Shergold; F. G. Taylor; Mrs. R. G. Knight

Senior Executive Officer, W. H. Adams
 £1,976 to £2,288
 £1,508 to £1,872

Traffic and Safety Division

Langley Hall, Langley, Bucks.

[Langley: 360]

Deputy Director (Traffic and Safety), R. J. Smeed,
 Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, C. G. Giles;
 G. Crime, O.B.E.; R. L. Moore; J. G. Wardrop
 £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, K. N. Chandler, Ph.D.;
 A. W. Christie; T. M. Coburn; F. Garwood,
 Ph.D.; A. J. Harris; J. A. Hillier; V. J. Jehu;
 R. D. Lister; Miss B. E. Sabey; H. J. H. Starks,
 Ph.D.; J. C. Tanner; S. J. Thurlow; F. V.
 Webster, Ph.D.; P. D. Whiting

£1,716 to £2,418
Chief Experimental Officer, Miss G. O. Jofficate
 £1,976 to £2,288

Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow

[Busby: 1171]

Principal Scientific Officer, J. R. Lake
 £1,716 to £2,418

Torry Research Station

Aberdeen

[Aberdeen: 24258]

Director, G. A. Reay, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. . . £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. Banks, Ph.D.
 (Assistant Director); J. A. Lovern, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.;
 J. M. Shewan, Ph.D., F.R.S.E. . . £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, G. H. O. Burgess, Ph.D.;
 J. J. Connell, Ph.D.; G. C. Eddie; A. C. Jason,
 Ph.D.; N. R. Jones, Ph.D.; R. M. Love, Ph.D.;
 T. H. Simpson, Ph.D.; Miss J. N. Olley, Ph.D.
 £1,716 to £2,418

Humber Laboratory

Wassand Street, Kingston-upon-Hull,

[Hull Central: 38283]

Officer in Charge, C. L. Cutting, Ph.D.
 £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officer, D. L. Nicol, Ph.D.
 £1,716 to £2,418

Tropical Products Institute

56-62 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 5412]

Chairman of Committee, Prof. Sir Charles Dodds,
 M.V.O., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Director, E. S. Hiscocks. £3,125 to £3,450
Assistant Directors, L. Horton, Ph.D.; R. H. Kirby,
 Ph.D.; W. D. Raymond, O.B.E., Ph.D.; *P. C.
 Spensley, D.Phil. £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, H. J. Douthie; A. J. Feuell,
 Ph.D.; L. H. Greenwood-Barton; G. B. Pickering,
 D.Phil.; L. R. B. Shackleton, Ph.D.; *E. M. Thain,
 Ph.D.; *Miss E. Orr. £1,716 to £2,418
Chief Experimental Officers, A. E. Chittenden;
 E. H. G. Smith. £1,976 to £2,288

Warren Spring Laboratory

Gunneis Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts.

[Stevenage: 2080]

Chairman of Steering Committee (vacant).
Director, S. H. Clarke, C.B.E. £4,050
Deputy Director, C. C. Hall, Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, S. R. Craxford,
 D.Phil.; A. J. Robinson, Ph.D.; W. F. B. Shaw;
 J. W. Smith. £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, K. V. Aubrey; P. R. P.
 Claridge; Miss M. Clifton, M.D.; E. Douglas;
 A. Fitton, Ph.D.; A. W. Fletcher; D. Gall, Ph.D.;
 L. A. Gilbert; A. S. Joy; H. E. Newall, D.Sc.

P. L. Palmer; L. E. Reed, Ph.D.; J. Sandor; W. Smith, Ph.D.; R. G. Stansfield; F. A. Sweett; E. T. Wilkins, O.B.E., Ph.D. £1,716 to £2,418
 Senior Executive Officer, T. G. Pegg
 £1,508 to £1,872

Scottish Laboratory
 Thorntonhall, Glasgow
 [Busby: 1171]

Officer-in-Charge, D. W. Slimming
 £1,716 to £2,418

Water Pollution Research Laboratory
 Elder Way, Stevenage, Herts.
 [Stevenage: 820]

Chairman of Board, C. J. Jackson, O.B.E., Ph.D.
 Director, B. A. Southgate, C.B.E., D.Sc. £3,800
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. E. J. Pettet
 (Assistant Director); G. E. Eden £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, A. L. Downing; R. W. Edwards; A. L. H. Gameson; D. W. M. Herbert; G. Knowles; E. V. Mills, Ph.D.; H. A. Painter, Ph.D.; W. S. Preddy; T. G. Tomlinson; A. B. Wheatland; R. Wilkinson, Ph.D.
 £1,716 to £2,418

*Temporary
 † Seconded to another department.

SCOTTISH OFFICE

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6151]

Secretary of State for Scotland, THE RT. HON. JOHN SCOTT MACLAY, C.M.G., M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretary, S. Scott Whyte.
 Assistant Private Secretary, J. Glendinning, M.B.E.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. M. C. Hutchison, M.P. unpaid
 Minister of State, THE LORD CRAIGTON, P.C., C.B.E. £3,750
 Private Secretary, N. K. McCallum.
 Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir William Murrie, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000
 Private Secretary, I. E. Fraser.
 Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Hon. Thomas Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, M.P.; R. C. Brooman-White, M.P. £2,500
 Assistant Under-Secretary of State, A. B. Hume.
 £4,050

Administrative Departments of the Secretary of State for Scotland

- I. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.
- II. Scottish Education Department.
- III. Department of Health for Scotland.
- IV. Scottish Home Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 8404]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6151]

Secretary, M. Campbell, C.B. £4,950
 Private Secretary, D. A. Leitch.
 Fisheries Secretary, A. J. Aglen, C.B. £4,050
 Deputy Secretary (Agriculture), W. H. Senior, F.R.S.E. £4,050
 Under-Secretary, H. Whitby £4,050
 Assistant Secretaries, J. Cumming; J. A. Ford, M.C.; W. W. Gauld; Miss J. F. Haddow; T. F. S. Hetherington; E. E. Hunter; R. H. Law; J. Lawless; † W. Russell; J. I. Smith; N. J. Steele; R. C. Tucker £2,650 to £3,350
 Assistant Secretary (Finance Officer and Accountant), D. Henderson £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, R. Barrie; A. H. Bishop; J. Cormack; † W. J. L. Dobson; W. Duncan; R. A. Fasken; J. S. Gibson; J. R. Gordon; Miss I. S. Mont-

gomery; G. S. Murray; J. G. C. Richardson; H. G. Robertson; A. G. Ross; A. T. Rush; I. L. Sharp; J. Smith; S. M. Ward; A. Woodburn; S. H. Wright £1,716 to £2,418
 Deputy Finance Officer and Accountant, J. B. Welsh £1,976 to £2,238
 Assistant Finance Officer and Accountant, J. C. Walker £1,976 to £2,238
 Chief Executive Officers, J. C. Bannatyne, M.B.E.; J. Borland; J. A. Downie; R. B. Johnston; L. M. Mitchell; Miss A. Murdison; G. G. Pringle, M.B.E., M.M. £1,976 to £2,238
 Senior Executive Officers, O. Beattie; D. A. Brown; T. M. Brown; D. F. Campbell; J. Cruickshank; K. M. Davie; J. N. Dick; J. W. Dougal; J. A. C. Fairbairn; D. A. Flett; B. Gordon; J. Macdonald, M.B.E.; F. Macfarlane; J. A. M. McLeod; H. McNamara; A. E. Mitchell; A. S. Neilson; J. S. Robertson; G. B. Robinson; J. A. C. Robson; W. A. Strain; T. G. Strong; D. C. Thompson; W. O. Watt, M.B.E.; R. M. Williamson £1,508 to £1,872

Inspectorate

Chief Inspector (Agriculture), W. Craib £3,350
 Chief Inspector (Sea Fisheries), C. Sim £2,650
 Deputy Chief Inspectors (General Duties), S. Isbister; J. S. Weddell; (Livestock), G. C. Smith, £2,650 to £3,000; (Sea Fisheries), T. Suttar, O.B.E. £1,976 to £2,257
 Senior Inspectors (General Duties), A. H. Boggan; A. M. Calder; J. M. Esslemont; G. S. Lawrie; D. F. Mackenzie; I. L. Mackenzie; H. Robertson; R. J. Scott; J. W. Smith; J. P. Struthers; G. S. Whimster, £2,080 to £2,392; (Livestock), J. Campbell; J. Dean; (Horticulture), T. Robertson; (Poultry), F. H. Jones

Inspector (Salmon Fisheries), S. D. Sedgwick
 £1,872 to £2,418

Scientific Services (Seed Testing, Plant Registration, Plant Pathology, Entomology)

East Craigs, Corstorphine, Edinburgh 2a
 [Corstorphine: 3361]

Director, C. E. Folster, F.R.S.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 Deputy Director, D. W. Williams £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, J. L. Hardie; Miss M. J. M. Noble; J. R. Thomson; J. M. Todd
 £1,716 to £2,418

Lands Staff

Chief Lands Officer, A. Paton £3,350
 Divisional Lands Officers, G. D. Davidson; J. S. Gibson £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Lands Officers, J. Bett; A. N. Black; P. C. Jack; M. MacAulay; T. B. Macdonald; A. Manson; D. Miller; A. W. Renfrew; J. White
 £2,080 to £2,392

† At Dover House.

Engineering and Surveying Staff

Chief Surveyor, D. Grant £3,350
 Chief Engineer, F. W. Waddell, O.B.E. £3,000
 Deputy Chief Surveyor, G. D. Mowat £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Surveyors, J. Alexander; F. G. G. Angus; A. P. Borrie; C. R. N. Duncan; J. P. Hastie; D. MacGregor; F. C. McLachlan; A. Malcolm; J. D. Young £2,080 to £2,392
 Senior Civil Engineers, A. L. Archibald; T. P. Bulloch; W. G. Parker, M.B.E., G.M., E.R.D.; C. R. Wallace; J. K. C. Wilson
 £2,080 to £2,392

Miscellaneous Appointments

Technical Development Officer, W. O. Kinghorn £3,125
 Advisory Officer in Agricultural Economics, O. J. Beilby £2,650 to £3,000
 Chief Marketing Officer, A. M. N. Steward
 £1,976 to £2,288

Chief Technical Officer (Fatstock), J. R. S. Sinclair
£1,976 to £2,288
Marine Superintendent, Capt. D. T. MacCallum,
D.S.C., R.N.(ret.)... £1,955 to £2,175
Engineer Superintendent, S. G. Blyth
£1,760 to £1,930
Librarian, Miss E. V. Handlen, M.B.E.
£1,508 to £1,872

Crofters Commission
9 Ardross Terrace, Inverness
[Inverness 2711]

Chairman, Sir Robert Urquhart, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D.
£4,100
Member (full-time), J. McNaughton, C.B.E.... £2,500
Members (part-time), R. H. W. Bruce; J. S. Grant,
O.B.E.; J. A. Johnstone; J. C. Robertson... £850
Secretary and Solicitor, D. J. MacCuish
£1,670 to £2,350
Chief Technical Officer, A. McArthur,
£2,650 to £2,900

Red Deer Commission

Elm Park, Island Bank Road, Inverness
Chairman (part-time), Maj. M. D. D. Crichton-
Stuart... £1,000

Fisheries
Marine Laboratory
Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen
[Aberdeen: 25218]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G.... £3,125 to £3,450
Assistant Director, B. B. Rae... £2,650 to £3,000
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. H. Fraser; B. B.
Parish; J. B. Tait... £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, R. E. Craig; W. Dick-
son; R. Johnston; J. A. Pope; A. Saville; H. J.
Thomas... £1,716 to £2,418

Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory
Faskally House, Pitlochry
[Pitlochry: 329]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, K. A. Pyefinch
£2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officer, T. A. Stuart
£1,716 to £2,418

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 6591]
Dover House, Whitehall,
London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Education Department is responsible for the administration of the Education (Scotland) Acts and in general for the development of public education in Scotland.

Secretary, Sir William Arbuckle, K.B.E., C.B.... £4,950
Deputy Secretary, H. H. Donnelly... £4,050
Under-Secretary, A. G. Rodger, O.B.E.... £4,050
Assistant Secretaries, A. Davidson; N. D. Walker,
ph.D.; R. A. Dingwall-Smith; J. Kidd; F. M. M.
Gray (Establishment Officer); S. C. Aldridge;
J. A. M. Mitchell, C.V.O., M.C. £2,650 to £3,050
Principals, W. M. Morrison, O.B.E.; W. S. Kerr;
C. J. Randall, M.B.E. (Asst. Estate Officer); J. B.
Beaumont; J. J. Farrell; D. R. McFarlane;
W. A. M. Good; W. Baird; J. F. McClellan;
B. J. Bennett... £1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officers, J. A. Ensor, M.B.E. (Ac-
countant); W. R. Adam, M.B.E.; J. O'Neill; D. G.
Blyth... £1,976 to £2,228
Senior Executive Officers, J. Primrose; Miss J. H.
Renwick; W. A. Bruce; Miss W. J. Strongman;
A. J. C. Mitchell; Miss I. W. Inglis; L. C.
Watterson; T. Drummond... £1,508 to £1,872

H.M. Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, J. S. Brunton, C.B.... £3,850
Chief Inspectors, J. W. M. Gunn; R. Macdonald;
Miss E. I. Young; J. G. Strachan, ph.D.; D.
Dickson, ph.D.; P. M. Gillan... £3,223

Inspectors, J. J. Davidson; A. S. Kelly, O.B.E.; A.
Law, ph.D.; J. Stevenson; R. Macleod, O.B.E.;
W. S. Gray; C. A. Forbes; J. P. Forsyth; A. J.
Mee; J. Shanks; J. C. Holmes; L. Pendleton; Miss
M. S. Thomson, O.B.E.; J. Dryburgh; A. T.
Emond; N. Fullwood; J. Gilbert, ph.D.; J. A.
McPherson; Miss B. R. Marshall; K. E. Miller,
O.B.E.; A. G. Skinner; J. H. Smith; T. L. Taylor;
C. Murray; W. Gillies... £2,928
E. W. Thomas, ph.D.; W. Macdonald; Miss J. T.
Duncanson; Miss L. Boyd, D.Sc.; J. J. Reid;
J. W. Baxter, ph.D.; A. McC. Shields; W.
Christie; W. A. Milne; B. S. Fraser; J. B. Caird;
Miss M. G. Watt; J. Deans; J. Robertson, ph.D.;
J. Bennett, M.B.E.; M. B. Taylor; R. Morris-
son; W. F. Kerr, M.B.E.; I. A. MacDonald; D.
Young; J. R. M. M. Brown; Miss M. M.
Murray; A. Garden; J. F. MacDonald; J. Cum-
ming; T. Crippin; W. Cunningham; E. F.
Thompkins; R. Allan; W. K. Ferguson; D. S.
Petrie; W. Anderson; Miss M. K. G. Fraser;
Miss M. I. Brown; R. S. Marks; Miss A. M. C.
Mathewson; Miss M. G. Sibbald; Miss B.
McQueen; Miss C. S. Cameron; J. Anderson;
J. Rankin; J. Mackinnon; D. B. Kane; G. J.
Brown; Miss M. M. Lawson; W. C. Brown;
W. Mitchell; A. A. Macpherson; Miss E. M. W.
Thomson; G. C. Morrison; J. F. McGarity;
A. D. Chirnside; G. S. Mutch; D. G. Marwick;
A. Nisbet; J. C. Leitch; P. D. B. Walker;
G. M. McGavin; A. K. Forbes; Miss A. H. M.
Prain; D. McGill; J. Miller... £1,815 to £2,805

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 8545]

Dover House, Whitehall,
London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Department of Health for Scotland is responsible for general supervision of the National Health Service in Scotland; the administration of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, supervision of the house-building programme and distribution of grants to local authorities for housing purposes; and the administration of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts. The Department is responsible also for various environmental and welfare services such as water supplies, sewerage, care of the aged, etc.

Secretary, T. D. Haddow, C.B.... £4,950
Private Secretary, J. F. Laing.
Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D.,
F.R.S.E., Q.H.P.... £4,350
Under-Secretaries, N. W. Graham, C.B.; J. H.
McGuinness; J. C. Wilson... £4,050
Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Forrest; R. P. Fraser;
E. L. Gillett; J. Hogarth; A. A. Hughes; T. V.
Hughson; J. B. Hume; H. F. G. Kelly; A.
Maclehose; A. C. Sheldrake; T. B. Skinner; J. Y.
Sutherland, C.B.E.; Miss L. C. Watson, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, G. F. Belfoud; F. H. Cowley; Miss P. A.
Cox; R. D. Crumond; G. M. Fair; B. J. Fiddes;
J. B. Fleming; J. M. Foster; T. A. Greig, O.B.E.;
J. D. Hamilton; P. K. Harrison; J. J. Haughney;
R. I. Hulley; J. Kerr; J. B. Kirkwood, O.B.E.;
T. H. McLean; J. G. S. Macphail; A. Milne,
O.B.E.; J. B. More; G. Philipson; A. F. Reid;
P. C. Rendle; A. L. Rennie; J. M. Ross; A. W.
Tait; J. E. Tinkler; J. Walker £1,716 to £2,418
Senior Chief Executive Officer, F. E. Bland
£2,300 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, W. H. Fraser; W. P.
Lawrie; G. Robertson; R. H. T. Stubbings; Miss
A. D. Watson, O.B.E.... £1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, D. H. Bayes; F. B. Drys-
dale; W. H. McCulloch; K. McKay; Miss M. A.
McPherson; R. Mowat; T. Moyes; S. J. Ness;
J. Pettigrew; W. Robertson, M.B.E.; J. Rodger;
W. J. A. Scott; W. J. Shiels; G. Skinner; A. M.

Stephen; J. Will; Mrs. C. G. Cohen; Miss M. W. Baxter.....£1,508 to £1,872

Finance

Accountant General, I. M. Robertson, M.V.O.

Assistant Accountants General, T. H. McLean; P. Stevenson.....£1,716 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, A. McKenzie; V. C. Stewart; L. A. Wells.....£1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officers, C. S. Donaldson; Miss C. K. Duff; C. S. W. Forbes; A. Gow; T. B. Hamilton; C. T. Hole; W. P. Lawrie; K. Mackay; D. S. Mackenzie; A. B. McClanachan; G. Paterson; A. D. Robertson; I. S. Scott.....£1,508 to £1,872

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P.....£4,350
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, W. D. Hood.....£4,050
Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; I. W. Sutherland; A. B. Walker.....£3,650
Senior Medical Officers, J. L. Halliday; E. J. C. Hewitt; L. M. Macgregor; J. Smith, O.B.E.; A. L. Wilson; Laura M. D. Mill.....£3,350
Medical Officers, Anne N. M. Brittain; R. M. Gordon; T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.; J. K. Hunter; R. P. J. McBroom; R. D. Martin; Catherine H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; A. Menzies; Patricia O'Kane; A. Laurie; E. A. Smith; W. W. Sinclair; Elspeth M. Warwick £2,115 to £2,925
Regional Medical Officers, J. B. Barr; T. W. Buchan; A. A. Gordon; W. K. Henderson; I. B. K. MacGregor; D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; G. H. Clement; I. H. McNeill; R. I. T. Dunnachie.....£2,115 to £2,925
Chief Dental Officer, J. W. Galloway.....£3,450
Dental Officers, R. A. Morrison; A. Pacitti; A. B. Potts; A. J. Ritchie.....£2,070 to £2,800

Technical Staff

Chief Engineer, J. C. O. Burns, C.B.E.....£3,650
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster.....£2,950 to £3,350
Chief Architect, T. A. Jeffries.....£3,650
Chief Technical Planner, R. Grieve.....£3,650
Deputy Chief Architects, G. H. Lawrence; R. S. Morton; R. Woodcock.....£2,610 to £3,000
Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Connell; F. J. Evans; G. A. Lyall.....£2,650 to £3,000
Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait.....£2,650 to £3,000

Inspectorate

General Inspectors, D. H. Collier; H. Forrest; D. R. J. V. Lennox, M.B.E.....£1,976 to £2,288
Chief Chemical Inspector, E. A. B. Birse.....£3,000
Chief Food and Dairy Officer, C. H. Chalmers, O.B.E.....£1,840 to £2,540

General Board of Control for Scotland

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency)

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

Commissioners, Dr. John Jardine, C.B., O.B.E. (Chairman), £1,275; John A. Lillie, Q.C., £250; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Sir Garnet D. Wilson.....unpaid
Senior Medical Commissioner, H. B. Craigie.....£3,650
Medical Commissioners, E. I. C. Hewitt; Laura M. D. Mill.....£3,350
Deputy Commissioners, Catherine H. S. Begg; Anne N. M. Brittain; R. P. J. McBroom; Patricia O'Kane.....£2,115 to £2,925
Secretary, J. Will.....£1,508 to £1,872

General Registry Office

New Register House, Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh Waverley: 395a]

Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, A. B. Taylor, C.B.E.....£2,650 to £3,350
Secretary, A. D. Michie.....£1,805 to £2,245

Chief Executive Officer, R. McLeod

£1,976 to £2,288
Senior Executive Officer, D. B. Gardner
£1,508 to £1,872

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Dover House, Whitehall, London,
S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Home Department was constituted in 1939 with responsibilities for Scotland similar to those of the Home Office in England and Wales regarding police, probation and remand home services, criminal justice, prisons and borstal institutions, etc.; fire services, civil defence preparations, legislation concerning shops, theatres, cinemas, and licensed premises. The Department is concerned in addition with the structure and finance of local government, including valuation and rating and the administration of Exchequer equalization grants; electricity; highways; and, in co-operation with the Board of Trade and other Departments, Scottish economic development.

Secretary, Sir John Anderson, K.B.E., C.B....£4,950
Private Secretary, J. J. McCabe.

Under-Secretaries, R. D. M. Bell; A. F. C. Clark, C.B. (Establishment Officer); R. E. C. Johnson; *W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.....£4,050

Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Cowan; D. J. Cowperthwaite; F. Dawson; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. M. Fearn; K. M. Hancock (Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services) †N. J. P. Hutchison; Miss M. K. Macdonald; I. A. H. More; C. D. Smith (Finance Officer); J. E. Stark; H. H. A. Whitworth, M.B.E.....£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E.; Brig. A. I. Buchanan-Dunlop, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Miss H. M. Connor; J. A. Cowell; W. K. Fraser; J. Inglis; J. Keeley; T. L. Lister; J. London; N. K. McCallum; *D. G. Mackay; G. A. M. McIntosh; T. M. Martin; G. J. Murray; A. T. F. Ogilvie; T. Rarity; Miss S. D. Riddell; †F. H. Roberts; J. Scrimgeour; S. Scott Whyte; N. E. Sharp; Miss B. S. Thomson; J. Utterson; R. E. C. Whipp; I. M. Wilson.....£1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officers, E. U. Brockway; W. R. Butcher; H. Neville; J. Topping.....£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, G. Aithie; J. Ramsay; W. H. A. Thrower; *R. J. Inglis; G. P. McCConnell; B. A. F. Vincent.....£1,508 to £1,872
Deputy Finance Officers, R. S. M. Gray, I.S.O.; E. C. Hodges; A. J. Morbin, M.B.E.....£1,976 to £2,288
Senior Accountants, A. J. Crawford; J. Henderson; W. Robertson; J. Torrance; J. M. Thomson.....£1,508 to £1,872

Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.B., C.B.E., V.R.D.....£4,050
Assistant Solicitors, J. S. Dalgetty (£2,750 to £3,350); K. J. A. Grelg; J. A. Beaton.....£2,550
Senior Legal Assistants, E. S. Robertson; W. Thomson; R. W. Deans; A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie; W. Moffat; D. Cunningham; C. J. Workman.....£2,038 to £2,650
Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), Counsel, C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; D. M. K. Grant, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, M.V.O.

£2,650 to £3,350
Principal Information Officer, J. W. P. Dundas
£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Information Officers, A. G. Christie; † T. D. McCaffrey; D. F. Mackenzie; E. Reoch
£1,508 to £1,872

† At Dover House.

* Seconded to another department.

Chief Road Engineer's Office

Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh, 11
[Craiglockhart: 4010]

Chief Road Engineer, J. Emlyn Jones, O.B.E., T.D.

Deputy Chief Road Engineer, R. A. H. Allen £3,350

£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Civil Engineers, G. C. W. Hurry; A. N. Sutherland; W. Henderson, M.B.E. (Bridge Engineer); J. Crichton-Brown

£2,080 to £2,392

Miscellaneous Appointments

Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 23 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3, C. R. Corner

£2,355 to £2,875

Chairman, After Care Council, Rev. Sir George F. MacLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, T. Renfrew, C.B.E.

£3,250

Commandant, Scottish Police College, S. A. Kinnear, C.B.E.

£3,250

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson

£2,371 to £2,750

State Managements Districts, Scotland

30 George Square, Glasgow

[Central: 4191]

General Manager, G. Thwaytes.. £2,392 to £2,650

Prisons Divisions

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11

[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, K. M. Hancock..... £2,650 to £3,350

Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.

Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (part-time).

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, J. H. A. Frisby..... £1,643 to £1,914

Edinburgh, J. McIntyre..... £2,080 to £2,392

Glasgow (Barlinnie), A. H. Anderson..... £2,614

Greenock, Miss E. I. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E.

£1,643 to £1,914

Perth, G. S. W. Laidlaw..... £2,080 to £2,392

Peterhead, D. Mackenzie..... £2,080 to £2,392

Palmont Borstal Institution, J. Oliver

£2,080 to £2,392

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[City: 9876]

Bookshops in London:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423 Oxford St., W.1.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; It also undertakes duplicating and distributing services for government departments. The Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has bookshops for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and Belfast; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale depart-

ments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for certain other international organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all British Government documents.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and about 5,000 titles are published each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 300,000 titles and its subscription and standing order lists contain 110,000 names. The annual sales total about 17,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1961-62 was £15,900,100 (a decrease of £1,535,000 on the same estimate for 1960-61). The gross estimate amounts to £26,640,100 and includes £3,137,000 for salaries and wages of office and warehouse staffs, £7,530,000 for printing and binding (inclusive of salaries and wages of printing works staff), £6,574,000 for paper, £7,115,000 for office supplies and office machinery and £1,145,000 for published books, periodicals and maps. The receipts side includes £1,797,000 from the sale of government publications and £75,000 from the sale of waste paper recovered from all departments.

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders, premium bonds, National Insurance stamps, road fund licences, television and wireless licences. The annual face value of these certificates, orders, bonds and stamps is nearly £1,451,000,000.

The staff employed on April 4, 1961, was 6,734, including 1,799 in warehouses and 2,346 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 474,000 sq. ft. for the printing works. St. Stephen's Parliamentary Printing Press, specially built to undertake parliamentary printing, was opened in Sept. 1961.

Controller, P. Faulkner..... £4,950

Private Secretary, W. D. Forrester..... £1,539

Deputy Controller, R. H. Owen, C.M.G..... £4,050

Assistant Controllers, W. Donaldson (Group 1) (£3,350); H. Pickford, O.B.E. (Group 2); W. A. Beck, O.B.E., M.V.O. (Group 3)..... £3,000

Adviser on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell..... unpaid

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, J. J. Cherns..... £2,392 to £2,650

Deputy Director, R. H. Chisholm £1,508 to £1,872

Assistant Directors, V. H. Morley; G. Wight; P. W. Buckerfield; E. J. Woods..... £1,508 to £1,872

Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, A. J. C. Canham..... £1,508 to £1,872

Establishments and Organization Division

Director, A. J. Long, M.B.E..... £2,392 to £2,650

Deputy Director, C. W. Blundell £1,976 to £2,288

Assistant Directors, R. F. Norris; R. J. Crang; T. S. Harris..... £1,508 to £1,872

Contracts Division

Director, J. W. E. Bates..... £2,392 to £2,650

Deputy Director, R. H. Sloane..... £1,508 to £1,872

Assistant Director, A. W. Symons

£1,508 to £1,872

Group 2

Printing Works Division

Director, J. P. Turner, O.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
 Assistant Directors, D. A. Jamieson; A. H. Phillips;
 J. E. Chapman £1,508 to £1,872
 Senior Works Managers, J. Brookes; J. V. Westlake
 £1,976 to £2,288
 Works Managers, C. G. H. Walker, M.B.E.; J. W. H.
 Elvin; C. J. Errington £1,508 to £1,872
 Senior Deputy Works Manager, J. H. Hynes
 £1,508 to £1,872

Printing and Binding Division

Director, D. E. Masson, M.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
 Deputy Director, A. S. Powis £1,508 to £1,872
 Assistant Director, J. McCausland, J. H. Hynes
 £1,508 to £1,872

Duplicating Division

Director, C. Pengelly, M.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288
 Deputy Director, J. L. Wilkinson. £1,508 to £1,872
 Assistant Director, W. H. Jameson £1,508 to £1,872

Co-ordination of Reproduction Services Section

Co-ordinator, J. W. Eyres £1,976 to £2,288
 Deputy Co-ordinator, H. M. Dodge, M.B.E.
 £1,508 to £1,872

Group 3

Publications Division

Director, N. G. Thompson £2,392 to £2,650
 Deputy Director, D. C. Dashfield, M.V.O.
 £1,976 to £2,288
 Assistant Directors, J. R. McKay; F. E. Davey;
 G. P. Brown; A. H. MacDonald; Miss A. R.
 Head £1,508 to £1,872

Typographic Design and Layout Section

Head of Section, W. J. Westwood £1,550

Supplies Division

Director, A. C. A. Taylor £2,392 to £2,650
 Deputy Director, J. P. Morgan £1,508 to £1,872
 Assistant Directors, C. P. Bradshaw; P. J. George
 £1,508 to £1,872

Inspection, Transport and Warehouses Division

Director, L. G. Smith, I.S.O. £2,392 to £2,650
 Deputy Director, S. Brown £1,508 to £1,872
 Deputy Director (Warehouses), E. A. Barrett
 £1,508 to £1,872
 Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, E.
 Halson, M.B.E. £1,737 to £2,064

REGIONAL OFFICES

Scotland

Government Buildings, Bankhead Avenue,
 Edinburgh 11.

Bookshop: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
 Director, B. I. Crisp £1,976 to £2,288
 Deputy Director, S. L. Palmer £1,508 to £1,872

- Wales

Bookshop: 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
 Officer in Charge, J. Holden.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast
 Retail Bookshop: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
 Wholesale Bookshop: Custom House, Belfast.
 Director, J. I. Jones £1,976 to £2,288

Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.

Bookshop: 39-41 King Street, Manchester 2.
 Director, R. E. Pysden £1,976 to £2,288
 Deputy Director, B. A. Smith £1,508 to £1,872

Bristol

50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1

Bookshop: Tower Lane, Bristol 1.
 Superintendent, H. V. Roe £1,508 to £1,872

Birmingham

Bookshop: 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE

House of Lords, S.W.1

President, The Lord Chancellor.

Members, The Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Brook,
 G.C.B.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-
 Buller, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C.,
 L.D.; Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.; Sir
 John Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; E. G. M.
 Fletcher, M.P.; C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.;
 The Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Noel
 Hutton, K.C.B., Q.C.; Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.;
 Sir William Murrie, K.B.E., C.B.; H. W. Pritchard;
 The Lord Reid, P.C.; The Viscount Simonds, P.C.;
 Sir John Simpson, C.B.; Sir Robert Speed, C.B.;
 T. G. Talbot, Q.C.

Secretary, R. W. Perceval.

Statutory Publications Office

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7755]

Editors, S. G. G. Edgar; R. L. Hurst

£2,000 to £2,300

SUGAR BOARD

52, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Royal 6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the
 Sugar Act, 1956, on October 15, 1956. The
 Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom
 has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth
 Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated annually
 by the Government and resells the sugar com-
 mercially at world prices. The Board also pro-
 vides temporary finance for the British Sugar
 Corporation and receives from or pays to the
 Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the
 production and refining of home grown beet sugar.
 The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking
 one year with another, by receiving a surcharge
 or making a distribution payment, on all imported
 and home produced sugar and molasses.

Chairman, Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B. £5,000
 Vice-Chairman, J. A. Dyson, C.B.E. £3,500
 Members (part-time), F. E. Harmer, C.M.G. (salary not
 drawn); G. F. A. Burgess; L. W. Phillips, C.B.E.

£750

Secretary, A. V. Parsons, M.B.E.

Chief Marketing Officer, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.

Chief Accountant, G. Keddie, M.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION

The Department of Technical Co-operation was
 established in July, 1961. Its functions include the
 coordination of technical assistance to countries out-
 side the United Kingdom, previously undertaken
 by the three Overseas Departments.

Secretary for Technical Co-operation, THE RT. HON.
 DENNIS FORWOOD VOSPER, T.D., M.P. £3,750

Private Secretary, J. D. Anderson, M.C.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. W. Elliott, M.P.

Director-General, Sir Andrew Cohen, K.C.M.G.,
 K.C.V.O., O.B.E. £4,950

Private Secretary, T. D. Wright, M.V.O.

Under-Secretaries, Sir Alan Dudley, K.B.E., C.M.G.;
 P. Rogers, C.M.G.; N. Leach £4,050

Controller for Special Projects, A. H. P. Humphrey,
 C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.;
 E. R. Edmonds, C.M.G.; A. D. Garson, C.M.G.;

W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W. D.
 Sweeney; A. H. Sheffield; R. B. M. King, M.C.;

D. M. Smith; M. G. Smith; W. J. Smith.
 £2,650 to £3,350

Advisory and Specialist Staff

*Head of Administrative Services Branch, R. S.

Hudson, C.M.G. (+ £239 allice) £2,418
 *Laid Tenure Adviser, S. R. Simpson, C.B.E.
 £1,716 to £2,418

Agricultural Adviser, Sir Geoffrey Nye, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 Deputy Agricultural Adviser, G. M. Roddan, C.M.G. £2,650 to £3,000
 *Secretary for Agricultural Research, D. Rhind, O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 *Adviser on Animal Health, R. S. Marshall, C.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 *Adviser on Co-operatives, B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000
 Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. £3,125 to £3,450
 *Deputy Educational Adviser, H. Houghton, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000
 Woman Educational Adviser, Miss F. H. Gwilliam, O.B.E. £2,205 to £2,925
 *Adviser on Technical Education, J. C. Jones, C.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418
 *Assistant Educational Adviser, T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418
 *Editor "Oversea Education" (part-time), W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G. £1,489
 *Films Adviser (part-time), W. Sellers, O.B.E. £682
 Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hickling, C.M.G. £3,125 to £3,450
 Forestry Adviser, C. Swabey £3,125 to £3,450
 Head of Students Branch, B. G. Stone, O.B.E. (+ £170 allee.) £2,418
 Head of Information Branch, C. G. Moyle £2,392 to £2,650
 Secretary, Inter-University Council and University Grants Advisory Committee, I. C. M. Maxwell £2,650
 Assistant Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418
 Adviser on Land Drainage and Irrigation, D. S. Ferguson.
 *Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Buchanan, K.C.M.G. £4,150
 *Deputy Chief Medical Officer, J. M. Liston, C.M.G. £3,125 to £3,450
 *Medical Adviser (Colombo Plan) (part-time), Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.) £1,000
 *Medical Research Adviser, R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 *Chief Nursing Officer, Miss F. N. Udell, C.B.E. £1,815 to £1,950
 Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Chinn, C.M.G. £2,650 to £3,000
 Scientific Advisers, Dr. W. Rallston (£2,925); D. C. Mandeville £3,065
 Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle £2,650 to £3,350
 Steel Adviser, P. Morris £1,794
 *Adviser on the Treatment of Offenders, O. V. Garratt, C.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418
 Adviser on Television, Col. J. C. R. Proud, C.B.E.
 Surveys Adviser, M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 Geological Surveys Adviser, S. H. Shaw, O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450
 *Head of Middle East Development Division (Beirut), P. P. Howell £3,375
 Special Adviser (Delhi Engineering College), W. G. Wormal.
 Principals, A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.; E. W. A. Scarlett, O.B.E.; B. G. Stone, O.B.E.; Miss E. O. Mercer, M.B.E., Ph.D.; D. L. Pearson (Establishment Officer); W. G. Wilson, O.B.E.; K. G. Ashton; J. D. Anderson, M.C.; F. P. Dunnill; J. E. Rednall; C. R. A. Rae; W. T. A. Cox; R. L. Baxter; R. H. Hobden, D.F.C.; G. K. Caston; J. L. F. Bulst; M. L. Cahill; A. K. Robertson; S. A. Bunce; R. A. Browning £1,716 to £2,418
 Temporary Principals, P. A. Tegetmeier, O.B.E.; R. S. Hudson, C.M.G.; R. J. Hill, C.I.E.; R. C. H. Greig; C. A. G. Wallis, O.B.E.; S. R. Simpson, C.B.E.; G. E. Fane Smith, C.M.G.; R. A. Whittle, C.B.E.; B. A. Astley; R. K. M. Saker, C.B.E.; T. L. Bowring, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. W. Thom, O.B.E.; T. T. Gilbert, M.B.E.; L. M. Heaney, C.M.G.; F. L. Greenland; P. F. Brandt; Miss M. S. Wolfson; C. N. F. Odgers; J. R. V. H. Bromage, C.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officers, H. W. Hart, O.B.E.; C. G. W. Laurence; G. J. Lunnion, M.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, S. W. Smith, M.B.E.; A. J. Somerton, M.B.E.; C. F. Haddrill; F. K. Boyle; H. F. W. Nash, M.B.E.; Miss O. M. Macpherson, M.B.E.; Miss W. Lane; B. D. Barber; D. H. Fowler; G. G. Kesby; C. A. Sage; G. H. Dale; D. C. Fincham; K. O. Osborne £1,508 to £1,872
 Senior Technical Officer, C. A. Hankey, O.B.E. (+ £163 allee.) £1,466 to £1,732
 Research Officer, L. Branney £1,976 to £2,288
 Statisticians, W. L. Kendall; *E. J. Phillips £1,716 to £2,418
 Accountant, A. M. Trick £1,508 to £1,872
 Overseas Service Resettlement Bureau
 *Director and Head of Bureau, H. A. S. Johnston, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc. £2,184
 *Regional Officer, Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G. £1,850
 *Temporary.

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See CONSERVANCY BOARDS

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar: 885]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the United Kingdom's commerce, industry and overseas trade, and particular responsibility in relation to all industries, except those which are the direct concern of other Departments, e.g. food, agriculture and fisheries, building and quarrying, electronics, ship building, fuel and power, and transport.

The Divisions of the Board form four main groups, the Overseas group, the Home group, the Regulatory group, and the Common Service Divisions such as the Accountant's, Statistics, Finance, and Establishment Divisions, and the Solicitor's Department. The Board of Trade is represented in the Commonwealth by Trade Commissioners, and in foreign countries is assisted by Commercial Departments of the H.M. missions and consulates.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretaries, P. W. Carey; C. R. Walker; J. Cumming; Miss C. H. Welch.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. M. Bennett, M.P. unpaid
 Minister of State, THE RT. HON. FREDERICK JAMES ERROLL, T.D., M.P. £3,750
 Private Secretary, N. S. Belam.
 Parliamentary Secretary, N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P. £2,500

Parliamentary Clerk, L. E. Holmes £2,041 to £2,353
 Permanent Secretary, Sir Richard Powell, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. £7,015
 Private Secretary, Miss E. Llewellyn Smith.
 Second Secretaries, Sir Leslie Robinson, K.B.E., C.B.; G. H. Andrew, C.B.; J. Leckie, C.B. £5,015
 Solicitor, G. Ryder £5,015
 Accountant Adviser, Sir Richard Yeatsley, C.B.E. unpaid

Commercial Relations and Exports Department
 Under-Secretaries, W. Hughes, C.B.; C. D. Campbell, C.B.; S. Golt; C. M. P. Brown, C.M.G. £4,115

Adviser on Commercial Policy, C. W. Sanders, C.B. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, A. G. White; D. Carter; C. W. Jardine; A. L. Burgess, Dr. F. E. Budd; T. H. Sinclair; Miss M. W. Denchey, C.B.E.; K. E. Mackenzie; Miss N. K. Fisher; P. B. Hypher; E. L. Phillips; H. F. Heinemann; M. P. Lam £2,715 to £3,415

General Division

Under-Secretaries, G. Bowen, C.M.G.; S. Golt £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, R. R. D. McIntosh; Mrs. P. B. M. James; J. Fish £2,715 to £3,415

Export Licensing Branch

Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, E.C.1

[Monarch: 4071]

Controller, E. J. Cornell.....£2,457 to £2,715

Export Services Branch

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Director, H. Birtles.....£3,065

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch

Export Publicity and Fairs Officer, M. L. G. Balfour,

O.B.E.....

£2,715 to £3,415

Principal Information Officer, A. B. Savage

£2,041 to £2,353

Chief Executive Officers, R. H. Edmondson; D.

Hacker.....

£2,041 to £2,353

Senior Information Officer, J. W. Duncombe

£1,573 to £1,937

News Branch

Chief Information Officer, N. Shepherd

£2,715 to £3,415

Editor, Board of Trade Journal, J. E. Holroyd

£2,041 to £2,353

Chief Press Officer, Miss M. I. Lee £2,041 to £2,353

Deputy Chief Press Officer, J. Pilkington

£1,573 to £1,937

Senior Information Officer, R. J. J. Tuite

£1,573 to £1,937

Industries and Manufactures Department

Under-Secretaries, J. B. L. Munro, C.B., C.M.G.;

G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G.; G. Parker

£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, R. H. King; R. B. Tippetts;

W. G. Onslow; J. L. May; P. Harris; D. Caplan;

V. I. Chapman; D. N. Charlish; J. A. Turpin;

Miss K. E. Boyes.....£2,715 to £3,415

Standard Weights and Measures Department

26 Chapter Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7032]

Controller, T. G. Poppy, O.B.E....£2,145 to £2,457

Regional Organization

Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Controller, R. Wood.....£3,000

North Eastern (Leeds)

Controller, E. Atherton.....£2,650 to £3,350

London and South Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, B. W. T. Kay, C.B.E....£2,715 to £3,415

Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, D. A. Wilson, C.B.E....£2,650 to £3,350

South Western (Bristol)

Controller, M. Weber.....£3,000

Office for Wales (Cardiff)

Controller, R. W. Daniel, C.B.E....£2,650 to £3,350

Midland (Birmingham)

Controller, P. J. L. Homan.....£2,650 to £3,350

North Western (Manchester)

Controller, R. J. Forbes.....£3,000

Office for Scotland (Glasgow)

Controller, C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E....

£2,650 to £3,350

Controls

Jute Control

Controller, A. B. Ferguson, O.B.E....£2,750 to £3,000

Distribution of Industry and Regional Division

Under-Secretary, A. E. Welch, C.B., C.M.G....£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, S. H. Levine, C.B.E.; A. N.

Halls, M.B.E.; E. V. Marchant. £2,715 to £3,415

Tariff and Import Policy Division

Tariff Adviser, R. M. Nowell, C.B.E.....£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, Miss H. Barkley; C. H. Baylis;

S. L. Edwards.....£2,715 to £3,415

Insurance and Companies Department*
and Bankruptcy Department

Under-Secretary, R. J. W. Stacy, C.B.E.....£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, P. J. Mantle, C.M.G.; P. E.

Thornton; C. J. Homewood. £2,715 to £3,415

Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation

and Bankruptcy, J. M. Clarke, C.B.E....£3,415

* Annual Returns and other documents filed with the Registrar of Companies are available for inspection at the Public Search Room, Bush House, South West Wing, Strand, W.C.2.

Accountants Division

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Director, H. A. Parfitt, O.B.E.....£3,415

Finance Division

Principal Finance Officer, A. C. Hill, C.B.E....£4,115

Assistant Secretary, R. L. Davies

£2,715 to £3,415

Enemy Property Branch

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Controller, R. H. M. Clayton...£1,781 to £2,483

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, G. Ryder.....£5,015

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. W. Dean, C.B.E....

£4,115

Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, C.B.E.; J. F. Brown;

R. W. Rainsford-Hannay; W. T. Beynon;

H. C. Cotman, M.C.; F. A. Bayly

£2,815 to £3,415

Establishment Division

Principal Establishment and Organization Officer,

R. C. Bryant, C.B.E.....£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Reading; S. R. Raffan;

J. B. Smith; A. D. Neale, M.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B.E....£4,115

Chief Statisticians, Miss J. M. Maton, C.B.E.;

H. C. Stanton; W. Rudoe; T. Paterson; H. E.

Browning.....£2,715 to £3,415

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

St. Christopher House, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 7999]

Minister, RT. HON. ERNEST MARPLES, M.P...£5,000

Private Secretary, P. E. Lazarus.

Assistant Private Secretaries, J. Cane; Miss

C. O. Blake.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. D. R. T. Tilney,

T.D., M.P.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, The Lord Chesham;

J. A. Hay, M.P.; Vice-Admiral J. Hughes-Hallett,

C.B., D.S.O., M.P.....£2,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir James Dunnett, K.C.B.,

C.M.G.....£7,015

Private Secretary, A. G. Semple.

Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Chilver, C.B.; R. N.

Heaton, C.B.; D. R. Serpell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

£5,015

Advisers to the Minister

Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance Matters, Sir Philip

D'Ambrumenil; H. Dumas.

Hon. Adviser on Shipping in Port, Sir Eric Millbourn,

C.M.G.

Economic Adviser, Sir Robert Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.

SHIPPING

Deputy Secretary, R. C. Chilver, C.B.

Marine

Under-Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove.....£4,115

Marine Crews

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood £2,715 to £3,415

Marine Navigational Aids

Assistant Secretary, H. Gillender. £2,715 to £3,415

H.M. Coastguard

Chief Inspector, Cdr. J. H. Lewty, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)

Deputy do., Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.)

£2,353
£2,041

Marine Safety

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson £2,715 to £3,415

Professional and Consultative Staff

Professional Officer (Chief Nautical Surveyor), Capt.

J. H. Quick, C.B.E.....£3,415

Engineer Surveyor in Chief, W. Young.....£3,415

Chief Ship Surveyor, R. J. Shepherd.....£3,415

Professional Officer (Navigational Aids), Capt. H.

Menzies, R.N.....£2,715

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen

Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff

(Cardiff: 71221)

Registrar General, G. T. Plant...£1,976 to £2,288

Ports and Shipping Operations

Under-Secretary, H. R. Lintern, C.B.....£4,115

Ports

Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden, C.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Sea Transport

Assistant Secretary and Director, R. W. Bullmore,

M.B.E.....£2,715 to £3,415

Deputy Director, S. R. Skinner.....£3,065

Shipping Planning

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Hiscock

£2,715 to £3,415

Shipping Policy

Under-Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson.....£4,115

Foreign Shipping Relations A

Assistant Secretary, B. E. Bellamy £2,715 to £3,415

Foreign Shipping Relations B

Assistant Secretary, R. D. Poland £2,715 to £3,415

General Shipping Policy

Assistant Secretary, A. M. Houghton

£2,715 to £3,415

Shipbuilding, International, Co-ordination and Statistics

Under-Secretary, Miss E. Ackroyd.....£4,115

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairs

Assistant Secretary, J. H. P. Draper

£2,715 to £3,415

Director of Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs, B. F.

Ingamells, C.B.E.....£3,190

International Inland Transport

Head of Branch, Brig. A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Statistics

Chief Statistician, Mrs. M. Venning

£2,715 to £3,415

Co-ordination of Investment and Economics

Assistant Secretary, J. R. Madge. £2,715 to £3,415

INLAND TRANSPORT

Deputy Secretaries, R. N. Heaton, C.B.; D. R.

Serpell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Lands and Contracts

Under-Secretary, R. B. Lang, O.B.E.....£4,115

Highways Lands and Development

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes. £2,715 to £3,415

Highways Management and Services

Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill. £2,715 to £3,415

Highways and Traffic, Southern

Under-Secretary, J. N. Wood.....£4,115

London Traffic

Assistant Secretary, E. S. Ainley...£2,715 to £3,415

Highways A

Assistant Secretary, A. P. Gardner £2,715 to £3,415

Highways B

Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Highways and Traffic, Northern

Under-Secretary, L. S. Mills.....£4,115

Highways N

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin

£2,715 to £3,415

Highways O

Assistant Secretary, T. G. Osborne

£2,715 to £3,415

Highways Special Roads

Assistant Secretary, T. R. Newman

£2,715 to £3,415

Highways Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, J. F. A. Baker, C.B.....£4,415

Deputy Chief Engineers, C. E. Hollinghurst; J. S.

McNeil; J. G. Smith.....£3,715

Assistant Chief Engineers, H. C. Adams, M.C.; W. F.

Adams; E. B. Holiday; J. D. W. Jeffery, T.D.;

H. S. Keep, C.B.E., M.C.....£2,890 to £3,415

London Traffic Management Unit

Head of Unit, Dr. G. Charlesworth

£3,190 to £3,515

Road Safety, Road Transport and Vehicle Regulation

Under-Secretary, D. E. O'Neill, C.B.....£4,115

Road Transport

Assistant Secretary, J. M. Moore, D.S.C.

£2,715 to £3,415

Road Safety

Assistant Secretary, J. Garlick...£2,715 to £3,415

Vehicle Regulation and Taxation

Assistant Secretary, L. E. Dale...£2,715 to £3,415

Mechanical Engineering Staff

Chief Mechanical Engineer, R. A. Lovell, C.B.E.

£3,715

Railways and Canals

Under-Secretary, C. P. Scott-Malden.....£4,115

Inland Transport Planning

Assistant Secretary, A. Clark....£2,715 to £3,415

Railways A

Assistant Secretary, K. T. Harrison

£2,715 to £3,415

Railways B

Assistant Secretary, E. C. V. Goad. £2,715 to £3,415

Railway Inspectorate

Chief Inspecting Officer, Brig. C. A. Langley, C.B.E.,

M.C. R.E. (ret.).....£3,715

Nationalised Transport Reorganisation

Under-Secretary, T. F. Bird, C.B.....£4,115

Railways C

Assistant Secretary, O. F. Gingell. £2,715 to £3,415

COMMON SERVICES

Establishment, Organization and General

Under-Secretary, J. E. Hampson, C.B. (Principal

Establishment and Organization Officer)....£4,115

Establishment Staffing

Assistant Secretary, G. C. Wardale

£2,715 to £3,415

Office Services

Controller, H. F. S. Rickerby, O.B.E.

£2,365 to £2,715

Organization and General

Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister

£2,715 to £3,415

Information

Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton

£2,715 to £3,415

Welfare

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E.

£1,573 to £1,937

Finance

Under-Secretary (Finance), H. W. Cauthery.. £4,115

Finance A and Accounts

Head of Division, E. H. Edlin, O.B.E. £3 065

Finance B

Assistant Secretary, A. S. Robertson

£2,715 to £3,415

REGIONAL OFFICES

Marine Survey Offices

Bristol Channel—Cardiff: Principal Officer, Capt.

H. W. D. Story..... £2,490 to £2,750

East England—Hull: Principal Officer, A. M.

Daniels..... £2,490 to £2,750

East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6: Principal

Officer, F. J. Girling..... £2,490 to £2,750

Liverpool—Liverpool 3: Principal Officer, Capt.

E. W. Lewis..... £2,490 to £2,750

London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane,

E.C.3: Principal Officer, Capt. W. A. Hann

£2,555 to £2,815

North East England—Newcastle 1: Principal Officer,

J. Graham, O.B.E..... £2,490 to £2,750

Northern Ireland—Belfast: Principal Officer, J. C.

M. Sutcliffe..... £2,490 to £2,750

South and South West England—Southampton:

Principal Officer, Capt. D. W. Jones

£2,490 to £2,750

West of Scotland—Glasgow, C.2: Principal Officer,

J. W. Bull..... £2,490 to £2,750

Mercantile Marine Offices

St. Christopher House, S.E.1: Inspector of Mercantile

Marine Offices, C. A. Ashley.. £2,401 to £2,353

Bristol Channel—Cardiff: District Superintendent,

F. S. Hammond..... £1,508 to £1,872

Liverpool—Liverpool 1: District Superintendent,

A. H. Lynam..... £1,508 to £1,872

London—Dock Street, E.1: District Superintendent,

N. H. Massey..... £1,558 to £1,922

North East England—Newcastle 1: District Superin-

tendent, R. W. Forster..... £1,508 to £1,872

Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow, C.2:

District Superintendent, R. A. Parkin

£1,508 to £1,872

South England—Southampton: District Superinten-

dent, H. W. C. Wernham, M.B.E.

£1,508 to £1,872

Divisional Road Engineers

Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards

£2,825 to £3,350

Metropolitan—St. Christopher House, S.E.1: J. A. S.

Dakers..... £2,890 to £3,415

Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones

£2,825 to £3,350

North Eastern—Leeds 1: H. N. Ginn

£2,825 to £3,350

North Midland—Nottingham: L. W. H. Savage

£2,825 to £3,350

North Western—Manchester 3: J. L. Paisley, M.B.E.

£2,825 to £3,350

South Eastern—Guildford: T. E. Hutton

£2,890 to £3,415

South Western—Exeter: L. P. F. Hubbard

£2,825 to £3,350

Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: J. J. Liptrott

£2,825 to £3,350

Transport Commissioner for Wales and Monmouth-

shire—Cardiff: A. G. Curtis, O.B.E..... £3,700

*Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities**Traffic Areas and Chairmen*

East Midland—Nottingham: C. R. Hodgson, O.B.E.

£3,400

Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond..... £3,400

Metropolitan—Stuart House, Soho Square, W.1.

D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E. (Traffic Commissioner) £3,500

Northern—Newcastle 1: J. A. T. Hanlon.... £3,400

North Western—Manchester 3: F. Williamson,

C.B.E..... £3,400

Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quinn..... £3,400

South Eastern—Southbridge House, Southwark

Bridge Road, S.E.1: H. J. Thom, C.I.E., M.C.

£3,400

South Wales—Cardiff: I. Owen, M.B.E.... £3,400

West Midland—Birmingham 15: J. Else, M.B.E., T.D.

£3,400

Western—Bristol: S. W. Nelson, C.B.E.... £3,400

Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E... £3,400

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2

[Trafalgar: 7194]

President, Sir Hubert Hull, C.B.E.

Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; H. H.

Phillips, O.B.E.

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and an Economic Secretary who are also Ministers, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The higher departmental direction of Treasury business, therefore, devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assisted at Ministerial level by the Financial Secretary and the Economic Secretary, who advise the Chancellor on general financial and economic policy. The Financial Secretary devotes himself in particular to the Treasury's long-standing responsibilities for financial administration, including questions relating to the Civil Service.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE

RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P.... £10,000

(£4,000 free of tax)

Principal Private Secretary, T. J. Bligh, D.S.O.,

O.B.E., D.S.C.

Private Secretaries, P. F. de Zulueta (Overseas

Affairs); P. J. Woodfield (Parliamentary and Home

Affairs); J. E. R. Wyndham, M.B.E. (Home Affairs

and General).

Secretary for Appointments, D. Stephens, C.V.O.

Adviser on Public Relations, S. H. Evans, C.M.G.,

O.B.E..... £3,500

Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss J. Summers;

Miss S. A. Minto, O.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, S. K. Cunning-

ham, Q.C., M.P.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (First Lord); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury

M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., M.P., £2,200;
J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.C., M.P.; R. Chichester-
Clark, M.P.; J. E. B. Hill, M.P.; W. S. I. Whitelaw,
M.C., M.P. each £2,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer, THE RT. HON. (JOHN)
SELWYN (BROOKE) LLOYD, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.,
M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, D. F. Hubbard.
Private Secretaries, D. W. G. Wass; C. V. Peterson.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss B. Randall.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Sir Hendrie Oakshott,
Bt., M.B.E., M.P. unpaid.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, Rt. Hon.
M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P. £3,750
Private Secretaries, A. H. Warren, M.B.E.; Miss
M. E. Judd, O.B.E.; I. S. Reed.
Financial Secretary, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.
£3,750

Private Secretary, P. Mountfield.
Economic Secretary, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.
£3,750

Private Secretary, P. L. Towers.
Joint Permanent Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Sir Norman
Brook, G.C.B. (also Secretary of the Cabinet); Sir
Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £7,515
Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Second Secretaries, Sir Thomas Padmore, K.C.B.; Sir
Denis Rickett, K.C.M.G., C.B.; B. St. J. Trend,
C.B., C.V.O. £7,075
Economic Adviser to the Government, A. K. Cairncross,
C.M.G. £5,265
Third Secretaries, Mrs. E. M. Abbot, C.B.E.; W.
Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O.; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B.,
O.B.E.; A. W. France, C.B.; Sir Ronald Harris,
K.C.V.O., C.B.; W. W. Morton, C.B. £5,000
Under-Secretaries, D. A. V. Allen; G. R. Bell; T. J.
Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.; R. F. Bretherton,
C.B., S. L. Lees, M.V.O. (Director of Organization
and Methods); P. S. Milner-Barry, O.B.E.; J. G.
Owen; A. D. Peck, M.B.E.; L. Petch; I. de L.
Radice; J. A. C. Robertson, C.B.; M. Stevenson,
C.B., C.M.G.; A. W. Taylor, C.B.; F. R. P. Vinter.
£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, P. R. Baldwin; J. P. Bancroft;
D. M. Bensusan-Butt; J. P. Carswell; A. J.
Collier; H. A. Copeman; C. W. Fogarty; J.
Gibson; R. C. Griffiths; H. A. Harding, C.M.G.;
C. J. Hayes; D. O. Henry; D. F. Hubbard;
J. D. W. Janes; H. L. Jenkins; N. Jordan-Moss;
G. S. Knight; H. S. Lee; C. C. Lucas; A.
Mackay; D. McKean; J. Macpherson; J. Mark,
M.B.E.; E. W. Maude; D. J. Mitchell; P.
Nicholls; A. J. Platt, O.B.E.; A. J. Phelps; L.
Pilatzy; J. L. Rampton; J. I. McK. Rhodes;
P. S. Ross; Mrs. P. M. Rossier; R. L. Sharp;
J. J. S. Shaw; D. Stephens, C.V.O.; R. S. Symons,
C.M.G., C.I.E.; K. S. Weston, C.M.G., O.B.E.; M.
Widdup; A. L. Workman. . . £2,715 to £3,475
Treasury Medical Adviser, Sir Walter Chiesman,
C.B., M.D.

Deputy Treasurer Medical Adviser (also Chief Medical
Adviser to G.P.O.), M. C. W. Long, T.D.

Senior Medical Officers, Miss E. M. Anderson, M.D.;
Miss E. C. Evans, O.B.E.; V. C. Medvei, M.D.;
J. W. Parks, M.B.E., M.D.; D. P. H. Schafer.

Principals, L. Airey; W. G. Angle; J. A. Annand;
J. Anson; R. T. Armstrong; G. R. Ashford;
A. M. Bailey; F. R. Barratt; J. F. Barrow;
Mrs. A. Bennett; C. S. Bennett; Mrs. E. H.
Boothroyd; J. M. Bridgeman; Miss L. Bristow;
Miss M. R. Bruce; J. D. Bryars; J. K. Burdett
(Statistician); F. G. Burrett; T. H. Calcott; Miss
D. R. A. Cooper; R. A. Cooper (Statistician);
P. Cousins; K. E. Couzens; Miss R. Culhane,
M.V.O., O.B.E. (Treasury Welfare Adviser); P. F.
De Zulueta; P. V. Dixon; P. H. F. Dodd;
J. M. Douglas; G. S. Downey; W. R. Edmunds,
O.B.E., T.D.; Miss J. M. Forsyth; J. B. Foxlee;
M. G. F. Hall; Mrs. D. J. Halley, M.B.E.; J. E.
Hansford; Mrs. M. Hedley-Miller; A. J. G.
Isaac; G. H. S. Jordan; Miss J. Kelley; R. G.

Lavelle; J. G. Littler; Mrs. S. Littler; J.
Littlewood; R. Lloyd-Thomas; A. Lord; Miss
F. M. Loughnane; A. H. Lovell; J. E. Lucas;
M. P. J. Lynch; J. T. McAulay; J. H. McEnery;
J. A. Marshall; Miss G. E. Miles; A. H. M.
Mitchell; A. K. Ogilvy-Webb; Miss J. A. M.
Oliver; Miss J. F. H. Orr; R. J. Painter; L.
Parnwell; R. W. Phelps; A. K. Rawlinson; M.
Rudd; D. L. Skidmore; J. F. Slater; Mrs. M. B.
Sloman; Miss E. L. Smart, M.B.E.; B. M.
Thimont; J. G. Thompson; D. W. G. Wass; Miss
K. Whalley; C. Wigfull; R. W. L. Wilding; O. L.
Williams; P. J. Woodfield; S. H. Wright; A. W.
Wyatt. £1,781 to £2,483
Treasury Officers of Accounts, W. Armstrong, C.B.,
M.V.O.; D. O. Henley.

Assistant to Treasury Officers of Accounts, C. F. Rigby,
O.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715
Accountant, R. F. Lloyd, M.V.O. £3,095
Assistant Accountants, J. E. Long; L. J. Taylor
£2,041 to £2,353

Chief Catering Adviser, Miss M. V. Scott Car-
michael.

Secretary to Civil Service Council for Further Educa-
tion, T. F. Evans.

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Scholes, O.B.E.;
W. A. R. Webster, O.B.E. . . . £2,457 to £2,715
Chief Executive Officers, S. Barraclough; W. E. Cain;
G. E. Eales, M.B.E.; A. J. Gautrey; N. C. Harvey;
W. Kees; D. C. Lee (Chief Clerk); S. D. Light;
K. H. McNeill; J. H. Middleton, M.B.E. (Secretary,
Civil Service Sports Council); J. D. Skinner;
W. Winnard. £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Organization Officers, W. J. Appleton; L. H.
Bunker; B. Crichton; H. E. N. Cullingford;
P. L. Davies; T. W. Ellison; G. D. Jones; J. T.
Whittaker. £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, W. A. Allman; H. M.
Caffyn; H. K. Campbell; W. W. Clague; J. L.
Clark; P. J. Clifton; W. Clower; R. Cockram;
W. J. Derbyshire; A. Duke; Miss M. Fountain;
D. J. Francis; R. Gapp; Miss M. C. Gibson; E. L.
Hampson; G. S. Herlihy, M.V.O.; R. F. Hickish;
Miss E. A. Hogg, M.B.E.; Mrs. L. R. E. Jarvis,
M.B.E.; B. J. McCarthy; D. F. Mackay; P. R.
Money; Miss M. E. Moody; Miss M. E. Pickering;
G. W. Pullinger; R. C. Robin; P. A. Smith;
G. H. Sparks (Chief Registrar); L. H. Stevenson;
E. J. Sutton; W. A. R. Wolfe
£1,573 to £1,937

Organization Officers, A. J. Bidgood; F. W. J.
Boggis; A. W. Brodie; E. W. Close; R. E. Cor-
bett; Miss J. Davison; J. A. Featherstone; R. F.
Gillett; D. Hall; C. J. Hancock; J. G. Head; A. N.
James; L. J. Jenkins; S. F. King; J. G. Lee;
H. J. Miners; A. Murray; G. O. Nafel; R. B.
O'Kane; C. M. RJordan; J. R. Roberts; A. G.
Robinson; G. E. Simmons; G. H. Smith; J.
Thomson; E. H. Tooley; H. R. Verry; G. W.
Watters; H. F. Wilson £1,573 to £1,937

Economic Section

Deputy Director, W. A. B. Hopkin, C.B.E. . . £4,115
Senior Economic Advisers, F. J. Atkinson; J. Downie
£2,715 to £3,475

Economic Advisers, Miss M. P. Brown; J. H. K.
Brunner; J. L. Carr; Hon. W. A. H. Godley; R.
Turvey. £1,781 to £2,483

Treasury Representatives Abroad

U.S.A.—

Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of
U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation, D. B.
Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.

Under-Secretary, S. Goldman.

Assistant Secretary, N. M. P. Reilly, C.M.G.

Senior Executive Officer, G. W. Baldock.

Economic Adviser, M. C. Kennedy.

South Asia, G. B. Blaker.

Assistant, S. T. Charles.

U.K. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund
and International Bank for Reconstruction and De-
velopment, Washington, D. B. Pitblado, C.B.,
C.V.O.

Information Division

Head of Division, C. Raphael, O.B.E. £3,300
 Deputy Head of Division and Chief Press Officer,
 N. F. Cowen.
 Head of Section, J. D. Groves.

Capital Issues Committee

Chairman, Sir Thomas Frazer, O.B.E.
 Members, Sir Otto Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sir
 Percy Lister; H. B. Turle, C.B.E.; Sir Thomas
 Barlow, G.B.E.
 Secretary, A. T. Ripley.

Parliamentary Counsel

Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament
 Street, S.W. 1
 First Counsel, Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B. £7,015
 Private Sec., J. U. Reid.
 Second Counsel, J. S. Fiennes, C.B. £5,815
 Counsel, P. H. See, C.B.; C. H. Chorley, C.B.;
 S. M. Krusin; J. C. P. Elliston; A. N. Stainton
 £4,265 to £5,025
 Deputy Counsel, H. P. Rowe; Mrs. E. A. Eadie
 £4,115
 Senior Assistant Counsel, T. R. F. Skemp; F. B.
 Humphrey; F. A. R. Bennion; A. P. Irby
 £2,815 to £3,415

Rating of Government Property

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, W. 1
 Treasury Valuer, J. G. Cook, C.B.E. £3,450
 Deputy Valuer, J. L. Powell. £2,825 to £3,125
 Inspector of Rates, E. A. Bates, O.B.E.
 £2,457 to £2,715

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
 See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 458.

Economic Planning Board

Appointed July 8, 1947, to advise H.M. Govern-
 ment on the best use of the economic resources of
 the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Other Members, Sir Alan Birch; W. J. Carron; A. K.
 Cairncross, C.M.G.; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., O.B.E.;
 Sir James Dunnett, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Laurence
 Helsby, K.B.E., C.B.; J. M. Laing; Sir Roger
 Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; L. Murray; Sir Thomas
 Padmore, K.C.B.; Sir Richard Powell, K.B.E., C.B.,
 C.M.G.; Sir Dennis Proctor, K.C.B.; The Lord
 Sanderson of Ayot, M.C.; H. T. Weeks

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of
 the Solicitor to the Treasury
 35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1
 [Whitehall: 7363 and 1124]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harold
 Kent, K.C.B. £7,015
 Deputy Treasury Solicitor, W. A. H. Druitt, C.B.
 £4,715

Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B.,
 C.B.E. £4,115
 Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Allen; R. J. B. Anderson,
 C.B.E.; G. B. Burke; S. G. Gains, C.B.E.; B. B.
 Hall, M.C., T.D.; J. H. Humphreys; D. Neill, M.C.;
 H. G. Ware; H. Woodhouse. £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistants, B. Arnold; L. M. Braund;
 A. Bridge; C. F. Brooke; L. M. Burridge;
 A. J. M. Chitty; E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; G.
 Corderoy; W. H. Godwin; A. B. Lyons; J. L.
 Parker; G. S. Payne; G. A. Peacock; R. K. Price;
 K. J. S. Ritchie; F. C. Scorr; E. R. Udall; L. A.
 Wolfe. £2,103 to £2,715
 Senior Executive Officers, S. F. D. Black; A. B.
 Tanner, M.B.E.; W. D. Thomas, M.B.E.
 £1,573 to £1,937

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, C. A. Briggs. £2,041 to £2,353
 Accountant, G. J. Judge. £1,573 to £1,937

Establishments Branch

Establishment Officer, E. R. Udall.

Deputy Establishment Officer, R. J. Muskette, M.B.E.
 £1,573 to £1,937

Queen's Proctor's Office

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.
 Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worsfold
 £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistant, D. H. Harrison
 £2,103 to £2,715

Conveyancing Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley. £4,115
 Assistant Solicitors, R. R. Cole; A. A. R. Martin;
 G. A. Sifton; S. D. Stubbs; G. H. Wigglesworth
 £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistant, B. G. Bradley; E. K. Bridges;
 R. W. Corbett; E. J. D. Eastham; S. M. Fox;
 G. V. Freeman; R. B. Gardner; D. H. Godkin;
 J. Holdron; K. A. M. Johnson; J. E. H. Jones;
 W. S. Karan; *W. T. Kermod; N. J. Orchard;
 P. M. Sprott; C. F. S. Spurrell; J. B. Sweetman;
 T. F. Swindells; J. A. Thompson; J. M. Venables
 £2,103 to £2,715
 Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Kay; M. R. Follow.
 M.B.E. £1,573 to £1,937

Bona Vacantia Division

28 The Broadway, S.W. 1
 [Whitehall: 7363 and 1124]
 Assistant Solicitor, P. C. Carter. £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistant, K. G. Morris; R. N. Ogle;
 A. D. Waldron. £2,103 to £2,715
 Senior Executive Officer, L. Moorcraft
 £1,573 to £1,937

Ministry of Aviation Branch

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C. 2
 [Temple Bar: 1207]
 Assistant Solicitor, A. W. G. Kean. £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistant, T. D. Salmon
 £2,103 to £2,715

Claims Commission Branch, War Office

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2
 [Temple Bar: 3511]
 Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke. £2,103 to £2,715

Ministry of Power Branch

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W. 1
 [Abbey: 7000]
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. E. Johnstone, C.B.
 £4,115
 Assistant Solicitors, R. M. Mainwaring; J. P. H.
 Trevor. £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistants, P. G. Ashcroft; I. M. P.
 Evans; P. A. Featherstone-Witty
 £2,103 to £3,715

Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices
 Branch

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2
 [Chancery: 2858]
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. M. Stephenson, C.B.E.
 £4,115
 Assistant Solicitor, L. J. Brett. £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistants, *M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.;
 A. J. C. Hay; C. H. A. Lewes; C. J. Macmahon;
 R. Vincent. £2,103 to £2,715

Ministry of Transport Branch

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E. 1
 [Waterloo: 7999]
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B.
 £4,115
 Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Kent; A. G. Robinson;
 G. D. Seagrim. £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistants, M. Abrahams; R. B. A.
 Cushman; L. S. Falk; J. D. Harries-Jones; *M. A.
 Lush; G. A. Preston; D. L. Smithers
 £2,103 to £2,715

* Temporary.

† Seconded to another Department.

COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8691]

The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the provisions of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act of that year to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries.

Its principal functions under the Tribunals and Inquiries Act are (a) to keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under its general supervision by the Act; (b) to report on particular matters relating to any tribunal which may be referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland; and (c) to report on matters relating to statutory inquiries which may be similarly referred to it or which the Council may determine to be of special importance. In addition, the Council must be consulted both about rules of procedure for statutory inquiries and before rules are made for any of the tribunals under its general supervision, and it may make general recommendations about appointments to membership of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with a wide variety of matters varying from agriculture and road traffic to independent schools and pensions. They include the National Assistance appeal tribunals, and the main National Health Service and National Insurance Tribunals, together with such tribunals as the Air Transport Licensing Board, the Lands Tribunal, the Mental Health Review Tribunals, the Performing Right Tribunal and the Transport Tribunal.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland and partly of other persons appointed by him.

The Council submits an annual report on its proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland, which must be laid before Parliament.

Chairman, The Viscount Tenby, P.C., T.D.

Members, Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; D. B. Bogle, W.S.; Sir Herbert Brittain, K.C.B., K.B.E.; H. Collison; The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; Miss V. Dart, O.B.E.; The Hon. Sylvia Fletcher-Moulton, C.B.E.; Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.; Brig. Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; H. W. Pritchard; The Lord Strathallmond, C.B.E.; H. W. R. Wade, I.L.D.

Secretary, A. Macdonald.

Scottish Committee

51 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 3236]

Chairman, Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.

Members, D. B. Bogle, W.S.; Brig. Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; W. P. McGinniss, O.B.E.; J. P. Morrison, O.B.E.; I. H. Shearer, Q.C.; T. H. Thorncroft.

Secretary, I. M. Wilson.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[Royal: 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and

Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls some 60 lighthouses and 40 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G. *Deputy Master*, Captain G. E. Barnard. *Elder Brethren*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin, C.B.E.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, P.C., G.B.E.; Capt. Sir Gerald Curtis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.); Commodore R. L. F. Hubbard, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; The Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, P.C., C.H.; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Admiral of the Fleet the Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; The Earl Attle, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H.; Capt. K. McM. Drake, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C.; Capt. R. N. Mayo; Capt. D. S. Tibbits, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

Officers

Secretary, R. S. McLernon, O.B.E. *Deputy Secretary*, G. D. D'Ombrian. *Heads of Departments*, D. C. Henry (Lights); S. W. Heesom (Chief Accountant). *Chief Staff Officer*, A. R. W. Ransley. *Higher Executive Officers*, J. H. J. Rogers; P. F. Martin; L. N. Potter; R. S. Beckett; J. R. Snipper; G. S. Ingram; J. R. Backhouse; W. Torkington; D. J. Clark. *Engineer-in-Chief*, P. W. Hunt. *Deputy Engineer-in-Chief*, I. C. Clingan. *Assistant Engineer-in-Chief*, R. L. Shergold. *Chief Research Officer*, A. C. MacKellar. *Engineers*, G. S. Cliff; C. A. Woollard; J. Huggins; W. J. Campbell; E. G. Beshaw. *Senior Experimental Officers*, L. G. Reynolds; W. L. Rew. *Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer*, W. D. Seaman. *Deputy do.*, E. M. Jones. *Pilotage Dept.*, S. R. Smith, O.B.E. (Asst. Secretary for Pilotage); E. Babbs. *Corporate Dept.*, V. G. Stamp (Principal). *Estate Surveyors*, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2868 and 2922]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 81 first-class Lighthouses, 1 Manned Lightvessel, 71 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Steam and Motor Vessels.

Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Senior Bailie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Senior Bailie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbelltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfries and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.

Officers:

General Manager and Secretary, J. Glencorse Wakelin, C.B.E., O.B.E. (Mil.).

Deputy Secretary, A. R. Stewart.

Senior Executive Officer, A. R. Malcolm.

Accountant, T. A. R. Tait.

Superintendent, J. R. Cadger.

Engineer, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.

Radio Engineer, G. E. Rowe.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.a

Chairman, G. J. Innes.

Clerk, L. E. Dickson.

Engineer, Ritchie M. Campbell.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

26 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.a

Chairman, I. C. Macfarlane.

General Manager and Secretary, J. R. Proudfoot.

Engineer, Archibald Thomson.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.a.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1881, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, A. R. B. Haldane, D.Litt., W.S.

Vice-Chairman, A. E. Barber.

Other Members, Sir Bernard Blatch, M.B.E.; W. G.

Densem; Sir John Fox, O.B.E.; O. S. Francis, M.C.;

J. Renwick.

Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

38 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 4801]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Govern-

ment as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman, Sir Keith Murray, Ph.D. £5,800

Other Members, Professor W. M. Arnott, T.D., M.D.; Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D.; Professor J. F. Baker, O.B.E., D.Sc., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Miss M. J. Bishop, C.B.E.; Professor F. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor A. Briggs; Professor R. S. Edwards; J. C. Girdley, C.B.E.; The Lord Heyworth; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.; Professor C. H. Philips, Ph.D.; Professor J. M. Robertson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; E. L. Russell, C.B.E.; F. A. Vick, O.B.E., Ph.D.; K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., D.Litt., F.B.A.; Professor T. E. Wright.

Members (for salary questions only), The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £5,000

Deputy Secretary, E. R. Copleston, C.B. £3,800

Asst. Secretaries, W. H. Fisher, M.V.O.; H. J. Oram, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, Mrs. D. R. Williams. . . £1,623 to £2,287

Superintending Architect, S. Meyrick

£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Architect, G. B. Oddie. . . £2,790 to £2,970

Architects, G. H. Dodd; P. Whitely

£1,285 to £1,730

Quantity Surveyor, P. E. Bathurst £1,285 to £1,730

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, E.C.4

[Mincing Lane: 2000]

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27, 1941, to administer Part I of the War Damage Act, 1941, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, ch. 12. The 1941 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, were consolidated in the War Damage Act, 1943, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, ch. 21. Its operations are related only to war damage to land and buildings, those parts of the Act which are concerned with goods and chattels being administered through the Board of Trade. There are technical centres in Hull, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, Norwich, Cardiff, Swansea, Glasgow and Belfast.

Headquarters

Chairman (part-time), Sir Robert Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Commissioner and Secretary, H. N. V. Clarke

£2,700 to £3,400

Commissioner and Establishment and Finance Officer,

A. Thom, I.S.O. £2,700 to £3,400

Deputy Commissioners, W. E. A. Bull; G. A.

Coombe, M.C.; J. R. Edwards, M.B.E.; T. C.

Howlett, D.S.O., O.B.E.; F. Scarlett.

Principal, Miss S. D. Clements, O.B.E.

£1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Townend, O.B.E.

£1,976 to £2,288

Senior Executive Officers, B. H. Du Feu, M.B.E.; J. S.

Sagar, M.B.E.; S. A. W. Wilson, M.M.; Mrs. C. J.

Fild. £1,508 to £1,872

Senior Technical Adviser, W. H. Martin, O.B.E.

£2,080 to £2,392

Technical Advisers, H. J. B. Tufton; J. P. Ward

£2,080 to £2,392

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0751]

Wooburn House, Wooburn Green,
High Wycombe, Bucks.
[Bourne End: 594]

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1917 under its then title "Imperial War Graves Commission"; its title was changed on April 1, 1960, by a Supplemental Royal Charter. The Commission's duty is to commemorate individually and in perpetuity each one of those, from whatever part of the Commonwealth they came, who fell in the two world wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. More than one million graves are maintained in War Cemeteries, large and small, which have been constructed in nearly one hundred and fifty different countries throughout the world, and about 750,000 names are commemorated on memorials to those with no known grave. The funds of the Commission are derived from the seven Governments participating in their work—The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Vice-Chairman, General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Members, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Minister of Works; The High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; the Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa; The Lord Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, G.C.B., D.S.O.; G. O. Sylvester, M.P.; Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.; Admiral Sir John Edleston, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Air Marshal Sir Charles Guest, K.B.E., C.B.; J. N. Hogg, T.D.; General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Director-General, W. J. Chalmers, K.C.B.E.

Director of External Relations and Records Division, W. Wynne Mason, M.C.

Director of Finance and Establishments Division, A. K. Pallot.

Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. J. F. D. Steedman, C.B.E., M.C.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, H. L. Simmons.

Chief Horticultural Officer, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.

Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.

Hon. Consulting Engineer, H. D. Morgan.

Hon. Botanical Adviser, Dr. George Taylor, F.R.S.E.

Hon. Literary Adviser, Professor Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Eric Gore-Browne, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WAR WORKS COMMISSION

Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, E.C.4

[Mincing Lane: 2000]

Appointed Sept. 6, 1945. It is an independent body, charged with the adjudication of disputes which may arise in cases where the Government is desirous of acquiring land on which works for war purposes have been created at the public expense, or where it is sought to make permanent the stopping up of certain highways and footpaths which had been found necessary in connection with such works.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Commissioners (part-time), Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; A. Lubbock; The Lord Williams; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E., LL.D.; D. MacLeod Matheson, C.B.E.; Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.I.

Secretary (part-time), H. N. V. Clarke.

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4
[Chancery: 9441]

Chairman, Sir Louis Chick, K.B.E.

Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose (part-time) £3,500

(part-time) £3,000

Members, G. C. Wilson, O.B.E. (part-time) £2,000;

N. Wood (part-time) £1,000.

Chief Executive, R. A. Forbes.

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

[Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings required for the public service, including buildings overseas, manage the Royal Parks, maintain the Royal Palaces and certain historic buildings and to administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building material industries. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Works, RT. HON. LORD JOHN HOPE, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, A. B. Saunders

(+ £395 allice) £1,716 to £2,418

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. G. Cooke, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, G. Lord.

Secretary, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B. £7,015

Deputy Secretary, F. J. Root, C.B. £5,015

Secretariat

Under-Secretaries, M. W. Bennitt; L. T. Foster; K. Newis, M.V.O. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. S. Burgess; A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; N. Digney; C. D. E. Keeling;

O. H. Lawn; H. Leadbeater; A. S. Lee; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D.; G. H. M. Williams £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, D. Baldry; Miss O. E. S. I. Cockett; S. N. Collings; A. E. Coules; A. H. Elwell; C. A. Gay;

T. L. Jones; K. P. Leary; I. H. Lightman; A. K. Mason; G. May; Mrs. D. M. Phillips; W. O. Ulrich; E. Vickers; Miss M. E. I. Waterman;

F. C. Withey £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officer, V. T. Hurley

£1,976 to £2,288

Statistician, Mrs. F. E. Lea, O.B.E. (+ £100 allice)

£1,716 to £2,418

Head of Technical Information Service, R. E. Thallon, M.B.E. £2,080 to £2,392

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, W. P. D. Skillington (Director of Establishments) £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; E. H. A. Stretton; Mrs. J. Toohy £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, C. W. G. Hindley, O.B.E.; J. W. T. Pritchard £1,716 to £2,418

Chief Executive Officers, F. H. Baglow; K. P. L. Bergin; D. W. Cain; R. C. Ceall; R. F. Halse;

F. J. Miller; B. Roberts £1,976 to £2,288

Librarian (Grade I) A. B. Agard Evans, O.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288

Chief Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

Finance
Under-Secretary, T. Brockle.....£4,215

Finance Division
Assistant Secretary, L. Middleton Smith, C.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,350

Principal, D. W. Royle.....£1,716 to £2,418

Accounts Division
Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick.....£3,350

Chief Accountant, A. L. Smith.....£1,976 to £2,288

Chief Executive Officers, F. C. Goldsmith; O. C. Leach.....£1,976 to £2,288

Directorate of Contracts
Director, A. R. Plozman, C.B.E.....£3,350

Deputy Director, T. H. Pritchard, I.S.O.
(+ allee, £181) £2,392 to £2,650

Assistant Director, I. C. Fletcher.....£2,392 to £2,650

Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E.
£2,418 to £2,750

Chief Accountants, C. T. Williams; W. M. Youngson.....£1,851 to £2,293

Directorate General
C. G. Mant, C.B.E. (Director-General), £5,015; E. Bedford, C.B., C.V.O. (Chief Architect), £4,055; A. B. Mann, C.B.E. (Chief Engineer), £4,265.

Director of Works, A. W. T. Jackson, M.B.E. £3,650

Director of Works, B. R. Turner, C.M.G. ... £3,650

Director of Maintenance Services (Estate Management and Maintenance), G. L. Wraige, C.B.E. ... £3,650

Director of Lands (Acquisition and Disposal of Property) L. F. Savournin.....£3,650

Chief Quantity Surveyor, R. Menzies, O.B.E. £3,650

Architects (New Works)
Assistant Chief Architects, J. M. Curry; G. Ford, O.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd.....£3,350

Superintending Architects, A. K. Barter, O.B.E., D.F.C.; W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; J. C. Clavering; J. A. Douglas; A. C. Hopkinson; J. W. Parr; F. L. Rothwell; J. Russell; H. A. Snow; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Architects, T. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; E. H. Banks; R. T. Boutall; M. H. Bristow; E. H. Brown; O. P. Carver; T. G. Champkins; K. W. Dando; A. Dumble; W. S. Frost; H. E. Furze; R. I. Greatrex; J. Heald; D. M. Jones; K. W. Judd; W. Kendall; C. R. E. Kidby; S. C. Mason; J. Moss; R. H. Ouzman; S. G. Page; G. A. H. Pearce; C. G. Pinfold; G. W. Pollard; A. S. Reid; R. E. Rossell; E. T. Sargent; H. G. Swann; A. J. Truscott; M. Williams; T. F. Winterburn; R. G. Wood; C. J. Woodbridge, M.B.E.; G. R. Yeats.....£2,080 to £2,392

Chief Restorer, A. N. Stewart.....£2,145 to £2,540

Senior Surveyors, J. Johnston; V. H. N. Roles.....£2,080 to £2,392

Structural Engineers
Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greetham, O.B.E. £3,350

Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasy; A. E. Hewitt, O.B.E.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Structural Engineers, W. Freeman; J. F. Greinig; R. J. R. Hancock, M.B.E.; R. W. Pearson; S. G. Silhan; F. Walley; R. C. Westbrook.....£2,080 to £2,392

Senior Civil Engineer, B. W. Huntsman.....£2,080 to £2,392

Public Health Engineers
Chief Public Health Engineer, G. L. Ackers, O.B.E. £3,350

Superintending Public Health Engineer, R. T. Gillet.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Public Health Engineers, H. St. G. Burge; D. D. Lewis; R. V. Lindsley; R. A. Parker; T. H. Robinson; C. H. Stevens.....£2,080 to £2,392

Site Control
Chief Works Engineer, R. Johnson.....£3,350

Senior Civil Engineers, J. E. Jones; N. Lampitt; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.....£2,080 to £2,392

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (New Works)

Assistant Chief Engineers, P. McKearney, O.B.E.; H. Perring; W. L. Wilson, O.B.E.....£3,350

Superintending Engineers, H. H. Fairhurst; J. C. Knight; R. Manser; E. H. Nash; A. L. Parker; M. Woolfson.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Engineers, T. Barnes; S. J. Buckley; C. H. Byard; D. H. W. Channon; F. R. Courtney; C. W. Crook; T. W. Dean; C. H. Doherty; L. S. Drake; W. A. Goodsell; J. G. Jessell; G. Johnston; G. C. Kim; V. Noble; D. R. Orchard; A. M. Palmer; J. W. M. Parsons; J. C. Paterson; C. G. Phillips; J. H. Rigby; A. N. Robinson; H. A. Soper; W. H. Spencer; J. J. Taylor; W. C. J. Watts.....£2,080 to £2,392

Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Williams, M.B.E. £1,716 to £2,418

Estate Surveyors

Chief Estate Surveyor, A. C. B. Evans.....£3,350

Superintending Estate Surveyors, J. R. Fernant; J. A. Geer, O.B.E.; C. S. Hardwick; G. R. Inkpen; J. F. James; C. G. Libby, O.B.E.; R. K. Snerdon.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Estate Surveyors, J. D. Burnell; K. C. Eyles; R. Gealy; J. P. Hatfield; A. H. Healy; A. E. Horat; R. B. Hunt; C. H. Jones; A. P. Mace; J. G. McLachlan; C. P. Miller; P. B. Norman; N. F. Plews; A. C. Quarumby; C. L. Reeves; R. E. Robson; F. H. Swesting; E. R. Timothy; G. C. W. Twyman; B. F. B. Verchild; G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock.....£2,080 to £2,392

Quantity Surveyors

Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, N. E. Higgitt; R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales.....£3,350

Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; E. S. Leslie; K. R. Moore; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; C. W. Bungey; F. Campey; D. L. Deans; R. F. Durrant; A. A. Dykes; F. E. C. Dymond; S. P. Foster; N. P. Golds; T. Grimshaw; R. C. Haddow; C. G. Howard; D. Kinver; E. A. Lee; S. D. P. Lathan; D. J. Mason; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; L. E. Rawles; C. A. Rowe; L. Speak; W. C. Thompson; R. Walder; H. J. Whale; W. R. M. Writer.....£2,080 to £2,392

Estate Management and Maintenance

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, S. R. Driver, O.B.E. £3,350

Superintending Manager, N. C. Hughes.....£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Surveyors, J. S. Cree, I.S.O.; J. Roberts.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Surveyors, P. F. N. Boyd; J. F. Donaldson; R. G. Kemp; J. Litchfield; W. E. L. Pollard; F. M. W. Pyott; R. G. Tee; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; D. K. Wilson.....£2,080 to £2,392

Chief Maintenance Engineer, C. E. Bedford.....£3,350

Superintending Manager, H. T. Denbon.....£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Engineers, K. Bolton; T. W. Franks, I.S.O.....£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Engineers, W. P. Bingham; E. B. Carter; J. W. Dainty; R. Flack; D. Forbes; F. L. G. Hartgroves; A. Mitchell; J. O. Savage; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb; C. G. E. Winfield, M.B.E. £2,080 to £2,392

Chief Estate Surveyor, J. W. Gardner.....£3,350

Superintending Manager, L. G. Stevens.....£2,650 to £3,000

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, C. R. Bosson.....£2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, G. T. Bright; A. W. Deller.....£1,976 to £2,288

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. Glover.....£3,350

Assistant Controller of Supplies (Furniture), H. J. Clark, M.B.E.....£2,650 to £2,875

Assistant Controllers of Supplies, E. F. J. Bignell;
C. R. Marks.....£2,392 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Davies; G. Raw;
G. F. Sapsford.....£1,976 to £2,288

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer (vacant)

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdeen;
J. H. Leat; H. J. Taylor.....£2,080 to £2,314

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings

Chief Inspector, A. J. Taylor.....£2,800
Assistant Chief Inspector (vacant).
Inspector (England), R. Gilyard-Beer
(+allice. £205) £1,440 to £2,226
Inspector (Wales), O. E. Craster, T.D.
£1,440 to £2,226

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, Maj. I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C.
£2,392 to £2,650

Regional Organization

North Eastern (Leeds)

Director, A. W. T. Ellis.....£2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, H. A. Alexander (+allice. £163),
£1,976 to £2,288; H. J. Muir (+allice. £200)
£2,080 to £2,392

Home Counties (Reading)

Director, A. J. Isaac.....£2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, F. S. Butler (+allice. £163), £1,716
to £2,478; R. P. Mills, £2,650 to £3,000

South Western (Bristol)

Director (vacant)
Asst. Directors, H. J. G. Shearsmith (+allice. £163);
£1,976 to £2,288; P. R. Price (+allice. £200)
£2,080 to £2,392

Midland (Birmingham)

Director, A. B. Moore.....£2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, L. C. Chapman (+allice. £163),
£1,976 to £2,288; I. F. Cunliffe (+allice. £200),
£2,080 to £2,392; F. R. McCutcheon
£1,976 to £2,288

North Western (Manchester)

Director, S. Ashburner.....£2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, D. T. Lord (+allice. £163), £1,976
to £2,288; L. E. Atkins (+allice. £200), £2,080
to £2,392.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission

1 Princes Gate, S. W. 7

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia. Distributions are being made as sufficient funds become available from Czechoslovakia. Agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Roumania to create similar funds have been made, and the Commission is registering certain British claims in Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States and other States acquired by the Soviet Union. Distributions are being made on Polish guaranteed debts and nationalization claims as sufficient funds become available from Poland. The two sums of £75,000 allocated under the agreement with Poland in respect of pre-war commercial debts and pre-war banking debts, respectively, are mainly distributed. Distribution orders for various types of Bulgarian claims came into operation on March 2, 1958, and for Hungarian claims on April 14, 1958. A limited interim distribution is being made on Hungarian claims. Payments on Bulgarian claims are expected to be completed in 1962. The £27,500,000 compensation paid by the United

Wales (Cardiff)

Director, G. G. Walters, C.B.E.....£2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, E. G. Trent (+allice. £163), £1,976
to £2,288; C. F. Fox, O.B.E. (+allice. £200)
£2,080 to £2,392

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, W. V. Wastie, O.B.E.....£4,050
Assistant Secretary, D. F. Mann.....£2,650 to £3,350
Principal, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.....£1,716 to £2,418
Chief Executive Officer, A. M. Thomson
£1,976 to £2,288

Directorate General

Director of Works and Services, J. E. R. G. Kean,
C.B.E.....£3,350
Superintending Architect, C. Gorrod, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000
Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; R. Saddler; A. C.
Shallis; H. G. White, M.V.O.....£2,080 to £2,392
Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay
£2,080 to £2,392
Public Health Engineer, K. H. Shepherd
£1,456 to £1,950
Superintending Engineer, K. J. Jarvis
£2,650 to £3,000
Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley
£2,650 to £3,000
Senior Estate Surveyor, P. E. Rayner
£2,080 to £2,392
Superintending Quantity Surveyor, R. A. S.
Jamieson.....£2,650 to £3,000
Senior Quantity Surveyors, J. Morrison; A. M. Mur-
doch.....£2,080 to £2,392
Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter.....£2,080 to £2,392

Supplies Division

Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
£1,654 to £1,924

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Regius Keeper, Dr. H. R. Fletcher
£3,125 to £3,450
Principal Scientific Officers, B. L. Burt; D. M.
Henderson.....£1,716 to £2,418

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and

Historic Buildings

Inspector, S. H. Cruden
(+allice. £205), £1,440 to £2,226

Arab Republic under the financial agreement of Feb. 28, 1959, is being distributed by the Commission under orders in Council which came into force, 1959 to 1961.

Chairman, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, N. N. Moller, O.B.E.
Commissioners, R. A. J. Mullarkey; C. Middleton;
W. Temple; Sir James Henry, Bt., C.M.G., M.C.
Secretary, H. H. Butcher.
Legal Officer, H. C. Morgan.

Royal Commission on the Police

State House, High Holborn, W.C.1

Set up on January 25, 1960, to "review the constitutional position of the police throughout Great Britain, the arrangements for their control and administration and, in particular, to consider (1) the constitutions and functions of local police authorities; (2) the status and accountability of members of police forces including chief officers of police; (3) the relationship of the police with the public and the means of ensuring that complaints by the public against the police are effectively dealt with; and (4) the broad principles which should govern the remuneration of the constable, having regard to the nature and extent of police duties and responsibilities and the need to attract and retain

an adequate number of recruits with the proper qualifications."

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.

Members, Sir Charles Burman; W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.; The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.; A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.I.; C. L. Hale, M.P.; H. A. Hetherington; J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian Jacob, G.B.E., C.B.; Dr. J. W. Macfarlane; Mrs. M. A. Richardson; Sir James J. Robertson, O.B.E.; Mrs. K. Ryder Runton, C.B.E.; His Hon. Judge O. T. Temple-Morris, Q.C.; Sir George Turner, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Secretary, T. A. Critchley.

Royal Commission on the Press

2 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1
[Welbeck: 6611]

Set up on March 4, 1961, to examine the economic and financial factors affecting the production and sale of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in the United Kingdom, including (a) manufacturing, printing, distribution and other costs; (b) efficiency of production; (c) advertising and other revenue, including any revenue derived from interests in television; to consider whether these factors tend to diminish diversity of ownership and control or the number or variety of such publications, having regard to the importance, in the public interest, of the accurate presentation of news and the free expression of opinion; and to report.

Chairman, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C.

Members, Prof. R. Browning, C.B.E.; Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.; W. B. Reddaway; W. J. P. Webber.

Secretary, N. F. Cairncross.

Asst. Secretary, W. R. Atkinson.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 290,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount

Local Government Commission for England

Sanctuary Buildings, 18 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Set up on October 31, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with "the duty of reviewing the organization of local government (a) in the areas specified in the Third Schedule to the Act (the conurbations of Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside and West Midlands), and (b) in the remainder of England exclusive of the Metropolitan Area;" and of making such proposals as were authorized in the Act "for effecting changes appearing to the Commission desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government". The Commission has submitted three final reports relating to the West and East Midlands and has published draft proposals for the South Western area.

Chairman, Sir Henry Hancock, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, M. E. Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.

Members, Hon. Dame Ruth Buckley, D.B.E.; B. D. Storey, C.B.E.; E. W. Woodhead; Prof. E. Devons; R. H. Parry, M.D.

Secretary, H. F. Summers, C.B.

Local Government Commission for Wales

22 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

Set up on December 18, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with the duty of reviewing the organization of local government in Wales and of making such proposals as are authorized in the Act for effecting changes appearing to them to be desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

Chairman, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Emrys Evans, LL.D.

Members, Prof. C. E. Gittins; W. Jones, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. Morgan.

Secretary, I. Davey.

(Cornwall); Trerice (Cornwall); Dovedale (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 30,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scaffell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlcombe Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Hardwick Hall (Derbys.); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Garden; (Sussex); Sheffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam.); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Acquisitions last year include: the houses of Antony (Cornwall); Dyrham (Glos.); Tatton Park (Cheshire) and Clevedon Court (Somerset) and land at Orcombe and Prats Hayes (Devon) and Burdett's Wood, Hembury (Devon).

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W. 1

Trustees, The Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls (*Chairman*); The Right Hon. Sir Oliver Franks,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmaine, C.B.E.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of historical records, the support of learned societies, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to £3,607,997 and in 1960 the Trustees voted sums totalling £185,723. These grants were made under the following three heads:—

Preservation £98,423

Art and Learning . . £74,800

Social Welfare . . . £12,500

£28,350 was voted for the restoration of the historic buildings of the Cambridge Colleges; £9,000 to the Oxford Preservation Trust; £10,000 to the National Trust and £10,000 to the National Trust for Scotland.

Under the heading Art and Learning the Trustees contributed a sum of £25,000 towards the purchase by the National Gallery of Gainsborough's painting of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrews.

Other grants included the sum of £7,500 towards the repair of the fabric of Farnham Castle.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Almost the whole of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1961-62 amounted to £6,626,850.

The Council's activities include the promotion of English language teaching and British studies in universities, training colleges and schools abroad, maintenance and expansion of British libraries and cultural centres, Anglophile societies and British schools abroad; the fostering of personal contacts between British and overseas people, especially in the educational, scientific and professional fields. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In June, 1961, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East and North Africa, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Thailand and Viet-Nam, in Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Cyprus, Sierra Leone and in most British colonies. It promotes cultural relations with the Soviet Union, primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions by professional groups.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan awards and others from overseas. It is responsible for accommodation and welfare services for the main body of colonial and certain other overseas students in the U.K.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Director-General, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1945, "for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively, and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1961-62 the amount was £1,675,000.

Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.

Secretary-General, Sir William Emrys Williams, C.B.E.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote . . . the improvement of design in the products of British industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and organizes exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

In April, 1956, the Council launched the Design Centre for British Industries, which occupies an 8,000 sq. ft. showroom at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. In 1957 the Scottish Design Centre was established at 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial and sample record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at the Design Centre. The Council also maintains a photograph and slide library, press and information services and a lecture panel, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

Chairman, Sir Duncan Oppenheim.

Chairman of Scottish Committee, I. W. S. Wilson.

Director, Paul Reilly.

Chief Executive Scottish Committee, R. A. Clark, 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION

69-73 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

The London Court of Arbitration, formed in 1892, is an impartial body prepared to appoint arbitrators at the request of disputants to settle disputes which may, under the law of England, be submitted to arbitration. The Court is administered by members appointed by the Corporation of London and the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Court's Services are available to any person, firm, company or organization of any nationality. Parties in the British Commonwealth and in foreign countries often request the Court to appoint an arbitrator to settle their disputes.

Chairman, A. C. Colman.

Deputy Chairman, C. G. Hayes, C.C.

Registrar, J. G. Allanby.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, the profits on which are paid to H.M. Treasury. It also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E. (*1966).

Deputy Governor, Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1964).

Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1964); The Lord Bicester (*1962); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1964); The Lord Cobbold, P.C. (*1964); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eley, C.B.E. (*1962); Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E. M.C. (*1963); Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. (*1964); Sir Frank Cyril Hawker (*1962); William Johnston Keswick (*1963); The Lord Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1963); The Hon. Henry George Nelson (*1963); Maurice Henry Parsons (*1965); Sir Harry (William Henry) Pilkington (*1964); Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. (*1962); The Lord Sanderson of Ayot, M.C. (*1965); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1965); John Mellor Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*1965).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, L. K. O'Brien.

Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.

Chief of the Central Banking Information Dept., G. M. Watson.

Secretary, H. M. Neatby.

Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.

Advisers to the Governors, W. M. Allen; L. P. Thompson-McCausland; J. St. J. Rootham; R. J. Cunnell.

Advisers, D. W. C. Allen, M.B.E.; L. F. Crick; A. C. Darby; R. I. Hallows; E. P. Haslam; P. L. Hogg; C. E. Loombe, G.M.G.; J. B. Loynes; R. T. Nightingale; F. J. Portsmore; G. R. Raw; C. W. St. J. Turner; *R. H. Bonham Carter; *A. L. Ryan.

Deputy Chief Cashiers, J. Q. Hollom; C. R. P. Hamilton; R. A. O. Bridge; C. C. Excell; J. V. Bailey.

Assistant Chief Cashiers, V. K. Bloomfield; J. B. Reid; L. A. Whitmore; P. R. W. Legh.

Deputy Chief Accountants, E. W. Geipel; L. H. F. Bardo.

Assistant Chief Accountant, B. W. Maunder.

Deputy Chiefs of Central Banking Information Dept., J. B. Selwyn; J. S. Fforde; R. E. Heasman.

Assistant Chiefs (do.), E. J. Parker; D. F. Stone, M.C.; G. L. L. de Moubray.

Deputy Secretaries, C. H. H. White; D. D. W. Wynn-Williams; E. Smith.

Assistant Secretary, P. A. S. Taylor.

Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, G. Noakes; P. J. Keogh, M.C.

Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, H. D. Weston; J. B. Reid; Miss A. P. M. Maunsell.

* Acting.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.

Deputy Principal, J. N. Waddell-Dudley.

Dealing and Accounts Office

Principal, L. T. G. Preston.

Deputy Principal, R. C. H. Hallett.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, M. L. Hinde.

Deputy Principal, K. W. Hamlin.

Auditor, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.

Printing Works

General Manager, H. L. Chadder.

Deputy General Manager, W. G. Cuttle.

Works Manager, G. C. Fortin.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. H. Buchanan; Bristol, E. A. Bilton; Leeds, R. C. Balfour, M.B.E.; Liverpool, A. A. Fraser; Manchester, S. G. Barker; Newcastle, R. R. Stevens; Southampton, J. H. Sears; Law Courts, G. H. Tansley.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 23, 1961

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

£	£
Notes issued:	Govt. Debt 11,015,100
In Circulation... 2,341,756,004	Other Govt. Securities 2,387,675,232
In Banking Department 58,604,776	Other Securities..... 799,084
	Coin other than gold 510,584
	Amount of Fiduciary Issue 2,400,000,000
	Gold Coin and Bullion*.. 360,780
£2,400,360,780	£2,400,360,780

BANKING DEPARTMENT

£	£
Capital..... 14,553,000	Govt. Securities..... 386,977,954
Res. 3,852,041	Other Securities—
Public Deposits 14,324,596	Discounts & Advances 91,657,812
Special Deposits†.. 206,100,000	
Other Deposits—	
Bankers'... 249,423,388	Securities... 18,136,633
Other Accts. 67,872,609	Notes..... 58,604,776
	Coin..... 748,459
£556,125,634	£556,125,634

* 250s. 9d. per oz. fine.

† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

GOLD COINS

- †Five Pound £5
- †Two Pound £2
- †Sovereign £1
- †Half-Sovereign 10s.

BRONZE COINS

- Penny 1d.
- Halfpenny ½d.

CUPRO-NICKEL

- Crown 5s.
- Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
- Florin 2s.
- Shilling 1s.
- Sixpence 6d.
- Threepence 3d.
- NICKEL-BRASS
- Threepence 3d.

SILVER

Maundy Money

- Fourpence 4d.
- Threepence 3d.
- Twopence 2d.
- Penny 1d.

NOTE.—The legal weight of a penny is one-third and of the halfpenny one-fifth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945.

Silver.—No silver coins have been struck since 1946, except Maundy money.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 97 parts, tin ½ part and zinc 2½ parts. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

Cupro-nickel is an alloy of nickel 25 parts and copper 75 parts.

Currency Notes.—Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928*, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury notes) of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue were paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Notes of £5 issued before February 21, 1957 (the old white "fivers") are not now legal tender but, like notes of £10 to £1,000, are payable when presented at the Bank of England. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver (dated 1816 onwards), and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up

to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper) up to 12d.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1960.—In 1960 the Royal Mint struck 707,257,329 coins—a slight decrease from the record output of 709,650,207 in 1959. Of the 1960 total, 305,566,731 were United Kingdom coins and 401,690,598 were struck in some 70 denominations for 24 overseas governments, both Commonwealth and foreign. No sovereigns or pennies were struck. Crown pieces were struck for the first time since 1953. Once again the most numerous coin to be minted was the sixpence: 103,000,000 were struck, bringing the number in circulation to 1,400,000,000. During the 10 years 1951–1960 the circulation of the sixpence doubled, that of the shilling increased by 60 per cent., while those of the florin and half-crown declined by 7 per cent. £2,500,000 silver coin was withdrawn and replaced with cupro-nickel, compared with £4,250,000 in 1959. Some 5,000,000 pennies were withdrawn as surplus, bringing the total so withdrawn during the past ten years to 300,000,000. Under a Royal Proclamation of October 26, 1960, the farthing ceased to be legal tender on December 31, 1960.

1961 operations.—During the first nine months of 1961 there were only moderate demands for United Kingdom coin and there were signs of slackening in the expansion of the currency that had been a feature of the post-war years. No pennies had been minted by September, 1961. The Mint, however, was busy executing large orders for coin from overseas governments and, although on a reduced scale, in withdrawing silver coin and replacing it with cupro-nickel.

Bank of England note circulation.—On December 21, 1960 the circulation stood at £2,378,000,000, an increase of £59,000,000 on the previous record figure of £2,319,000,000 on July 27, 1960. On August 2, 1961, the circulation was £2,415,000,000. £5 notes bearing dates between Sept. 2, 1944 and Sept. 20, 1956 ceased to be legal tender on March 14, 1961. None of the old black and white notes are now legal tender. On February 20, 1957 there were 52,000,000 £5 notes representing 14 per cent. of the total circulation. On July 5, 1961, there were 192,000,000 £5 notes representing 41 per cent. of the circulation.

Notes of higher denomination.—The issue of £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 notes was discontinued in 1943 and that of £200 notes in 1928. However, notes of these values were still outstanding on Feb. 28, 1961, to a total of £1,905,000. The Bank of England has announced its intention of re-introducing the £10 note (date unspecified).

THE ROYAL MINT, 1960–61

Coins struck in 1960			Estimated number of Coins in circulation, Jan. 1, 1961	
United Kingdom	Number	Value	Number	
Crown.....	1,024,038	256,010	Crown.....	9,550,000
Halfcrown.....	19,929,191	2,491,149	Halfcrown.....	394,860,000
Florin.....	13,831,782	1,383,178	Florin.....	420,420,000
Shilling.....	41,404,846	2,070,243	Shilling.....	899,770,000
Sixpence.....	103,288,346	2,582,209	Sixpence.....	1,397,670,000
Maundy.....	4,528	48	3d. piece (silver).....	71,420,000
Nickel-brass 3d.....	84,744,000	1,059,300	do. (nickel-brass).....	747,530,000
Halfpenny.....	41,340,000	86,125	Penny.....	1,489,810,000
total U.K. Coin.....	305,566,731	£9,928,262	Halfpenny.....	1,010,760,000
Commonwealth and Foreign.....	401,690,598		Farthing.....	183,300,000
GRAND TOTAL...	707,257,329		TOTAL...	6,625,090,000

* Maundy coins are made of standard silver, i.e. 92½ per cent. pure silver.

STERLING BALANCES

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast, reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than their working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. The trends in the sterling holdings of different regions since the war are shown in the following table.

	£ million					
31st December	1945	1948	1951	1954	1959	1960
United Kingdom Colonies.....	411	519	919	1,221	635	640
Other sterling area countries.....	1,986	1,636	1,717	1,703	2,069	1,842
Total sterling area countries.....	2,397	2,155	2,636	2,924	2,704	2,482
Up to December 31, 1957:						
Dollar area.....	34	19	38	97	..	..
Other western hemisphere.....	163	135	57	8	..	..
O.E.E.C. countries.....	351	309	328	244	..	..
Other non-sterling countries.....	622	534	518	430	..	..
From December 31, 1958:						
North America.....	..	..	..	..	60	303
Latin America.....	..	..	..	..	12	65
Western Europe.....	..	..	..	..	387	699
Other non-sterling countries.....	..	..	..	..	344	340
Total non-sterling countries.....	1,170	997	941	779	803	1,407
Total—all countries.....	3,567	3,152	3,577	3,703	3,507	3,889
Non-Territorial Organizations.....	..	398	566	476	705	549
TOTAL.....	3,567	3,550	4,143	4,179	4,212	4,438

Colonial Sterling Holdings.—Distribution of colonial funds at the end of 1945, 1951 and 1960 was as follows:—

	£ million		
	1945	1951	1960
Currency funds.....	148	312	253
Special purpose funds, sinking funds, savings bank funds, etc. with Crown Agents.....	74	112	137
General revenue balances, general purpose reserve funds, etc., with Crown Agents....	41	148	188
Miscellaneous official funds (price assistance funds, marketing boards, etc.).....	—	131	17
Other funds (with United Kingdom banks).....	148	216	160
TOTAL.....	411	919	*755

*Includes Dominion & Colonial securities £115m.

The existence of currency and many other funds in sterling is due to the fact that the colonies do not possess developed local capital markets and therefore hold in London the very large funds which governments require for many and diverse purposes. Colonial currencies are very largely backed by sterling securities. The steadily increasing circulations which have accompanied rising populations, the increased use of money and increasing external incomes have thus produced an almost automatic increase in the Currency Boards' investments in United Kingdom and other government securities. Special funds, particularly those of savings banks, have also risen steadily, as have general government funds for planned development expenditures and for current working balances. The other funds, which are held with United Kingdom banks, represent the general banking assets of commercial banks operating in the colonies and the known liquid funds of companies and individuals resident there, held in London.

The underlying reason for the growth of the total holdings was the expansion of colonial economies at a time of rising prices and, in particular, the unprecedentedly high level of export earnings in the years following the outbreak of the Korean War. More recently, the colonial territories have been in deficit on current account but as there has also been

a large capital inflow there has been little change in the general level of sterling holdings.

Independent sterling area holdings.—It is the normal practice of central banks in independent sterling area countries to hold the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves in sterling. Moreover, they are often required by statute to hold certain minimum reserves in foreign exchange (which may include sterling) against local currency issues. A large proportion of these statutory reserves is in practice held in sterling.

Much of the fall in the holdings of independent sterling area countries took place in the first few years after the war and represented the reduction of surplus balances built up during the war years. During the last few years trends in individual countries have been diverse. India's holding has recently been run down further to finance the second five-year development plan, and the holdings of Australia and New Zealand have fluctuated widely, largely under the influence of changes in the prices of their exports of primary products and their import policies. On the other hand, the balances of the middle east sterling area countries have increased considerably.

Non-sterling countries.—After allowance is made for special holdings by the German authorities, the holdings of the O.E.E.C. countries nowadays represent sterling held by residents of these countries for commercial and financial reasons. Their size varies with the scale of the holders' business in sterling and the attractions of London as a financial centre in which to hold funds. The same generalization applies to the small net balances of sterling held by the dollar area countries. The very large fall in the holdings of other non-sterling countries since the war was due to the fact that several of these countries had accumulated large surpluses of sterling well beyond their normal commercial requirements during the war period. Egypt was an outstanding example, and in this and some other cases the funds were transferred to special or "blocked" accounts and provisions made for regular annual releases. Apart from these special accumulations, which have now been mainly used up, most of the countries in this group (including countries in the far east, middle east, western hemispheres and Soviet bloc) only hold sterling funds for financing foreign trade, particularly with sterling area countries.

Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1962).—Hilary, Jan. 11 to April 18; Easter, May 1 to June 8; Trinity, June 19 to July 31; Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Lord Wright, Lord Normand, Lord Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord MacDermott, Lord Birkett, Lord Cohen, Lord Keith of Avonholm, Sir John Beaumont, L. M. D. de Silva, and the following judges from the Commonwealth: Sir John Grieg Latham, H. V. Evatt, T. Rinfret, Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, Sir Owen Dixon and Sir Robert Clarkson Tredgold.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.
Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, A. J. N. Paterson.
Chief Clerk (Judicial), L. W. S. Upton, M.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, Viscount KILMUIR, G.C.V.O., born 1900 (apptd. 1954), (£8,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £12,000.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £9,000)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Simonds, born 1881.....	1944
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, born 1890.....	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E., born 1899.....	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker, born 1888.....	1950
Rt. Hon. Lord Denning, born 1899.....	1957
Rt. Hon. Lord Jenkins, born 1899.....	1959
Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, G.B.E., M.C., born 1896.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Hodson, M.C., born 1895.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Guest, born 1901.....	1961
Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.	

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£9,000)

The Rt. Hon. (Francis) Raymond LORD EVERSHED (born 1899, apptd. 1949).

Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, C. L. King.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £8,000)—Apptd.

Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Akeed Sellers, M.C., born 1893.....	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, born 1890.....	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Holroyd Pearce, born 1901.....	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., born 1899.....	1958
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894.....	1959
Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur Devlin, born 1905.....	1960

Rt. Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., born 1903.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, born 1898.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, born 1888.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901.....	1961

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897.....	1950
Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie Russell, born 1908.....	1960
Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, born 1904.....	1960
Hon. Sir Denys Burton Buckley, M.B.E., born 1905.....	1960
Hon. Sir John Pennycuik, born 1899.....	1960
Hon. Sir Richard Orme Wilberforce, C.M.G., O.B.E., born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir John Anthony Plowman, born 1905.....	1961

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£10,000)

The Rt. Hon. Hubert Lister, LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON (born 1900, apptd. 1958)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; Clerk, A. E. Shelton.

Judges (each £8,000)—Apptd.

Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery, born 1883.....	1935
Hon. Sir Wintingham Norton Stable, M.C., born 1888.....	1938
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finemore, born 1889.....	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streatfeild, M.C., born 1897.....	1947
Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne Slade, born 1891.....	1948
Hon. Sir William Gorman, born 1890.....	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., born 1898.....	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, born 1892.....	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, born 1889.....	1951
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, born 1895.....	1953
Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., born 1888.....	1954
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1954
Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth Diplock, born 1907.....	1956
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hinchcliffe, born 1900.....	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, born 1896.....	1957
Hon. Sir Cyril Barnet Salmon, born 1903.....	1957
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, born 1902.....	1957
Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, born 1906.....	1958
Hon. Sir Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., born 1901.....	1958
Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., born 1902.....	1958
Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel) Winn, C.B., O.B.E., born 1903.....	1959
Hon. Sir Fenton Atkinson, born 1906.....	1960

Hon. Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., born 1903..... 1960
 Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald Howard, born 1896..... 1961
 Hon. Sir Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, born 1906..... 1961
 Hon. Sir John Megaw, C.B.E., T.D., born 1909..... 1961
 Hon. Sir Frederick Horace Lawton, born 1912..... 1961
 Hon. Sir John Passmore Widgery, C.B.E., T.D., born 1911..... 1961
 Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—W. J. Fell.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (£8,000)

Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, LORD MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D. (born 1880, apptd. 1933)
 Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, F. E. Brown.

Judges (each £8,000)—Apptd.
 Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, born 1887..... 1950
 Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902..... 1951
 Hon. Sir Geoffrey Walter Wrangham, born 1900..... 1958
 Hon. Sir Joseph Bushby Hewson, born 1902..... 1958
 Hon. Sir Archie Pellow Marshall, born 1899..... 1959
 Hon. Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., born 1910..... 1959
 Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, born 1901..... 1960
 Hon. Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, born 1902..... 1960
 Hon. Sir George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., born 1910..... 1961
 Hon. Sir Leslie George Scarman, O.B.E., born 1911..... 1961
 Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.
 Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold S. Kent, K.C.B.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C..... £7,015
 Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. M. Oulton

£1,720 to £2,287
 Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E..... £4,115
 Principal Establishment Officer, R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E..... £2,815 to £3,415
 Deputy Establishment Officer, I. C. Ridley, I.S.O., M.B.E..... £2,031 to £2,353
 Assistant Establishment Officers, Miss A. Barry; E. J. Brittain.
 Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E..... £1,667 to £2,343
 Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E., T.D..... £3,705
 Deputy, J. M. Cartwright Sharp

£2,103 to £2,715
 Assistant Solicitor, H. Boggis-Rolfe
 £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; K. M. Newman; J. W. Bourne..... £2,103 to £2,715

Vote Office of the Supreme Court

(Room 192, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Accounting Officer, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.

Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook. £1,568 to £1,937

Royal Courts of Justice Attendants Staff

(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)

Superintendent, Major J. A. Kennedy-Davis.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court

W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; B. S. Tatham.

Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

Herbert Malone, Q.C.; Miss L. H. MacGarvey; M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; F. J. Telling.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

His Hon. Sir Brett Cloutman, T. J., M.C., Q.C.; His Honour Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; His Honour Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. each £4,700

Official Solicitor's Department

Room 213B—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2, Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, C.B.E..... £3,400 to £4,100

Asst. do., N. H. Turner..... £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assis., R. W. D. Auld; T. W. Swift..... £2,103 to £2,715

Legal Assis., R. S. Dhondy; R. Andreae; H. D. S. Venables; Mrs. A. S. Law..... £1,370 to £1,937

Principal Clerks, C. W. Vickery; K. A. Scollay; H. R. Wilson; B. C. Harris; C. T. Davies..... £1,729 to £1,937

Staff Clerk, W. A. E. H. Foss.

Supreme Court Pay Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant-General, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.

Chief Accountant, C. D. G. Cook. £2,031 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, E. C. Coppard; W. P. Coult..... £1,568 to £1,937

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Senior Master, Q.B.D. Queen's Remembrancer (Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal)

A. H. King, C.B.E..... £4,400

Masters of the Q.B.D., C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond; I. H. Jacob; J. Ritchie

each £3,400 to £4,100

Action Department

Head Clerk, D. Macbeth..... £1,583 to £1,771

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section*

Chief Clerk, W. E. Garrod..... £1,340 to £1,574

Summons and Order Section†

Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman... £1,340 to £1,574

Filing Department*

Chief Clerk, C. W. C. Kentish... £1,340 to £1,574

Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department*

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), W. H. Redman, M.B.E..... £1,340 to £1,574

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), W. J. Fell..... £1,963

Head Clerk (Crown Office), V. W. Judd..... £1,583 to £1,771

Chief Associate, F. W. Player... £1,583 to £1,771

Criminal Appeal Office

(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, A. H. King, C.B.E.

Assistant Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D.

£2,700 to £3,175

Deputy Assistant Registrars, D. R. Thompson;

W. H. Greenwood..... £2,103 to £2,715

Chief Clerk, M. C. Hewitt..... £1,428 to £1,719

Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D.

Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, closed.

† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, closed.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Paul Adams, T.D. £4,400

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Howd;

Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Gramann;

Green, T.D.; Charles Edgar Culler; Dennis;

Robert Clarke; Leonard Humphrey Razzall

£3,400 to £4,100

Principal Clerk, B. P. Tresagus; G. M. H. Harris;

H. E. Pritchard; H. C. Aiton; E. W. Pinder;

R. S. Stanton; J. H. Ayers; A. G. Warren;

E. P. A. Jack. £1,679 to £1,937

CHANCERY DIVISION**Chancery Judges' Chambers**

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), William

Francis Spencer Hawkins £4,400

Secretary to Chief Master, W. D. Verrall.

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddie; G to N, Robert

Edward Bail, M.B.E.; O to Z, Edmund Rawlings

Heward. £3,400 to £4,100

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

James Stephen Neave; G to N, Arthur Edmund

Frost; O to Z, William Lister Pengelly

£3,400 to £4,100

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, J. B. H. Wyman, £3,400; Registrars,

D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd; P. Halliday; H. J.

Wilson £2,700 to £3,175

Assistant Registrars, D. G. Leach; M. B. Miller; M. S.

Edwards; A. Williams, O.B.E. £1,334 to £1,812

Secretary to Chief Registrar, C. I. R. Dancy.

Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Companies Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; The

Hon. Mr. Justice Pennycuik; Mr. Justice

Flowman

Registrar, A. F. M. Berkeley. £3,400 to £4,100

Principal Clerks, E. L. Russell, O.B.E.

£1,741 to £1,929

J. G. Usher. £1,583 to £1,771

Senior Official Receiver, Companies (Winding-up)

Department, G. F. Morris £2,815 to £3,190

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY**DIVISION****PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY**

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Sir Bertram Long, M.C., T.D.

£4,400

Registrars, J. F. Compton Miller, M.B.E. T.D.;

C. H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.; H. C. T. Millers;

J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell; D. A. Newton

£3,400 to £4,100

Secretary, W. D. S. Caird. £1,685 to £2,054

Establishment Officer, D. H. Coigate

£1,568 to £1,937

Principal Clerks, A. G. Widdicombe; F. Barton;

C. Kenworthy; B. W. Campbell; D. R. L.

Holloway; W. R. Hurst; W. J. Pickering; J. R.

Turner; R. W. Elliott; Miss K. W. Simes

£1,568 to £1,937

Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice),

J. L. Truscott £1,568 to £1,937

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and Northampton, G. H. Hayden.

Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.

Bristol, Gloucester and Hereford, T. B. Williams.

Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph, S. J. Sibley.

Exeter, F. C. Ottway.

Lancaster and Carlisle, F. W. H. Reed.

Lewes, W. A. Worrell.

Liverpool, G. Wentworth.

Llandaff and Carmarthen, F. J. Taylor.

Manchester, H. A. Garney.

Newcastle and Durham, F. B. Birdsall, O.B.E.

Norwich, Peterborough and Ipswich, A. C. Stone.

Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby, W. A.

Swan.

Oxford, F. W. Lockstone.

Wakefield, F. J. E. Boole.

Winchester and Salisbury, C. F. Walker.

York, E. E. Smart.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie £3,400 to £4,100

Marshall and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray

£1,490 to £1,810

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell; The Hon. Mr.

Justice Cross; The Hon. Mr. Justice Wilberforce,

C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Registrar, John Francis Bowyer. £4,400

Registrars, Thomas Cunliffe; Maurice Berkeley

£3,400 to £4,100

Principal Clerk, F. W. A. Bates. £1,583 to £1,771

Official Receiver's Department

Senior Official Receiver, A. A. Walter

£2,815 to £3,190

Official Receiver, E. C. Sherwood, £2,457 to £2,815

Assistant ds., R. A. D. Copper, B. J. Longley,

N. Saddler; R. B. Howard £2,041 to £2,447

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF THE**COURT OF PROTECTION**

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Master, R. W. Jennings, O.C. £4,400

Deputy Master, M. E. Reed, O.B.E.

£2,700 to £3,175

Assistants to the Master, W. J. Tabner; W. J. K.

McDonald; W. E. Cane; D. G. Hunt

£2,176 to £2,672

Chief Clerk, E. F. Atkinson. £2,025 to £2,176

Assistant Chief Clerk, R. H. Phillips

£1,729 to £1,937

Principal Clerks, G. F. Porter; L. A. Douglass;

R. A. G. Whiteway; H. Rowland

£1,365 to £1,850

OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S**VISITORS**

Legal Visitor, R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, M.B.E., O.C.

£3,500

Medical Visitors, Dr. G. Somerville; Dr. W. D.

Neale; Dr. J. S. Harris. £3,500

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices

Court: Mr. Justice Diplock (President); Mr. Justice

Russell; Mr. Justice Megaw; Lord Cameron; Mr.

Justice McVeigh.

Lay Members, Maj. Gen. W. E. V. Abraham, C.B.E.

(part time); W. G. Campbell; Sir Stanford Cooper;

Sir Gilbert Flemming, K.C.B. (part time); Brig. T.

Grainger-Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D. (part time);

C. C. W. Havell, M.C. (part time); W. L. Hey-

wood, O.B.E.; Sir Geoffrey Mitchell (part-time).

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Bowyer.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions

are heard locally in County Courts which, with

some exceptions, deal with all common law cases

where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by a paid judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Carey Street, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, e.g., those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants, estates, and company and bankruptcy cases, are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases.

COUNTY COURTS

In 1960 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,508,048 (as against 1,339,071 for the year 1959). The number of debtors imprisoned under the *Debtors Act*, 1869, was 5,355 (1959) and 5,675 (1960) and of the last number 3,825 served the full terms of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Judges (each £4,400)

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour."]

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the Judges sit.

Addleshaw, John Lawrence (10), Cheshire.
Andrew, William Monro, M.B.E. (43), Marylebone.
Armstrong, Arthur Henry (55), Wilts, Dorset, etc.
Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (48), Lambeth.
Bassett, John Henry, Q.C. (58), Essex.
Baxter, Herbert James, O.B.E. (40), Bow.
Bell, Philip Ingress, T.D., Q.C. (40), Bow.
Beresford, Eric George Harold (25), Staffs.
Blagden, John Basil (44), Westminster.
Braund, Sir Henry (19), Derbyshire.
Brown, Harold (6), Lancs.
Brown, Harold John, M.C., Q.C. (50), Sussex.
Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire.
Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Worcs.
Clark, Reginald, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.
Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D. (2), Durham.
Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (56), Croydon.
Dow, Ronald Graham (42), Clerkenwell.
Drabble, John Frederick, Q.C. (1), Newcastle, etc.
Duveen, Claude Henry, M.B.E., Q.C. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Evans, Carey (32), Norfolk.
Evans, David Eifion, Q.C. (28), Shropshire.
Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire.
Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
Flint, Abraham John (28), Nottingham, etc.
Gage, Conolly Hugh (62), Southend, etc.
Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (63), Kent.
Goss, William Alan Belcher (14), Leeds.

Hamilton, Allister McNicoll (23), Warwickshire.
Harding, Rowe (30), Glamorgan.
Harington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (51), Hampshire.
Harper, Norman (16), Hull.
Harrison, James Fraser (6), Lancs.
Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (44), Westminster.
Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54), Bristol.
Howard, Geoffrey (37), West London.
Hurst, Sir (James Henry) Donald (36), Berks. Glos. and Oxon.
Jellinek, Lionel, M.C. (60), Surrey.
Jones, Hugh Emlyn- (7), Cheshire.
Jones, Thomas Elder- (52), Somerset and Wilts.
Leon, Henry Cecil, M.C. (46), Willesden.
Leslie, Gilbert Frank (46), Willesden.
Lewis, Edward Daly (17), Lincolnshire.
Lloyd, Ifor Bowen, Q.C. (37), West London.
McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.
MacMillan, James (39), Shoreditch.
Maddocks, George (3), Cumberland.
Mais, Robert Hugh (43), Marylebone.
Morgan, (Hopkin) Trevor, M.C., Q.C. (31), Carmarthenshire.
Morris, O. T. Temple-, Q.C. (24), Monmouthshire.
Morris, William Gerard (8), Manchester and Leigh.
Neal, John, M.C. (49), Kent.
Nicholas, Montagu Richmond (45), Wandsworth.
Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.
Ould, Ernest (13), Sheffield.
Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and Somerset.
Payne, Reginald Withers (12), Bradford.
Pennant, David Edward Thornton (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
Potter, Douglas Charles Loftus (56), Croydon.
Pratt, Hugh Macdonald (57), Devon.
Pugh, Sir (John) Alun (42), Bloomsbury.
Rawlins, Percy Lionel Edwin (61), Reading, etc.
Reid, John Alexander, M.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.
Rewcastle, Cuthbert Snowball, Q.C. (39), Shoreditch.
Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicester, etc.
Ruttle, Henry Samuel Jacob (48), Lambeth.
Saul, Basil Sylvester Wingate- (47), Southwark.
Shepherd, Harold Richard Bowman, Q.C. (59), Cornwall.
Smith, Gerard Gustave Lind- (21), Birmingham.
Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Southall, Thomas Frederick (33), Suffolk.
Steel, Edward (8), Lancs.
Trotter, Richard Stanley (5), Lancs.
Tucker, Howard Archibald (26 and 21), Staffs.
Walmsey, Allan, Q.C. (4), Lancs.
Willis, Roger Blenkiron, T.D. (42), Bloomsbury.

County Courts Branch
3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.
(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)
Head of Branch, J. D. Kewish, C.B., T.D. . . . £3,175
Asst. Head of Branch and Establishment Officer, F. G. Axmann, O.B.E. . . . £1,976 to £2,288
Finance Officer, J. W. Twiss . . . £1,976 to £2,288
Establishment Inspectors,
H. Slater; P. G. Jefferson; W. A. Evans; B. Kelley
£1,508 to £1,872

Auditors, A. M. Thompson; E. H. R. Ezard; W. L. Wright; E. T. Foster; J. E. Woodhouse; W. E. Hoile; R. L. Baker; S. E. Skidmore; S. L. Padmore; F. Hobson; G. F. Allen; H. Rusbridge; R. J. Skeldon; R. L. Rees; C. F. Stratton; H. Mark; J. C. White; F. Poppleston; F. E. Mayers; G. McMullan; R. J. Steele; T. H. Sadler
£1,342 to £1,872

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

Guildhall, E.C.2.

For Judges and Registrar see under City of London.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.

Deputies, William Hugh Corbett Lowe; Drummond Garnar Blackaller.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1961-62), Col. Colin Fraser Tod, The Old Mill House, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey and Lt.-Col. Reginald Joseph Cooke-Hurle, Flat 10, 23A Grove End Road, N.W.8.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Ipswich, 1962).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. £2.085 to £3.175
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.

Associate, H. N. Collinson.

Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett. £2.085 to £3.175
Clerk of Indictments, B. H. Sayer.
Associate, S. Carlton.
Clerks, Miss I. M. Ramsden; D. S. Currie.
Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.

P+

Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay, C.B.E., Liverpool.

£2.085 to £3.175

Associates, W. H. McNeile; R. O. Jones.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, P. D. Robinson, Castle of York, York. £2.085 to £3.175

Circuit Officers, A. L. Edwards; B. M. Spicer.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.), Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D.

£2.085 to £3.175

Circuit Officers, Edward J. Carpenter; Norman Frank Phillips

Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; C. A. Waters; Circuit Office, Oxford Circuit, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1962 Salisbury; Dorset (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1962 Wells; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2. £2.085 to £3.175

Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.

Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W. and S.

Merioneth (Dolgellay)—W. and S.

Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 5).

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.

Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 4).

Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.

Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.

Radnorshire (Prestigeigne)—W. and S.

Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).

Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.

Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.

Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).

Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan. £2,085 to £3,175

Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.

Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

CROWN COURTS

The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1956, authorized the setting up of two new courts, known as the Crown Court of Liverpool and the Crown Court of Manchester. These Courts took over the jurisdiction of the former Courts of Quarter Session for Liverpool and Manchester and the criminal jurisdiction of the Assize Courts for the West Derby and Salford Divisions of Lancashire. The Courts are normally presided over by the Recorders of Liverpool and Manchester who have power to refer assize cases for trial by a judge of the High Court.

RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).

Andover, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1954).

Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).

Barnstable and Bideford, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1953).

Fath, Humphrey Henry Edmunds (1950).

Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).

Birkenhead, William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).

Birmingham, Joseph Arthur Grieves, Q.C. (1960).

Blackburn, Sydney Scholesfield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).

Blackpool, Joseph Stanley Watson, M.B.E., Q.C. (1961).

Bolton, Daniel James Brabin, M.C., Q.C. (1953).

Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1945).

Bradford, Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C. (1958).

Bridgwater, Norman John Lee Brodrick, Q.C. (1959).

Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. M.P. (1955).

Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).

Burnley, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).

Burton-on-Trent, Edward Walter Eveleigh, Q.C. (1961).

Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan, M.C. (1949).

Cambridge, Stephen Chapman, Q.C. (1961).

Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).

Cardiff, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1960).

Carlisle, Edward Wooll, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).

Chester, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).

Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).

Coventry, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, M.C. (1959).

Croydon, Charles William Stanley Rees, T.D., Q.C. (1961).

Dalry, Richard Marven Hale Everett, Q.C. (1959).

Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).

Devizes, Stephen Alastair Morton, T.D. (1957).

Doncaster, John Francis Scott Cobb (1961).

Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).

Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).

*Durham, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.

Exeter, Hugh Eames Park, Q.C. (1960).

Folkestone, Tristram de la Pocr Beresford, Q.C. (1939).

Gloucester, Ralph Vincent Cusack, Q.C. (1961).

Grantham, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).

Gravesend, Frederick Petre Crowder, M.P. (1960).

Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C. (1936).

Guildford, Travers Christmas Humphreys, Q.C. (1956).

Halifax, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).

*Hartlepool, W. M. Mell.

Hastings, The Lord Dunboyne (1961).

Heresford, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1956).

Huddersfield, John Brooke Willis (1959).

Hull, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1958).

Ipswich, Sebago Shaw (1958).

King's Lynn, John Charles Llewellyn (1961).

*Kingston, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C. (1946).

Leeds, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1961).

Leicester, Graham Russell Swanwick, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).

Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth, O.B.E. (1939).

Lincoln, Col. Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1960).

Liverpool (Crown Court), Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).

London, Sir (Edward) Anthony Hawke (1959).

Maidstone, Neil Nairn McKinnon, Q.C. (1961).

Manchester (Crown Court), John Robertson Dunn

Crichton, Q.C. (1960).

Margate, Malcolm John Morris, Q.C. (1956).

Merthyr Tydfil, Norman Grantham Lewis Richards, O.B.E., Q.C. (1960).

Middlesbrough, Henry Gaunt Suddards (1961).

Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler, O.B.E. (1945).

Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).

Newcastle under Lyne, William Field Hunt (1945).

Newcastle upon Tyne, Arthur Bryan Boyle, C.B.E., Q.C. (1961).

Northampton, John Gardiner Sumner Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1958).

Norwich, Neville Major Ginner Faulks, Q.C. (1959).

Nottingham, Matthew Anthony Leonard Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).

Oldham, Richard Martin Bingham, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1960).

Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).

Penzance, Arthur Michael Lee, D.S.C., Q.C. (1960).

Plymouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1954).

Pontefract, Herbert Bewick (1961).

Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).

Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).

*Preston, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).

Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).

Rochester, Donald Charles Bain, M.C., Q.C. (1961).

Rotherham, Alastair George Sharp, M.B.E., Q.C. (1960).

Salford, Richard Haddow Forrest, Q.C. (1956).

Salisbury, Peter Anthony Grayson Rawlinson, Q.C., M.P. (1961).

Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).

Sheffield, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1961).

Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).

Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).

Southampton, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1960).

Southend, Patrick McCarthy O'Connor, Q.C. (1961).

Stoke on Trent, George Kenneth Mynett, Q.C. (1961).

Sunderland, Rupert Rawden Rawden-Smith (1961).

Swansea, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1960).

Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).

*Wells, William Mack Huntley.

West Bromwich, Edward Brian Gibbens (1959).

West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).

Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).

Winchester, John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, Q.C. (1959).

Windsor, New, Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E. (1958).

Wolverhampton, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1961).

Worcester, Hon. Thomas Gabriel Roche, Q.C. (1959).

Yarmouth, Great, John Huxley Buzzard (1958).
York, Henry Cooper Scott, Q.C. (1961).

*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839).

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Robert Henderson
Blundell £4,400
Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Kenneth James
Priestley Barraclough, O.B.E., T.D.; Nell Martin
McElligott; Thomas Ker Edle each £4,100
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward
Hughes, C.B.E. £3,295
Chief Clerks, C. J. Collinge; A. V. E. J. Mindham
£2,545 to £2,920
Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, J. R. Nicol
£2,545 to £2,920

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick
Davis; Edward George Haydon Robey
each £4,100
Chief Clerk, F. M. Worthen £2,800

Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Clyde Tabor Wilson; Leo Joseph An-
thony Gradwell, D.S.C. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones £2,920

Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and
Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Alan Leslie Stevenson; St. John Bernard
Vyvyan Harmsworth each £4,100
Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw £2,545 to £2,920

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Humphrey Wolsley Wightwick, M.C.;
Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, Q.C. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, P. J. Calnan £2,920

Marylebone, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett
Frampton; John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-
Fletcher; John Constantine Phipps, each £4,100
Chief Clerks, L. S. Penfold; J. T. Taylor, M.C.
£2,545 to £2,920

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Frank Milton; Lancelot Elliot Barker
each £4,100
Chief Clerk, W. E. C. Robins £2,920

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Harold Francis Ralph Sturge; Richard
Geraint Rees each £4,100
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes £2,920

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Cecil Campion; Donaldson Loudoun
each £4,100
Chief Clerk, Stanley French £2,920

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.; Henry Holling-
drake Maddocks each £4,100
Chief Clerk, F. A. Green £2,920
Chief Clerk, Justices' Court, J. V. Hayward £2,700

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Seymour John
Collins each £3,800
Chief Clerk, K. Edwards £2,545 to £2,920

South Western, 217 Balham High Road,
S.W.17.

Magistrates, Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske; Sir John
Cameron, Bt. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, E. F. Turrill £2,545 to £2,920

JUVENILE COURTS.

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from
Magistrates' Courts, are held at 79A Bishops
Way, E.2; Methodist Church Hall, Elm Park, Brix-
ton Hill, S.W.2; Church Hall, Ashburnham Place,
Greenwich, S.E.10; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton
Street, S.W.3; Friends' House, Euston Road,
N.W.1; Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane,
Wandsworth, S.W.18; 187 Marylebone Road,
W.1.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
Huddersfield, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1956).
Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
Merthyr Tydfil, David Powys Rowland (1961).
Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Pontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C.
(1949).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
Stoke, Geoffrey Arthur John Smallwood (1960).
Swansea (vacant).
Wolverhampton, Howard William Maitland Coley
(1961).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Tratt £2,330
Assistant Clerk, H. P. Jacob £1,900

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Senior Chief Clerk, Clerk to the Licensing Justices and
Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler

£3,145
Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby £2,350

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C. £5,815
Deputy Director, W. M. E. Crump, C.B.E. £4,115
Assistant Directors, F. D. Barry; J. F. Claxton;
E. C. J. Jones £2,815 to £3,415
Assistant Solicitor, R. L. D. Thomas

£2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, K. S. Lewis, T.D.; I. H. L.
Smith; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D.
Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent; J. M.
Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; P. M. J. Palmes;
D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes;
J. E. Leck; T. J. Taylor £2,103 to £2,715
Legal Assistants, C. J. I. Bourke; J. H. Robbins; J.
Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker; K. M. Horn;
D. G. Williams; P. J. A. Smith; B. Cooke; A. H.
Whitfield; K. G. Lawrence; J. J. A. Patron; K.
Dowling; P. E. Abbott £1,240 to £1,937
Establishment Officer, J. M. Evelyn.
Senior Executive Officer, H. Smethurst

£1,573 to £1,937

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(Lord Chancellor's Establishment; Joint Service for the
Army and the Royal Air Force)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle,
Q.C. £3,000
Vice Judge Advocate General, O. C. Barnett, C.B.E.,
Q.C. £4,100
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning,
C.B.E.; C. M. Cahn, C.B.E.; B. A. C. Duncan,

M.B.E.; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean, £3,050 to £3,400; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Tayleur; E. H. V. Harington; R. H. Browne; C. E. Depinna... £2,700 to £3,050
Deputy Judge Advocates, A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; I. D. Turner, T.D.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; N. B. Birrell; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; E. R. Mills; J. Stuart-Smith; B. R. Allen; G. L. Chapman.
 £2,400 to £2,700

Legal Assistant, G. D. Lindley.
Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1

(Whitehall: 1212)

Commissioner, Sir Joseph Simpson, K.B.E. ... £7,000
Deputy Commissioner, D. E. Webb, C.V.O., O.B.E. ... £5,175

"A" Department

Administration and Operations

Assistant Commissioner (vacant)

Commander, A. Townsend, M.B.E., B.E.M.

Assistant Secretary, R. A. Bearman
 £3,275 to £3,650

Deputy Commander, J. M. Hill, D.F.C.
 £2,041 to £2,353

Chief Superintendents, D. A. Bowen, M.B.E.; W. C. F. Best; R. J. Mastel ... £2,295 to £2,445

Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Miss W. T. Barker ... £2,065 to £2,200

Principal Executive Officer, C. J. Fairfull
 £1,573 to £1,937

"B" Department

Traffic and Transport

Assistant Commissioner, J. L. Waldron, C.V.O. £4,675
Commander, G. C. F. Duncan ... £3,275 to £3,650

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Pike; C. W. Hutchings
 £2,041 to £2,353

Deputy Commander, N. Radford, £2,725 to £2,950
Chief Superintendents, S. C. Firman; R. A. Fairbank;

E. W. Challands ... £2,295 to £2,445
Principal Executive Officers, S. Cload, M.B.E.; W. J. Porter; R. A. Root; C. A. F. Gibbs, M.C.; G. W. Barns ... £1,573 to £1,937

"C" Department

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, R. L. Jackson, C.B.E. £4,675
Commanders, G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E.; E. W. Jones, M.V.O. ... £3,275 to £3,650

Deputy Commanders, R. W. L. Spooner; C. L. MacDougall ... £2,725 to £2,950

Chief Superintendents, W. H. Rudkin; G. W. C. Davis, M.B.E.; A. V. Griffin; J. N. Smale; D. C. Grant; A. S. G. Crayford; J. W. Kennedy;

J. W. Godsell; E. G. W. Millen
 £2,295 to £2,445

"D" Department

Organization and Training

Assistant Commissioner, T. E. Mahr, G.M. ... £4,675
Commander, G. F. Payne, B.E.M. ... £3,275 to £3,650

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Cattle; J. L. Carter, M.B.E. ... £2,041 to £2,353

Chief Superintendents, J. J. Miller, M.B.E.; C. Kitch; F. H. Banfield; E. J. E. Tickle, £2,295 to £2,445

Principal Executive Officers, G. A. Perry; D. Meyer, D.S.C.; S. H. Scard ... £1,573 to £1,937

Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N. £1,937

Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps

Commandant, Col. N. A. C. Croft, D.S.O.
 £2,130 to £2,325

Director of Academic Training, K. H. Patterson
 £1,573 to £1,937

"S" Department

Secretariat

Secretary, G. C. Richardson ... £3,715
Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E. ... £2,365 to £2,815

Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Cousins; G. S. Downes
 £2,041 to £2,353

Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley
 £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Information Officer, J. C. D. Dodds
 £1,573 to £1,937

Principal Executive Officers, G. R. Peel; R. D. Orr-Ewing; A. E. Mitchell; H. L. Stark; F. C. B. Varney; W. E. Wright ... £1,573 to £1,937

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, J. S. Williams ... £4,115
Assistant Solicitors, W. C. Sharpe; R. I. Graham; E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. E. T. Birch; G. E. Clark; C. N. Winston ... £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, Miss A. W. Knight, O.B.E.; N. M. Weston; A. H. Simpson; R. G. Mays; D. W. Warran; R. A. C. Holden; D. M. O'Shea
 £2,025 to £2,715

Legal Assistants, W. H. S. Relton; R. L. Killey; M. R. Holmes; R. Wait-Brown; E. Thistlethwaite; J. M. Tuff; M. J. O'Flaherty; J. B. Egan
 £1,150 to £1,937

Chief Managing Clerks, A. C. Tuck; J. P. Worboys; W. McCrorie; E. Worboys; F. J. Treasure; W. E. Ball ... £1,573 to £1,937

Research and Planning Branch

Deputy Commander, N. J. H. Darke
 £2,725 to £2,950

Chief Superintendents, A. H. Thomson; J. Mannings
 £2,295 to £2,445

Principal Executive Officer, G. H. T. Shrimpton, T.D.
 £1,573 to £1,937

Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon, Sir John Richardson, M.V.O.

Consulting Surgeon, Major General Sir Max Page, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell

Metropolitan Police Laboratory

Director, L. C. Nickolls ... £3,190 to £3,515
Principal Scientific Officers, E. D. Sweet; I. G. Holden; T. H. Jones ... £1,781 to £2,483

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

No. 1 District

Commander, H. J. Evans, O.B.E. ... £3,275 to £3,650
Deputy Commander, R. E. Rogers, M.B.E.

£2,725 to £2,950
Detective Chief Superintendent, R. C. Lewis
 £2,295 to £2,445

No. 2 District

Commander, F. W. C. Pennington
 £3,275 to £3,650

Deputy Commander, A. Walker, M.B.E.
 £2,725 to £2,950

Detective Chief Superintendent (vacant)
 £2,295 to £2,445

No. 3 District

Commander, J. A. Cole, O.B.E. ... £3,275 to £3,650
Deputy Commander, W. C. Batson, O.B.E.

£2,725 to £2,950
Detective Chief Superintendent, J. C. Bliss
 £2,295 to £2,445

No. 4 District

Commander, J. T. Manuel ... £3,275 to £3,650
Deputy Commander, W. Watt ... £2,725 to £2,950

Detective Chief Superintendent, D. W. Hawkins
 £2,295 to £2,445

Metropolitan Special Constabulary
Chief Commandant, Capt. C. D. Jackman, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT
Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.
Receiver, W. H. Cornish, C.B.E. £4,215
Secretary and Deputy Receiver, W. D. Cooper

Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. R. Walker £2,457 to £2,715
Accountant, P. J. G. Buckley £2,457 to £2,715
Chief Executive Officers, F. T. Allaway; J. Last; J. W. Syms £2,041 to £2,353
Senior Executive Officers, J. J. Dolan; E. A. Moranne; S. A. Mudd; F. A. W. Pilborough; E. H. Sadler
£1,573 to £1,937
Superintendent Printer, W. J. Merrett, M.B.E. £1,573 to £1,937

Senior Accident Claims Officer, A. Morley
£1,573 to £1,937
Chief Architect and Surveyor, I. I. Elliott £3,415
Deputy do., G. B. Townsend £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Chief Architect, D. T. Edwards

Senior Surveyors, D. N. Fogden; W. J. Triggs, O.B.E. £2,145 to £2,457
Senior Architects, R. H. Cowley; S. J. Hanchet; C. A. Legerton; G. B. Vint £2,145 to £2,457
Senior Public Health Engineer, C. L. Langshaw
£2,145 to £2,457
Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis, O.B.E. £3,240
Deputy Chief Engr., W. M. S. Cawley (+ allice.)

£2,145 to £2,457
Senior Engineers, J. L. Breese; R. H. Campin; H. L. Perry £2,145 to £2,547

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G. £3,635
Assistant Commissioner, J. W. Goyder
£2,415 to £2,640

Administration

Chief Superintendent, B. R. Platt £2,295 to £2,445
Criminal Investigation Department
Chief Superintendent, I. Davies £2,295 to £2,445
Superintendents, W. G. French (C.I.D.); F. Lea (C.I.D.); E. H. Webster ("A" Dept.); H. W. Staples ("B" Dept.); J. Vennard ("B" Divn.); F. H. Leggett ("C" Divn.); A. Lucas ("D" Divn.)
£1,925 to £2,035

City of London Special Constabulary.

Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.
Chief Staff Officer, F. E. Shannon.

LONDON CORONERS (each £3,300)

Northern District, R. L. Milne; Western District, G. Thurston; Southern District, A. G. Davies.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS

Compensation (Detace) Act, 1939.

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Willmer.
Member, F. G. Hogg.
Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, The Admiralty Registrar, Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Lands Tribunal.

(3 Hanover Square, W.1)

President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C., Q.C.
Members, Erskine Simes, Q.C.; H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; J. A. F. Watson; R. C. G. Fennell; R. C. Walmsley.
Registrar, A. W. Bird.

Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal.
(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.
Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.

Performing Right Tribunal.

24 Kingsway (6th floor), W.C.2.

Chairman, W. A. L. Raeburn, Q.C.
Members, C. C. W. Havell; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; J. A. Walker, C.B.E.
Secretary, J. Cowen, C.B.E.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27
(Room 552, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Prescribed Officer, C. H. Grundy (Master of the Supreme Court).
Clerk to do., W. H. Redman, M.B.E.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)

President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C. £3,000
Secretary, C. J. Smitten £1,405 to £1,660

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar of the Court, B. A. Harwood (Master of the Supreme Court).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1
Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.]

Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Vicar General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECUARIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.
Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.
OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Walter Somerville Wigglesworth, D.C.L.
Registrar, J. N. Ware, O.B.E.

Chancery Court of York.

Official Principal, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, J. N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard, York.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary W. S. Wigglesworth, D.C.L.
Chapter Clerk, G. D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

Registrar and Receiver, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O., The Chapter House, St. Paul's, E.C.4.

Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, J. T. Aitken; J. D. Shepherd,

SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS AND PROCURATORS FISCAL
OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

SHERIFFS	SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
<i>Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland.</i> — Harald Robert Leslie, M.B.E., T.D., 27 Queensbury Road, Edinburgh, 4. <i>Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty.</i> — Douglas Mason Campbell, Q.C., 10 Forbes Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Wick</i> , P. Thomson..... <i>Kirkwall</i> , D. B. Keith, M.C..... <i>Lerwick</i> , A. A. Macdonald..... <i>Dornoch</i> , D. V. Irvine-Jones..... <i>Fort William</i> , J. B. Patrick..... <i>Inverness</i> , D. A. Donald..... <i>Elgin</i> , C. C. Ross..... <i>Nairn</i> , C. C. Ross..... <i>Portree</i> , J. B. Patrick..... <i>Lochmaddy</i> , J. Allan..... <i>Dingwall & Tain</i> , D. V. Irvine-Jones..... <i>Stornoway</i> , J. Allan..... <i>Aberdeen</i> , A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith; W. R. Walker. <i>Stonehaven</i> , A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith. <i>Peterhead</i> , A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith. <i>Banff</i> , R. R. Kerr..... <i>Perth & Dunblane</i> , A. M. Prain. <i>Dundee</i> , J. B. W. Christie (and Perth); R. A. Inglis (and Perth) <i>Forfar</i> , H. F. Ford..... <i>Arbroath</i> , H. F. Ford..... <i>Cupar</i> , R. R. Kydd..... <i>Kirkcaldy</i> , G. P. S. Shaw..... <i>Dunfermline</i> , J. S. Mowat..... <i>Kinross</i> , R. R. Kydd..... <i>Stirling and Alloa</i> , C. D. L. Murray. <i>Dumbarton</i> , J. M. Mackay..... <i>Falkirk</i> , V. D. B. Skae..... <i>Paisley</i> , J. G. Wilson; A. K. F. Hunter. <i>Greenock</i> , W. T. Hook..... <i>Campbeltown</i> , R. B. Miller..... <i>Dunoon</i> , G. M. Bryson..... <i>Oban</i> , S. G. Kermack, C.B.E..... <i>Edinburgh</i> , E. J. Keith; G. W. I. C. Cohen; A. J. Stevenson (and Linlithgow); K. W. B. Middleton. <i>Haddington</i> , K. W. B. Middleton <i>Linlithgow</i> , E. J. Keith..... <i>Peebles</i> , D. I. Macleod (and Selkirk). <i>Glasgow</i> , N. M. L. Walker, C.B.E.; A. G. Walker; W. J. Bryden; H. W. Pirie; F. Middleton; H. S. Wilson; M. G. Gillies, T.D.; J. M. Cowan; J. G. Wilson; J. Bayne; T. A. U. Wood; S. E. Bell. <i>Airdrie</i> , T. Young, C.B.E., T.D... <i>Lanark</i> , M. G. Gillies, T.D..... <i>Hamilton</i> , J. C. E. Hay, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; J. A. Forsyth	W. Howard..... A. M. Campbell . R. A. Johnson... D. MacDonald... G. Proctor..... G. Proctor..... R. J. Macdonald . W. J. Cruikshank G. Proctor..... G. Proctor..... J. B. Blair..... J. B. Blair..... T. Muirhead, O.B.E. Miss L. E. Cameron T. Muirhead, O.B.E. D. Moir..... J. D. Penny..... J. D. Cochrane... J. D. Cochrane... J. D. Cochrane... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... P. Manzie..... D. A. R. Cuthbert, J. A. Johnston... T. R. Marshall... J. A. Johnston... G. S. Stirling.... G. S. Stirling... J. McGhie..... J. McGhie..... J. McGhie..... R. D. Gould..... D. McMillan.... I. F. MacKenzie.. R. D. Gould.... W. R. Docherty.. W. R. Docherty.. T. S. Neilson [ham Miss J. S. Cunning- R. R. Dale..... R. R. Dale..... R. R. Dale..... H. M. Barron.... E. P. Grant..... H. McMartin.... W. S. Rae..... J. Davidson..... J. Davidson..... J. Davidson.....	C. J. H. Campbell. F. McGinn. L. H. Mathewson. G. A. Mackenzie. W. J. Cuthbert. W. M. Paterson. J. Houston. J. Houston. D. Macmillan. D. S. Shaw. A. J. Ross. C. S. Mackenzie. A. S. McNicol. W. B. Agnew. T. Muirhead, O.B.E. N. Milne. W. R. Macmillan. J. Clark. J. W. Gibb. J. Clark. C. H. Hogg. C. H. Hogg. J. G. McLean. C. H. Hogg. J. G. McLean. W. Hawthorn. V. E. Cuthbert. W. F. Irvine. W. S. Heatlie. H. Herron. A. W. Wishart. A. I. B. Stewart. D. S. Thaw. J. Stevenson. A. Macleod. W. Macnab. P. F. Hamilton. E. Laverock. R. MacDonald. J. Farrell. T. J. Cochrane. D. B. Copeland. G. S. Morrison. R. S. Clark. R. S. Clark. F. Woodward. R. J. Cruickshank. J. Brown. J. M. Cullen. C. F. M. Burrell. A. Henry. A. D. Forster. A. D. Forster.
<i>Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff.</i> — Thomas Pringle McDonald, Q.C., 68 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.			
<i>Perth & Angus.</i> — Hector McKechnie, Q.C., 11.D., 64 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.			
<i>Fife and Kinross.</i> — John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.			
<i>Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.</i> — Francis Clifford Watt, Q.C., 52 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh 3.			
<i>Renfrew and Argyll.</i> — Ian Hamilton Shearer, Q.C., 18 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, 12.			
<i>The Lothians and Peebles.</i> — William Ross McLean, V.R.D., Q.C., 39 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.			
<i>Lanark.</i> — Sir Robert Henry Sherwood Calver, Q.C., Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.			
<i>Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk.</i> — George Gordon Stott, Q.C., 32 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.			
<i>Ayr and Bute.</i> — John Oswald Mair Hunter, Q.C., 42 India Street, Edinburgh 3.			
<i>Dumfries & Galloway.</i> — Miss Margaret Henderson Kidd, Q.C., 5 India Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Duns</i> , C. de B. Murray..... <i>Jedburgh</i> , C. de B. Murray..... <i>Hawick</i> , C. de B. Murray..... <i>Selkirk</i> , D. I. Macleod..... <i>Ayr</i> , G. S. Reid; J. Frame..... <i>Kilmarnock</i> , R. N. Levitt, M.B.E., T.D.; J. Frame. <i>Rothsay</i> , G. M. Bryson..... <i>Dumfries</i> , W. E. R. Hendry.. <i>Kirkcudbright</i> , S. A. Lockhart.. <i>Wigtown</i> , S. A. Lockhart.. <i>Stranraer</i> , S. A. Lockhart..		

The Royal Navy

THE QUEEN

The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9000]

First Lord of the Admiralty, THE LORD CARRINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C.	(with house) £5,000
Naval Secretary, Rear Admiral F. R. Twiss, D.S.C.	
Principal Private Secretary, A. R. M. Jaffray.	
Asst. Private Secretary, R. A. Lloyd-Jones.	
First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Caspar John, G.C.B.	Service pay
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Admiral Sir Royston Wright, K.C.B., D.S.C.	Service pay
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Admiral M. Le Fanu, C.B., D.S.C.	Service pay
Fourth Sea Lord (Chief of Supplies and Transport and Vice Controller), Vice-Admiral J. M. Villiers, O.B.E.	Service pay
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral P. W. Gretton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (from Jan. 1962)	Service pay
Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral V. C. Begg, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.	Service pay
Civil Lord, C. I. Orr-Living, O.B.E., M.P.	£2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B.	£6,950

Deputy Controller (Research and Development), Sir John Carroll, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. £4,950
 Director, W.R.N.S., Superintendent Jean Davies

The Secretary's Department

Deputy Secretary (Personnel), P. N. N. Synnott, C.B.	£4,950
Deputy Secretary (General Policy and Finance), J. M. MacKay	£4,950
Under Secretaries, N. J. Abercrombie; P. H. Jones; P. S. Newell, C.B.; S. P. Osmond; E. A. Shillito; J. H. Taylor	£4,050
Assistant Secretaries, J. V. Battersby; C. G. H. Cardo; W. R. Darracott, D.S.C.; G. C. B. Dodds; W. N. Hanna, M.V.O.; F. C. Herd; R. N. P. Lewin; J. E. Makin; W. Marshall; G. Moses; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; K. T. Nash; A. S. Osley; I. K. Petre; E. S. Roberts; E. A. Turner; C. Wallworth	£2,650 to £3,350
Principals, R. J. E. Abraham; J. P. Buchanan, M.B.E.; T. Cullen; R. A. Devereux; A. G. Draper; M. M. Du Merton; D. N. Forbes; J. M. Gibbon; W. J. Hannan; A. P. Hockaday; A. R. M. Jaffray; J. P. Kelly; P. Lawrence; N. P. Lewis, M.B.E.; F. H. Mawer; P. Mehew; P. Nailor; D. A. Nicholls; J. Peters; G. F. C. Plowden; A. A. Pritchard; K. J. Pritchard; T. F. Ronayne; W. I. Tupman; B. A. Watson	£1,716 to £2,418
Archivist-Librarian and Head of Historical Section, Lieut.-Cdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (ret.)	(+allow. £150) £2,288

Principal Director of Accounts, L. R. Palmer	£3,650
Directors of Accounts, M. W. Tebby (Costs); J. G. Ross (Payments)	£2,650 to £3,250
Assistant Director of Accounts, H. G. Blair; W. L. G. Harris; F. W. J. Lawrence; J. C. Jones; F. G. S. Whitehouse; J. B. Lewis	£2,392 to £2,650

The Hydrographic Department

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Admiral E. G. Irving, O.B.E.	
Chief Civil Assistant, G. F. Simpson	£2,041 to £2,353
Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Charts, N. Atherton	£2,710

Department of Naval Weather Service

Director of Naval Weather Service, Instr. Capt. J. A. Burnett, R.N.	
Deputy Director, Instr. Capt. G. B. C. Britton, R.N.	

Second Sea Lord's Department

Director General of Personal Services and Officer Appointments, Rear-Admiral C. H. Hutchinson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	
Directors of Officer Appointments: Seaman Officers, Capt. J. H. Walwyn, O.B.E., R.N. Supply and Secretariat Officers, Capt. C. K. T. Wheen, R.N.	
Engineer Officers, Capt. P. C. Gibson, R.N. Electrical Officers, Capt. A. H. Swann, R.N.	
Director of Service Conditions and Fleet Supply Duties Division, Capt. H. C. Lyddon, O.B.E., R.N.	
Director General of Manpower, Vice-Admiral Sir John Lancaster, K.B.E., C.B.	
Manning—Director, Capt. H. H. Bracken, R.N. Planning and Complementing—Director, L. Solomon	£3,350
Naval Manpower Statistics, E. Jones	£3,350
Senior Psychologist, N. A. B. Wilson, Ph.D.	£3,000

Medical Departments

Director-General, Surgeon Vice-Admiral W. R. S. Pancriddle, C.B., Q.H.P.	
Deputy Do., Surgeon Rear-Admiral W. P. E. McIntyre, C.B., M.D., Q.H.P.	
Deputy Do. for Dental Services (vacant).	

The Chaplain of the Fleet

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon J. Armstrong, O.B.E., Q.H.C.	
---	--

Reserves Office

Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting, Vice-Admiral R. A. Ewing, C.B., D.S.C.	
---	--

Director General of Training, Vice-Admiral N. S. Henderson, C.B., O.B.E.	
Seaman and General Training—Director, Capt. M. G. Greig, D.S.C., R.N.	
Engineering and Electrical Training—Director, Rear-Admiral S. E. Post, O.B.E.	
Supply and Secretariat Training—Director, Capt. C. K. T. Wheen, R.N.	

Naval Education Service

Director, Instructor Rear-Admiral C. R. Darlington.	
---	--

Ship Department

Director General, Sir Alfred Sims, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Chief Scientific Adviser, S. Bolshaw.....£5,750
 Chief Personnel Officer, W. Ford.....£3,800
 £3,350

Directors:—

Naval Construction, A. N. Harrison, C.V.O., O.B.E.
 £4,650

Marine Engineering, Rear-Admiral R. S. Hawkins.
 Electrical Engineering, J. C. Thompson, C.B.E.

Naval Equipment, Capt. G. E. Hunt, D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Ship Production, H.T. Johnson, C.B.E.£4,150

Deputy Directors:—

Naval Construction, W. G. John; A. J. Merrington,
 C.B.E.; R. H. Richards.....£4,050

Marine Engineering, Capt. G. R. Raper; Capt. H.
 White, D.S.C.

Electrical Engineering, Rear-Admiral W. W. H.
 Ash; A. McL. Mooney, C.B.E.....£4,050

Naval Equipment, Capt. F. W. Hayden, D.S.C.

Assistant Directors:—

Naval Construction, R. Baker, O.B.E.; J. L. Bessant;
 F. G. Bogle; M. C. Dunstan; R. N. Newton;
 S. J. Palmer, O.B.E.; H. S. Peake; W. G. Perry;
 M. K. Purvis; C. E. Sherwin; H. J. Tabb
 £3,125 to £3,450

Marine Engineering, Captains P. L. Cloete, O.B.E.;
 W. T. C. Ridley, O.B.E.; J. Sidgwick; W. R.
 Stewart; G. F. A. Trewby.

Electrical Engineering, H. A. L. Dawson; T. G.
 Hewitson; Capt. H. H. Hughes; W. E. C.
 Lampert; P. Smith.....£2,950 to £3,350

Ship Production, A. J. T. Gibbons; G. W.
 Pamplin; F. J. Jenvey; Capt. F. T. Healy
 £3,125 to £3,450

Chief Constructors, W. R. Andrew, O.B.E.; A. A.
 Austin; L. G. Bell; E. A. Brokenshaw; L. J.
 Brooks; S. R. Cannon, O.B.E.; H. R. P. Chat-
 ten; H. W. J. Chislett; R. J. Daniel, O.B.E.;
 K. G. Evans; L. J. Evans; G. S. Ferris; N. Han-
 cock; J. W. Harrington; R. Hawkes; F. V.
 Jolliffe; J. C. Lawrence; C. H. Mace; H. R.
 Mason; A. Mitchell; M. McMurray; J. A. H.
 Paffett; L. W. A. Rayner; G. J. Stunden; T.
 Thorpe; J. E. S. Vincent; A. J. Vosper;
 F. H. J. Yearling.....£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Electrical Engineers, F. W. Butler;
 B. C. Caddy, M.B.E.; E. A. Chambers; Capt.
 B. H. Champion, M.B.E.; H. L. Denman; R. J.
 Edmonds; H. C. Fitzer, O.B.E.; Capt. E. W.
 Goodman; L. W. Groom; W. T. Johnson;
 F. R. W. K. Mansell; R. F. Nagle; Capt.
 A. J. B. Naish; R. F. Nicholas; E. W. Satchell;
 H. D. Spitteler, H.E.S. Thomas; Capt. J. G.
 Watson; Capt. H. R. Webber; Capt. W. J.
 Whittle.....£2,392 to £2,750

Captains (Engineering), D. A. Cotman; M. A. L.
 Cooper, M.B.E.; M. P. Lawson; A. A. Martin,
 D.S.C.; N. H. Malim; A. G. Reid, O.B.E.

Weapons Department

Director General, Weapons, Rear-Admiral R. E.
 Washbourn, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Surface Division

Director (D.W.S.), Capt. M. P. Pollock, M.V.O.
 D.S.C., R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. A. M. Power, M.B.E., R.N.
 Sea Slug Chief Engineer, H. W. Pout, O.B.E.
 £3,450

Assistant Directors, Capt. C. H. S. Wise, M.B.E.,
 R.N.; Capt. D. N. Callaghan, R.N.; Capt. R. J.
 Trowbridge, R.N.; A. E. Brown, M.B.E.

£2,650 to £3,000
 Superintending Electrical Engineer, W. T. Edwards
 £2,392 to £2,750

Inspection Division

Director and Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,
 Col. B. G. Ralls, R.M. (ret.).....£3,400

Deputies to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,
 Capt. W. R. J. Redman, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.); Capt.
 M. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).....£2,475 to £2,755

Assistants to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,
 Commanders K. F. Busbridge, R.N.; W. R. Le H.
 Beatty, R.N.; W. J. F. Collings, D.S.C., R.N.;
 T. G. Davison, R.N.; W. D. Moseley, D.S.O., R.N.
 £2,060 to £2,375

Underwater Weapons Division

Director, Capt. A. J. Cawthra, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. J. G. Cannon, R.N.

Assistant Directors, Capt. the Hon. T. V. Stopford,
 R.N.; Capt. R. G. B. O'N. Roe, O.B.E., R.N.;
 A. W. Miller.....£2,650 to £3,000

Radio Division

Director, Capt. J. S. Raven, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. J. R. McKaig, R.N.

Assistant Directors, Commanders V. R. Rowan,
 R.N.; J. Selvam-Holley, R.N.; P. T. Lawman,
 R.N.; A. S. C. Phillips, O.B.E.....£2,392

Compass Division

Director, Capt. T. D. Ross, R.N. (ret.)

£2,700 to £3,000
 Deputy Director, Commander A. V. Thomas, R.N.
 (ret.).....£2,020 to £2,500

Central Services

Capt. L. H. J. Masters, R.N.

Weapons Systems Tuning Group

Capt. G. J. B. Noel, R.N.

Production Pool

Superintendent of Production Personnel, G. W. A.
 Birkett, C.B.E.....£3,250

Armament Supply Department

Director, N. P. Luscombe.....£4,050

Deputy Directors, R. G. Gatchouse; K. A. Haddacks,
 M.B.E.; W. F. Woods.....£3,000

Assistant Directors, R. R. Bailey; G. E. Ballyn;
 G. J. H. Cartwright; A. F. McLeod; L. J. Morris;
 E. de C. Tillett; W. E. S. Trigg; W. B. Winsor
 £2,300 to £2,650

Royal Naval Scientific Service

Chief of Royal Naval Scientific Service, H. F. Willis,
 C.B.....£4,350

Chief Scientific Officers, S. Bolshaw; W. L. Borrowes;
 A. W. Ross, O.B.E.; R. W. Sutton, O.B.E.; B. W.
 Lythall.....£3,800

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, R. Benjamin; F. S.
 Burt; F. F. Butterworth, O.B.E.; H. C. Calpine,
 M.B.E.; G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., F.R.S.; I. J. Good;
 W. W. Jackson; J. L. King; A. C. Law; G. W.
 Morgan, C.B.E.; T. C. J. Ovenston; J. H. Phillips;
 W. E. Pretty; O. L. Ratsey; J. Tunstead; E. J.
 Vaughan, C.B.E.; D. S. Watson, O.B.E.
 £3,125 to £3,450

Department of Dockyards and Maintenance

Director General, Vice-Admiral R. T. Sanders, C.B.
 Director of Dockyards, I. E. King, C.B., C.B.E., £4,150
 Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. D. P. Mansfield,
 R.N.

Director of Marine Services, Capt. D. F. Chilton R.N.
 Deputy Director of Dockyards, C. J. Manning. £3,650
 Deputy Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. D. B. H. Wildish, R.N.
 Deputy Director of Marine Services, Commander C. G. Forsberg, O.B.E., R.N.
 Assistant Director (Nuclear), Capt. B. S. Blanchford, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Ships), A. T. Lemmon

£3,125 to £3,450
 Assistant Director (Engineering), Capt. A. J. Osborne, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Electrical), Capt. F. J. Perks, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Management Techniques), L. A. Sansbury..... £2,950 to £3,350
 Assistant Director (Personnel), A. H. Couzens, C.B.E. £2,160 to £2,750
 Assistant Director (General), M. C. Dunstan

£3,125 to £3,450
 Superintendent of Dockyard Machinery Installations, S. H. Dimmick..... £1,885 to £2,350
 Superintendent of Dockyard Electrical Installations, Capt. L. Bomford, R.N.

General Managers, Constructive, F. S. Sutherland; H. R. Mann, O.B.E..... £2,750 to £3,050
 Managers, Constructive, S. H. Watson; D. W. Smithers; E. F. Craggs; V. W. Hall; E. C. Pound; H. E. Skinner, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050
 Managers, Engineering, Rear-Admiral V. St. C. L. Magniac; Capt D. P. Sparham, O.B.E., R.N.; Capt. R. P. Pratt, O.B.E., R.N.; Capt. G. A. Hewett, D.S.C., R.N.

Managers, Electrical, L. J. N. Kirkby; E. Hoggan, O.B.E.; E. W. Tucker; S. M. Gardner

£2,950 to £3,350
 Chief Constructors, L. Kirkpatrick, O.B.E.; W. R. N. Hughes; C. V. Paige; R. H. Howorth; E. S. Gibbons; W. G. Warren; I. McD. Black; J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E.; D. M. Baker; E. McCallin; H. J. Fulthorpe; J. H. Froud; R. E. Tozer

£2,650 to £3,000
 Chief Engineers, Capt. B. Carter, R.N.; Capt. H. G. Southwood, R.N.

Superintending Electrical Engineers, H. J. Steggall; G. P. Swift; L. E. Hogan, O.B.E.; S. T. Flannery; E. Evans; E. R. Evans; N. S. Hallett; Capt. J. G. Watson, R.N.; C. F. Holman; H. Summers; T. G. Barber..... £2,392 to £2,750

Naval Store Department

Director, F. C. Wilkins..... £4,050
 Deputy Directors, W. C. Beach, O.B.E.; E. J. Braybrook; A. W. Holden; J. P. Lovett, M.B.E.; F. L. Marwood, O.B.E.; W. J. Robinson, O.B.E.

£3,000
 Assistant Directors, H. M. Blewett; B. A. Britton; S. G. Cooper; L. R. Couper; W. H. Hurden; J. M. Marshall; J. A. W. Peter; T. G. Robb; P. A. Sexton; G. Smalley; L. J. S. Spry; R. P. Stevens; G. Strother; A. T. J. Thomas

£2,392 to £2,650

Victualling Department

Director, J. M. Widdecombe, O.B.E..... £3,415
 Deputy Directors, R. H. Shipway, M.B.E.; K. A. Hayward..... £3,065
 Assistant Directors, W. R. Balkwill, O.B.E.; A. Clingan; J. B. Cornish; L. J. L. Harrold

£2,457 to £2,715
 Head of Technical Branch, F. Brookhouse, O.B.E.
 £2,715 to £3,065

Movements Department

Director, L. J. Osborne, C.B.E..... £3,050
 Deputy Director, D. R. S. Pursey..... £2,730

Department of the Director General, Aircraft
 Director General, Rear-Admiral E. Mill, C.B., O.B.E.
 Director of Air Equipment and Naval Photography, Capt. C. L. F. Webb, R.N.
 Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair, Capt. A. F. Turner, D.S.C., R.N.
 Director of Aircraft Electricals and Armament, Capt. W. D. F. B. Muspratt, R.N.
 Assistant Directors, Capt. A. G. B. Griffiths, R.N.; Capt. T. W. Lamb, R.N.; Capt. M. W. Peters, R.N.; Capt. R. H. Webber, R.N.

Department of the Chief of Naval Information

Chief of Naval Information, Capt. A. H. Wallis, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.)..... £3,065
 Deputy Director, W. Hayes..... £1,976 to £2,288

Navy Works Department

Director General, Navy Works, W. G. Harris £5,000
 Directors, Navy Works, C. F. Marshall, O.B.E.; J. W. Hunter; F. B. Alcock..... £3,650 to £4,150
 Chief Quantity Surveyor, T. Rishworth..... £3,350
 Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer..... £3,350
 Deputy Directors, Navy Works, W. J. Wight; A. E. Chatterton; G. L. Wilson; J. Martin, O.B.E.; J. S. Crichton; T. A. Burnside; G. L. Hargreaves; J. H. S. Gillingham; A. F. J. Grant

£3,350
 Superintending Civil Engineers, A. G. Allnutt; C. F. Armstrong; A. McK. Baird; F. E. P. Clear; A. F. Dobson, O.B.E.; I. Dunbar; D. H. Little; J. H. Siddons..... £2,650 to £3,000
 Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A. W. Allan; I. S. Fraser; W. R. D. Ham; H. W. Thomas..... £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Civil Engineers, R. W. Bishop, O.B.E.; J. Callagin; C. Carruthers; D. A. F. Colville; A. J. Farrington; L. R. Greenaway, O.B.E.; E. C. Hall; W. J. C. Heath; J. W. Hooper; G. V. Kibblewhite; J. C. Landon; G. J. Mills; W. Morley-Scott; G. W. Newton; T. Noden; J. R. P. Norton; G. W. Reed; L. V. Reiph; A. H. Robinson; J. Shombrot; J. C. Speirs; J. F. Stanbury; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickars; D. J. M. Williamson..... £2,080 to £2,392
 Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A. W. Aveston; J. E. Barrett; J. A. Bubb; M. Cape; W. R. Coverdale; C. F. Hogan; C. E. C. Hurst; P. Mills; D. G. Pritchard; A. H. Upton

£2,080 to £2,392
 Senior Architects, N. V. A. Crick; G. A. Weinman £2,080 to £2,392
 Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Chapman; G. A. Hughes..... £2,650 to £3,000
 Deputy Chief Surveyor of Lands, R. S. Tizzard, O.B.E..... £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. G. Aldridge; H. P. Crowhurst; A. Distin; L. D. S. Gardener; F. J. Hammick; J. L. Hendry; E. C. Hill; H. C. James; J. C. Lang; H. F. Loveless; R. W. Martin; R. Neil; J. H. Ogg; J. A. Rothery; R. C. Sims; A. E. Smith..... £2,080 to £2,392
 Senior Surveyors of Lands, A. R. J. Baldwin; F. Cull; A. B. Dain; A. Fairley; R. S. Hodges; E. S. Jubb; A. K. Stanley, O.B.E.; J. H. M. Tapley

£2,080 to £2,392
 Contract and Purchase Department
 Director of Contracts (D. of C.), P. T. Williams

£3,650
 Deputy Directors (D.D. of C.), J. S. Kay; B. E. Orren, C.B.E.; L. W. Smith..... £3,000
 Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), S. G. R. Chanp; H. G. Clement; E. F. Hedger, O.B.E.; E. H. R. Lubbock; R. W. Ludman; R. Manvell; B. H. Nevard, M.B.E.; H. A. Reynolds; D. S. Sargent; S. A. Varney..... £2,392 to £2,650

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. J. Kimpton, C.B.E., £3,350

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Chief Naval Judge Advocate, Capt. H. L. Cryer, M.V.O., R.N., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Matron-in-Chief, Miss H. Moore, C.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., born Jan. 22, 1865	Jan. 21, 1928
The Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., born Sept. 27, 1873	May 8, 1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894	Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 30, 1873	Jan. 21, 1938
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., born Jan. 7, 1883	Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885	Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunningham, G.C.B., M.V.O., born April 13, 1885	Jan. 21, 1948
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1888	Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1889	Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born June 15, 1894	June 1, 1951
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., born Oct. 13, 1895	April 22, 1955
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Chief of Defence Staff), born June 25, 1900	Oct. 21, 1956

ADMIRALS

Sir Caspar John, G.C.B. (First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff)	V. C. Begg, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Vice-Chief of Naval Staff).	A. R. Hezlet, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Scotland).
Sir J. Peter L. Reid, G.C.B., C.V.O.	N. S. Henderson, C.B., O.B.E. (Director-General of Training).	J. B. Frewen (F.O. Second-in-Command, Far East Station).
Sir Manley L. Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	H. C. D. MacLean, C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to C-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean).	T. L. Eddison, C.B., D.S.C. (Vice Naval Deputy to Supreme Allied Commander, Europe).
Sir Alexander N. C. Bingley, C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth).	R. A. Ewing, C.B., D.S.C. (Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting).	C. B. Pratt, C.B. (Chief Staff Officer (Technical) to F.O. Air (Home)).
Sir J. David Luce, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station).	J. M. Villiers, C.B., O.B.E. (Fourth Sea Lord and Vice-Controller).	W. G. S. Tighe, C.B. (Rear-Admiral (Personnel), Home Air Command).
Sir Wilfrid J. W. Woods, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet and C-in-C., Allied Forces, Eastern Atlantic).	D. P. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O. Air (Home)).	V. St. C. I. Magniac, C.B. (Engineer Manager, Devonport Dockyard).
Sir Deric Holland-Martin, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean).	P. W. Grettton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord).	A. A. F. Talbot, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O., Middle East).
Sir Laurence G. Durlacher, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.	J. G. Hamilton, C.B., C.B.E. (F.O. (Flotillas), Home Fleet).	F. H. E. Hopkins, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Aircraft Carriers).

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir St. John R. J. Tyrwhitt, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.	M. Le Fanu, C.B., D.S.C., (Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy).	A. H. C. Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O. (President Royal Naval College, Greenwich).
Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth).	Sir Kenneth R. Buckley, K.B.E.	F. R. Twiss, D.S.C. (Naval Secretary to the First Lord).
P. Dawnay, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Royal Yachts)	E. Mill, C.B., O.B.E. (Director General of Aircraft).	W. W. H. Ash (Deputy Director, Electrical Engineering Division, Ship Dept.).
Sir Royston H. Wright, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel).	N. E. Denning, C.B., O.B.E. (Director of Naval Intelligence).	G. D. A. Gregory, D.S.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Devonport).
C. L. G. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).	P. F. Powlett, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Gibraltar).	A. B. Cole, D.S.C. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff).
Sir John S. Lancaster, K.B.E., C.B. (Director General of Manpower).	E. T. Larken, C.B., O.B.E. (F.O., Admiralty Interview Boards).	D. J. Hoare (Chief Staff Officer (Technical) and Command Engineer Officer, Plymouth).
Sir William G. Crawford, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (Admiral, British Joint Services Mission, Washington).	C. H. Hutchinson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services)).	M. J. Ross, D.S.C. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)).
Sir Nicholas A. Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America).	H. C. Hogger, C.B., D.S.C. (Engineer Manager, Portsmouth Dockyard).	S. E. Post, O.B.E. (Director, Engineering and Electrical Training Divn. and Deputy Chief Naval Engineering Officer).
R. T. Sanders, C.B. (Director-General, Dockyards and Maintenance).	R. M. Smeeton, C.B., M.B.E.	I. G. Aylen, C.B.E., D.S.C. (Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth).
	R. E. Washbourn, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director - General, Weapons).	

J. A. Ievers, C.B.E. (*Deputy Controller of Aircraft (R.N.), Ministry of Aviation.*)
 E. G. Irving, O.B.E. (*Hydrographer of the Navy.*)
 J. C. C. Henley (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Mediterranean.*)
 W. J. Munn, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C. Home Fleet.*)
 R. V. Brockman, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Principal Staff Officer to Chief of Defence Staff.*)
 G. B. Teale, C.B.E., (*Chief Staff Officer (Admin.) on Staff of C.-in-C., Portsmouth.*)

J. Howson, D.S.C. (*Acting Commander, Allied Naval Forces, Northern Europe.*)
 B. C. Durant, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff, Far East Station.*)
 I. W. T. Beloe, D.S.C. (F.O., *Medway and Admiral Superintendent, Chatham.*)
 J. P. Scatchard, D.S.C. (*Commandant, Joint Services Staff College.*)
 J. F. D. Bush, D.S.C. (F.O. (*Flotillas, Mediterranean.*)
 R. S. Hawkins (*Director of Marine Engineering.*)

Sir John S. W. Walsham, Bt., O.B.E. (*Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth.*)
 H. S. Mackenzie, D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., *Submarines.*)
 The Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C. (F.O., *Malta.*)
 F. Dossor, C.B.E. (*Chief Staff Officer (Technical) Portsmouth.*)
 H. R. Law, O.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O., *Sea Training.*)
 P. D. Gick, O.B.E., D.S.C. (*Director of Flying Training.*)
 R. A. J. Owen.

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. Duties at sea include the provision of gun crews, emergency landing parties and guards. The Corps also provides minor landing craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments required for amphibious operations. There are five commandos one of three abroad being affiliated with the first British Commando Carrier, H.M.S. *Bulwark*.

Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1961-1962, 8,600 all ranks.

Commandant-General, *Royal Marines*, General Sir Ian H. Riches, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lieutenant-General, M. C. Cartwright-Taylor, C.B.
 Major-Generals, R. C. de M. Leathes, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; R. D. Houghton, O.B.E., M.C. (*Chief of Amphibious Warfare*); R. A. Pigot, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET, 1961-62

Ships shown in *italic type* have been launched on the dates shown but not accepted into H.M. Service by March 31, 1961.

Ship (with date of completion)	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)
Aircraft Carriers:—		
<i>Hermes</i> (1959)	23,000	..
<i>Ark Royal</i> (1955)	43,000	32
<i>Albion</i> (1954)	33,170	25
<i>Eagle</i> (1952)	43,000	32
<i>Centaur</i> (1953)	23,500	25
<i>Triumph</i> (1946)	13,350	25
<i>Victorious</i> (1947)	30,530	32
<i>Commando Carrier</i>		
<i>Bulwark</i> (1954)	23,000	..
Cruisers:—		
<i>Blake</i> (1961)	8,000	31.5
<i>Lion</i> (1960)	8,000	31.5
<i>Tiger</i> (1959)	8,000	31.5
<i>Fiji Class:—</i>		
<i>Bermuda</i> (1942)	8,000	33
<i>Improved Southampton Class:—</i>		
<i>Belfast</i> (1939)	10,000	32.5
<i>Southampton Class:—</i>		
<i>Sheffield</i> (1937)§	9,100	32
Fast Minelayers:—		
<i>Ariadne</i> (1943)	2,650	31.5
<i>Manxman</i> (1941)	2,650	31.5

Daring Class Destroyers:—		
2,810 tons	34.75 knots	
<i>Dainty</i> (1953)	<i>Delight</i> (1953)	
<i>Daring</i> (1952)	<i>Diamond</i> (1952)	
<i>Decoy</i> (1953)	<i>Diana</i> (1954)	
<i>Defender</i> (1952)	<i>Duchess</i> (1952)	

Destroyers:—

<i>Guided Missile Destroyers</i> 5,000 tons	
<i>Devonshire</i> (1. 1960)	<i>Hampshire</i> (1. 1961)
<i>Weapon Class:—</i>	
2,287 tons	34.75 knots
<i>Broadsword</i> (1948)	<i>Scorpion</i> (1947)
<i>Crossbow</i> (1948)	<i>Batticaxe</i> (1947)

<i>Battle Class (Early):—</i>	
2,315 tons	35.75 knots
<i>Camperdown</i> (1945)	<i>Shuys</i> (1946)§
<i>Finisterre</i> (1945)	<i>Solebay</i> (1945)
<i>Saintes</i> (1946)	<i>Trafalgar</i> (1945)

<i>Battle Class (Later)</i>	
2,460 tons	35.75 knots
<i>Agincourt</i> (1947)	<i>Corunna</i> (1947)
<i>Aisne</i> (1947)	<i>jutland</i> (1947)
<i>Barrosa</i> (1947)	<i>Matapan</i> (1947)

<i>Anti-Submarine and Minelaying ("C" Group):—</i>	
1,700 tons	36.75 knots
<i>Caesar</i> (1944)	<i>Cavendish</i> (1944)
<i>Cambrian</i> (1944)	<i>Chaplet</i> (1945)
<i>Caprice</i> (1944)	<i>Chequers</i> (1945)§
<i>Carron</i> (1944)*	<i>Cheviot</i> (1945)
<i>Carysfort</i> (1945)*	<i>Chevron</i> (1945)§
<i>Cassandra</i> (1944)	<i>Concord</i> (1946)
<i>Cavalier</i> (1944)*	

<i>"O" Class:—</i>	
1,900 tons	
<i>Obedient</i> (1942)§	<i>Obdurate</i> (1942)

§ Reserve. *2,100 tons

SERVICE PAY AND PENSIONS

Pay and Pensions of the Armed Forces are reviewed regularly at intervals of not more than two years, taking into account movements in civilian earnings in a range of occupations. The following tables show rates of pay and pensions current with effect from April 1, 1960. Rates of other ranks' pensions shown (which were unaltered in 1960) came into effect on April 1, 1959. Rates of marriage allowance and quartering charges (see Whitaker, 1959) remain unchanged. In general the rates shown below are for United Kingdom-based regulars of the three Services; where Army ranks only are shown, rates apply equally to equivalent ranks in the other Services. Full details appear in *Service Pay and Pensions* (Cmd. 945) and *Armed Forces Pensions* (Cmd. 675, 1959).

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES
Officers

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Cadet	12 6	228
Midshipman at Dartmouth.	16 0	292
Midshipman in Ship of the Fleet ..	23 0	419
Acting Sub-Lieutenant.	28 0	511
Sub-Lieutenant.	32 0	584
Lieutenant.	38 0	693
After 3 years*	50 0	912
After 6 years*	52 0	949
After 8 years*†	54 0	985
After 10 years*†	56 0	1,022
After 12 years*†	58 0	1,058
Lieutenant-Commander	65 0	1,186
After 2 years*	68 0	1,241
After 4 years*	71 0	1,295
After 6 years*	74 0	1,350
After 8 years*	77 0	1,405
After 10 years*	80 0	1,460
After 12 years*	84 0	1,533
Commander.	93 0	1,697
After 2 years*	96 0	1,752
After 4 years*	99 0	1,806
After 6 years*	102 0	1,861
After 8 years*	105 0	1,916
Captain.	116 0	2,117
After 2 years*	120 0	2,190
After 4 years*	124 0	2,263
After 6 years*	128 0	2,336
After 8 years*	138 0	2,518
Rear-Admiral.	180 0	3,285
Vice-Admiral.	226 0	4,124
Admiral.	276 0	5,037
Admiral of the Fleet.	326 0	5,949

† These rates are restricted to Lieutenants on Supplementary List. *In this rank.

ARMY
Officers

Rank	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Second-Lieutenant.	29 0	529
Lieutenant.	34 0	620
After 1 year*	36 0	657
After 2 years*	38 0	693
After 3 years*	40 0	730
Captain.	46 0	839
After 1 year*	48 0	876
After 2 years*	50 0	912
After 3 years*	52 0	949
After 4 years*	54 0	985
After 5 years*	56 0	1,022
After 6 years*	58 0	1,058
Major.	68 0	1,241
After 1 year*	70 0	1,277
After 2 years*	72 0	1,314
After 3 years*	74 0	1,350

ARMY (contd.)
Officers (contd.)

Rank	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Major (contd.)		
After 4 years*	76 0	1,387
After 6 years*	78 0	1,423
After 8 years*	80 0	1,460
After 10 years*	82 0	1,496
After 12 years*	84 0	1,533
Lieutenant-Colonel with less than 19 years' service.	92 0	1,679
After 2 years* or with 19 years' service.	95 0	1,733
After 4 years* or with 21 years' service.	98 0	1,788
After 6 years* or with 23 years' service.	101 0	1,843
After 8 years* or with 25 years' service.	104 0	1,898
Colonel.	116 0	2,117
After 2 years*	120 0	2,190
After 4 years*	124 0	2,263
After 6 years*	128 0	2,336
After 8 years*	132 0	2,409
Brigadier.	138 0	2,518
Major-General.	180 0	3,285
Lieutenant-General.	226 0	4,124
General.	276 0	5,037
Field-Marshal.	326 0	5,949
Quarter-master Rates		
On Appointment.	46 0	839
After 1 year's service.	47 0	857
After 2 years' service.	48 0	876
After 3 years' service.	49 0	894
After 4 years' service.	50 0	912
After 5 years' service.	51 0	930
After 6 years' service.	58 0	1,058
After 8 years' service.	60 0	1,095
After 10 years' service.	62 0	1,131
After 12 years' service.	72 0	1,314
After 14 years' service.	74 0	1,350
After 16 years' service.	76 0	1,387
After 18 years' service.	78 0	1,423
Lieutenant-Colonel.	88 0	1,606
After 3 years in the rank.	90 0	1,642

*In this rank

NOTE.—A subaltern holding the temporary rank of Captain will draw a rate of 44s od. a day (£803 a year) in the first year in that rank.

Officer Cadets

Basic Pay	
Weekly	
Army and R.A.F.	
s. d.	
Cadet at R.M.A., Sandhurst, R.A.F. College or R.A.F. Technical College.	87 6
On completion of 1 year's service.	112 0
Cadet at Officer Cadet Schools and Arms Schools.	87 6

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Officers

Rank	Daily	Annual	Rank	Daily	Annual
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>
Acting Pilot Officer.....	23 0	419	Squadron Leader.....	68 0	1,241
After 6 months* (aircrew officers only).....	25 0	456	After 1 year*.....	70 0	1,277
After 1 year* (other officers).....	25 0	456	After 2 years*.....	72 0	1,314
Pilot Officer.....	29 0	529	After 3 years*.....	74 0	1,350
Flying Officer.....	32 0	584	After 4 years*.....	76 0	1,387
After 1 year* or 2 years' service.....	34 0	620	After 6 years*.....	78 0	1,423
After 2 years* or 3 years' service.....	36 0	657	After 8 years*.....	80 0	1,460
After 3 years* or 4 years' service.....	38 0	693	After 10 years*.....	82 0	1,496
After 4 years* or 5 years' service.....	40 0	730	Wing Commander.....	92 0	1,679
Flight Lieutenant.....	44 0	803	After 2 years* or 19 years' service.....	95 0	1,733
After 1 year* or 6 years' service.....	46 0	839	After 4 years* or 21 years' service.....	98 0	1,788
After 2 years* or 7 years' service.....	48 0	876	After 6 years* or 23 years' service.....	101 0	1,843
After 3 years* or 8 years' service.....	50 0	912	After 8 years* or 25 years' service.....	104 0	1,898
After 4 years* or 9 years' service.....	52 0	949	Group Captain.....	116 0	2,117
After 5 years* or 10 years' service.....	54 0	985	After 2 years*.....	120 0	2,190
After 6 years* or 11 years' service.....	56 0	1,022	After 4 years*.....	124 0	2,263
After 7 years* or 12 years' service.....	58 0	1,058	After 6 years*.....	128 0	2,336
			After 8 years*.....	132 0	2,409
			Air Commodore.....	138 0	2,518
			Air Vice-Marshal.....	180 0	3,285
			Air Marshal.....	226 0	4,124
			Air Chief Marshal.....	276 0	5,037
			Marshal of the Royal Air Force.....	326 0	5,949

* In this rank

ROYAL NAVY

Seamen Branch and R.M. (General duties, tradesmen and musicians) Weekly rates		C		B		A	
		7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class.....	—	—	—	—	—	105 0	129 6
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class.....	—	—	—	122 6	147 0	133 0	157 6
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.....	157 6	182 0	162 9	187 3	168 0	192 6	192 6
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.....	199 6	224 0	206 6	231 0	213 6	238 0	238 0
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.....	227 6	252 0	234 6	259 0	241 6	266 0	266 0
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.....	—	—	—	—	259 0	283 6	283 6
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.....	—	—	—	—	273 0	297 6	297 6

Artificers*		7-year Rate	9-year Rate	Mechanicians (contd.)*		7-year Rate	9-year Rate
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Artificer 3rd Class (Leading Rating).....	157 6	182 0	—	Mechanician 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	224 0	248 6	—
Artificer Acting 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	213 6	238 0	—	Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer).....	245 0	269 6	—
Artificer 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	227 6	252 0	—	After 2 years.....	259 0	283 6	—
Artificer 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer).....	245 0	269 6	—	After 4 years.....	266 0	290 6	—
After 2 years.....	259 0	283 6	—	After 6 years.....	273 0	297 6	—
After 4 years.....	266 0	290 6	—	Chief Mechanician (Chief Petty Officer).....	297 6	322 0	—
After 6 years.....	273 0	297 6	—				
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer).....	297 6	322 0	—	* Trade and Charge Pay are included where applicable.			

Mechanicians*		Artisans	
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Mechanician 5th Class (Able Rating).....	133 0	Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating).....	157 6
Mechanician Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	164 6	Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	182 0
Mechanician 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	175 0	Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	192 6
Mechanician 3rd Class (Petty Officer).....	210 0	Artisan 3rd Class.....	—
		Artisan 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	238 0
		Artisan 1st Class.....	—
		Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer).....	266 0

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Basic Pay*

Rank	A	B	C	Rank	A	B	C
Aircrew	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Ground Tradesmen	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
(i) <i>Pilots and Navigators:</i>				(ii) <i>(contd.)</i>			
Sergeant.....	196 0	213 6	238 0	Flight Sergeant			
Flight Sergeant...	220 6	238 0	262 6	(iii).....	252 0	269 6	294 0
Master Aircrew....	245 0	262 6	287 0	Flight Sergeant			
(ii) <i>Air Signallers (A),</i>				(iv).....	266 0	283 6	308 0
<i>Air Engineers (A),</i>				Chief Technician..	266 0	283 6	308 0
<i>Air Gunners (A),</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>Radio Observers (A)</i>				(iii).....	276 6	294 0	318 6
<i>and Air Meteorolo-</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>gical Observers:</i>				(iv).....	290 6	308 0	332 6
Sergeant.....	196 0	213 6	238 0	Master Technician	290 6	308 0	332 6
Flight Sergeant...	220 6	238 0	262 6	(iii) <i>Advanced Trades (Air-</i>			
Master Aircrew....	245 0	262 6	287 0	<i>craft Engineering,</i>			
(iii) <i>Air Signallers, Air</i>				<i>Radio Engineering,</i>			
<i>Engineers, Air Gun-</i>				<i>Armament Engineer-</i>			
<i>ners and Radio Ob-</i>				<i>ing, Electrical and</i>			
<i>servers:</i>				<i>Instrument Engineer-</i>			
Sergeant.....	182 0	199 6	224 0	<i>ing, General Engineer-</i>			
Flight Sergeant...	206 6	224 0	248 6	<i>ing and Airfield Con-</i>			
Master Aircrew....	231 0	248 6	273 0	<i>struction Trade</i>			
Ground Tradesmen				<i>Groups) attracting</i>			
(i) <i>Skilled Trades and</i>				<i>Trade Pay at Scale B</i>			
<i>Trade Assistants:</i>				<i>rates†:</i>			
Aircraftman 2....	87 6	105 0	129 6	Junior Technician	147 0	164 6	189 0
Aircraftman 1....	98 0	115 6	140 0	Corporal.....	168 0	185 6	210 0
Leading Aircraft-				Corporal Tech-			
man.....	105 0	122 6	147 0	nician.....	185 6	203 0	227 6
Senior Aircraft-				Sergeant (i).....	210 0	227 6	252 0
man.....	119 0	136 6	161 0	Sergeant (ii)....	217 0	234 6	259 0
Corporal (not				Senior Technician	217 0	234 6	259 0
qualified S.A.C.)	133 0	150 6	175 0	Flight Sergeant			
Corporal.....	140 0	157 6	182 0	(ii).....	241 6	259 0	283 6
Sergeant.....	182 0	199 6	224 0	Flight Sergeant			
Flight Sergeant...	206 6	224 0	248 6	(iv).....	252 0	269 6	294 0
Warrant Officer..	231 0	248 6	273 0	Chief Technician	252 0	269 6	294 0
(ii) <i>Advanced Trades (Air-</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>craft Engineering,</i>				(iii).....	266 0	283 6	308 0
<i>Radio Engineering,</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>Armament Engineering</i>				(iv).....	276 6	294 0	318 6
<i>and Electrical and In-</i>				Master Technician	276 6	294 0	318 6
<i>strument Engineering</i>				(iv) <i>Other Advanced</i>			
<i>Trade Groups) at-</i>				<i>Trades:</i>			
<i>tracting Trade Pay at</i>				Junior Technician	133 0	150 6	175 0
<i>Scale A rates†:</i>				Corporal.....	154 0	171 6	196 0
Junior Technician	154 0	171 6	196 0	Corporal Tech-			
Corporal.....	175 0	192 6	217 0	nician.....	164 6	182 0	206 6
Corporal Tech-				Sergeant.....	196 0	213 6	238 0
nician.....	196 0	213 6	238 0	Senior Technician	196 0	213 6	238 0
Sergeant (i).....	217 0	234 6	259 0	Flight Sergeant...	220 6	238 0	262 6
Sergeant (ii)....	227 6	245 0	269 6	Chief Technician..	220 6	238 0	262 6
Senior Technician	227 6	245 0	269 6	Warrant Officer..	245 0	262 6	287 0
				Master Technician	245 0	262 6	287 0

* BASIC PAY.—Weekly rates for those committed to serve for: A, less than 5 years; B, less than 9 years but not less than 5 years; C, not less than 9 years.

† TRADE PAY, ETC.—Includes trade pay at rates varying from 14s. 0d. to 45s. 6d. a week depending on trade, rank and technical qualification. (i) Not qualified Corporal Technician standard. (ii) Qualified Corporal Technician standard. (iii) Not qualified Senior Technician standard. (iv) Qualified Senior Technician standard.

INCREMENTAL PAY

Increments on the following scale will be payable after completion of 12 years' service to airmen aircrew and ground tradesmen:—

Corporal/Corporal Technician	17s. 6d. a week
Sergeant/Senior Technician	} 28s. 0d. a week
Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician	

Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew } 31s. 6d. a week
Master Technician

In addition increments for service in particular ranks will be payable as follows:—

Sergeant/Senior Technician	3s. 6d. a week for each 4 years in the rank
Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician	7s. 0d. a week for each 4 years in the rank
Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew	} 10s. 6d. a week for each 4 years in the rank
Master Technician	

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Officers of W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F. Basic Pay

Rank	W.R.N.S.		W.R.A.C. and W.R.A.F.	
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual
Acting Pilot Officer.....	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
After 1 year in the rank.....	—	—	19 0	346
Probationary Third Officer Second Lieutenant Pilot Officer ..	24 0	438	21 0	383
Third Officer on confirmation.....	27 0	492	25 0	456
Third Officer after 3 years/Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	29 0	529	29 0	529
Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 2 years in the rank.....	—	—	32 0	584
Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 3 years in the rank.....	—	—	34 0	620
Second Officer/Captain/Flight Officer.....	34 0	620	39 0	711
After 2 years in the rank.....	37 0	675	42 6	775
After 4 years in the rank.....	40 0	730	45 6	830
After 6 years in the rank.....	43 0	784	49 0	894
After 8 years in the rank.....	46 0	839	—	—
After 10 years in the rank.....	49 0	894	—	—
First Officer/Major/Squadron Officer.....	55 6	1,012	57 6	1,049
After 2 years in the rank.....	58 6	1,067	61 0	1,113
After 4 years in the rank.....	61 6	1,122	64 0	1,168
After 6 years in the rank.....	64 6	1,177	66 0	1,204
After 8 years in the rank.....	68 0	1,241	68 0	1,241
Chief Officer/Lieutenant-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	79 0	1,441	79 0	1,441
After 2 years in the rank or 19 years' service.....	82 0	1,496	82 0	1,496
After 4 years in the rank or 21 years' service.....	84 0	1,533	84 0	1,533
After 6 years in the rank or 23 years' service.....	86 0	1,569	86 0	1,569
After 8 years in the rank or 25 years' service.....	88 0	1,606	88 0	1,606
Superintendent/Colonel/Group Officer.....	98 0	1,788	98 0	1,788
After 2 years in the rank.....	102 0	1,861	102 0	1,861
After 4 years in the rank.....	105 0	1,916	105 0	1,916
After 6 years in the rank.....	109 0	1,989	109 0	1,989
Commandant/Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	117 0	2,135	117 0	2,135

Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., AND P.M.R.A.F.N.S. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily	Annual
Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	32s.-36s. 6d.	£584-£666
Senior Nursing Sister Captain Flight Officer.....	39s.-49s.	£711-£894
Superintendent Sister Matron Major Squadron Officer.....	57s. 6d.-68s.	£1,049-£1,241
Principal Matron/Lieut.-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	79s.-88s.	£1,441-£1,606
Colonel/Group Officer.....	98s.-109s.	£1,788-£1,989
Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	117s.	£2,135

WOMEN'S RETIREMENT BENEFITS

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES.—For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £977 10s.; for each further year's qualifying service an addition of £195 10s.

OFFICERS' RETIRED PAY.—Minimum after 16 years' reckonable service: Captain and below, £386 15s. per annum; Major, £437 15s.; Lt.-Colonel, £531 5s. Maximum after 34 years' reckonable service: Captain and below, £573 15s. per annum; Major, £743 15s.; Lt.-Colonel, £913 15s. These rates are subject to a deduction for voluntary retirement in certain circumstances. Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

OTHER RANKS' GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity to women who leave the Service with at least 12 years' reckonable service, £110 10s.;

OTHER RANKS' PENSIONS

Rank (and equivalents, W.R.N.S. and W.R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
Private.....	s. d.	s. d.
Corporal.....	1 8	3 4
Sergeant.....	2 2	4 4
Staff Sergeant.....	2 9	5 6
Warrant Officer Class II....	3 1	6 2
Warrant Officer Class I....	3 5	6 10
	3 7	7 2

Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

13 years.....£144 10s. 16 years.....£225 0s. 19 years.....£382 10s.
14 years.....£178 10s. 17 years.....£297 10s. 20 years.....£433 10s.
15 years.....£212 10s. 18 years.....£340 0s. 21 years.....£484 10s.

WOMEN'S SERVICES (Weekly Rates)

W.R.N.S.

	B		A			B		A	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wren (Ordinary).....			73	6	Petty Officer Wren	154	0	168	0
Wren (Able).....	87	6	101	6	Chief Wren.....	182	0	192	6
Leading Wren.....	119	0	133	0					

Q.A.R.A.N.C. AND W.R.A.C.

Sergeants and Higher Ranks

Rank		Technicians		Tradeswomen		Non-Tradeswomen	
				Group A	Group B		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sergeant.....		129	0	168	0	154	0
Staff-Sergeant.....		220	6	189	0	175	0
Warrant Officer Class II*.....		231	0	199	6	185	6
Warrant Officer Class I.....		245	0	213	6	199	6

* A Warrant Officer Class II holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 7s. per week.

Mechanicians and Tradeswomen

Rank	Mechanicians	Tradeswomen, Group A			Tradeswomen, Group B		
		Class III	Class II	Class I	Class III	Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Private.....	115 6	94 6	101 6	108 6	87 6	94 6	101 6
Lance-Corporal ..	126 0	105 0	112 0	119 0	98 0	105 0	112 0
Corporal.....	147 0	—	126 0	133 0	—	119 0	126 0

Non-Tradeswomen	Grade IV	Grade III	Grade II	Grade I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Private.....	73 6	87 6	94 6	101 6
Lance-Corporal.....	—	98 0	105 0	112 0
Corporal.....	—	—	119 0	126 0

W.R.A.F.

Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants

Rank	Basic Pay	Rank	Basic Pay
	s. d.		s. d.
Aircraftwoman 2.....	73 6	Corporal.....	119 0
Aircraftwoman 1.....	84 0	Sergeant.....	154 0
Leading Aircraftwoman	87 6	Flight Sergeant	175 0
Senior Aircraftwoman.....	101 6	Warrant Officer.....	199 6
Corporal (not qualified S.A.C.W.)...	112 0		

Advanced Tradeswomen

Rank	Trade Groups attracting rates in		Other Trade Groups
	Scale A*	Scale B†	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Junior Technician.....	129 6	126 0	112 0
Corporal.....	150 6	147 0	133 0
Corporal Technician.....	171 6	161 0	143 6
Sergeant (i).....	185 6	182 0	168 0
Sergeant (ii).....	196 0	185 6	
Senior Technician.....	196 0	185 6	168 0
Flight Sergeant (iii).....	217 0	206 6	189 0
Flight Sergeant (iv).....	227 6	217 0	
Chief Technician.....	227 6	217 0	
Warrant Officer (iii).....	241 6	231 0	
Warrant Officer (iv).....	252 0	241 6	213 6
Master Technician.....	252 0	241 6	

* Aircraft, Radio, Armament and Electrical and Instrument Engineering Groups.

† The foregoing, together with General Engineering and Airfield Construction Trade Groups. Both Scales include trade pay at rates varying from 14s. to 38s. 6d. per week, (i)-(iv).—See notes for R.A.F. Ground Tradesmen.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Officers and Men—All Services

(For R.N. and R.A.F. equivalents, see p. 476). £ per annum

Years of reckonable service over age 21	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.	Col.	Brigadier	Maj.-Gen.	Lt.-Gen.	General	Field Marshal
16*	455	515	625	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	475	540	655	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	495	565	685	870	—	—	—	—	—
19	515	590	715	900	—	—	—	—	—
20	535	615	745	930	—	—	—	—	—
21	545	640	775	960	—	—	—	—	—
22	555	660	800	990	1,090	—	—	—	—
23	565	680	825	1,020	1,120	—	—	—	—
24	575	700	850	1,050	1,150	1,350	—	—	—
25	585	720	875	1,080	1,180	1,400	—	—	—
26	595	740	900	1,110	1,210	1,450	—	—	—
27	605	760	925	1,140	1,240	1,500	1,810	—	—
28	615	780	950	1,170	1,270	1,550	1,880	—	—
29	625	800	975	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,950	—	—
30	635	815	995	1,230	1,330	1,650	2,020	2,440	—
31	645	830	1,015	1,260	1,360	1,700	2,090	2,530	—
32	655	845	1,035	1,290	1,390	1,750	2,160	2,620	—
33	665	860	1,055	1,320	1,420	1,800	2,230	2,710	—
34†	675	875	1,075	1,350	1,450	1,850	2,300	2,800	3,300

* Minimum rates.

† Maximum rates.

NOTES:—The above rates apply to all officers serving on permanent regular commissions either in the case of certain R.N. Special Duties List Officers and of Lieutenant-Colonels (Quartermaster) and equivalent ranks in the other services who receive a lead of £75 over the Major's scale above. Rates shown are for compulsory retirement; there will be a reduction in certain circumstances for voluntary retirement. Terminal grants continue to be three times the rate of retired pay.

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES (All Services).—Rate of gratuity for an officer retiring compulsorily for age or non-employment, or voluntarily, before becoming eligible for retired pay and who has at least 10 years' qualifying service:

For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £1,150

For each further year's qualifying service, £230

Standard rate of Short Service gratuity for each year of service, £155

Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen

Basic Weekly Rates of Pension

Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year	Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Private	2 0	4 0	Staff Sergeant	3 8	7 4
Corporal	2 6	5 0	Warrant Officer Class II	4 0	8 0
Sergeant	3 3	6 6	Warrant Officer Class I	4 3	8 6

Examples of Pensions and Approximate Terminal Grants

Rank (and equivalents)	22 years' Service		27 years' Service		37 years' Service	
	Weekly Pension	Terminal Grant	Weekly Pension	Terminal Grant	Weekly Pension	Terminal Grant
	<i>s. d.</i>	£	<i>s. d.</i>	£	<i>s. d.</i>	£
Private	44 0	343	64 0	499	104 0	811
Corporal	55 0	429	80 0	624	130 0	1,014
Sergeant	71 6	558	104 0	811	169 0	1,318
Staff Sergeant	80 8	629	117 4	915	190 8	1,487
Warrant Officer Class II	88 0	686	128 0	998	208 0	1,622
Warrant Officer Class I	93 6	729	136 0	1,061	221 0	1,724

GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity payable to ratings, soldiers and airmen who leave the service with at least 12 years' qualifying service, £130;

13 years	£170	16 years	£300	19 years	£450
14 years	£210	17 years	£350	20 years	£510
15 years	£250	18 years	£400	21 years	£570

The Army

THE QUEEN

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.7

[Whitehall: 9400]

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Rt. Hon. JOHN DENNIS PROFUMO, O.B.E., M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office (Vice-President of the Army Council), J. E. Ramsden, M.P.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Richard Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, General Sir Gerald Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir Cecil Sugden, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir Richard Way, K.C.B., C.B.E.

The Secretary of State for War

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. JOHN DENNIS PROFUMO, O.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, J. M. Parkin.

Assistant Private Secretary, H. F. Ellis-Rees.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. H. Allason, M.P.
unpaid

Department of the Military Secretary

Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Selection Board), Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stirling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office
Parliamentary Under-Secretary, E. J. Ramsden, M.P.
£2,500

Private Secretary, G. W. Watson.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Richard Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. M. F. H. Scrase-Dickins.

Military Assistants, Lt.-Col. F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. M. Brockbank, M.C.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. W. G. H. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Military Assistant, Maj. R. G. Higgins.

Directors, Major-Generals R. E. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; R. W. Craddock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Brigadier E. V. Strickland, C.M.G., D.S.O. O.B.E., M.M.

Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director-General of Military Training, Lt.-Gen. C. L. Richardson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. T. H. F. Foulkes, O.B.E.

Directors, Major-Generals K. R. Brazier-Creagh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; G. P. L. Weston, C.B.E., D.S.O.; H. J. Mogg, C.B.E., D.S.O.; G. C. Hopkinson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; A. M. W. Whistler, C.B.E.; K. T. Darling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; E. J. H. Bates, O.B.E., M.C.; A. P. W. Hope, C.B., C.B.E.; C. M. F. Deakin, C.B., C.B.E.; Brigadiers W. D. Tarr; J. B. Ashworth, D.S.O.; E. I. E. Mosley; J. E. S. Stone, C.B.E.; A. E. C. Bredin, D.S.O., M.C.

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Military Assistant, Maj. I. R. Courtney.

Private Secretary, Maj. T. G. Laidler.

Vice-Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Borradale, C.B., D.S.O.

Director-General of Army Medical Services, Lt.-Gen. H. E. Knott, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.P.

Directors, Major-Generals J. F. Metcalfe, C.B., C.B.E.; G. W. Duke, C.B.E., D.S.O.; J. E. L. Morris, C.B.E., D.S.O.; S. Moore-Coulson, C.B., E.R.D.; P. J. L. Capon, C.B., Q.H.P.; H. Quinlan, C.B., Q.H.D.S.

Directors, Brigadiers G. A. Rimbault, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; R. C. Halse, C.B.E.; D. D. M. McCready, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, Brig. Florence B. Cozens, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

Director, Women's Royal Army Corps, Brig. Dame Mary Colvin, D.B.E., T.D., A.D.C. (Hon.).

Department of the Quarter-Master-General to the Forces

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, General Sir Gerald Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Military Assistant, Lt.-Col. R. M. Somerville, M.B.E.

Vice-Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen. J. C. D'A. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.

Directors, Major-Generals J. W. C. Williams, D.S.O., O.B.E.; D. A. K. Redman, O.B.E.; P. G. Turpin, O.B.E.; H. J. C. Hildreth, C.B.E.; T. H. F. Foulkes, O.B.E.

Directors, Brigadiers P. G. F. Young, C.B.E.; R. L. T. Burgess, D.S.O.; W. J. Potter, O.B.E.; J. Clabby, O.B.E.; J. N. Drew, O.B.E.; H. S. Mitchell, C.B.E.; N. H. L. Chesshyre; R. S. G. Doyle, C.B.E.

Director-General of Works, D. E. E. Gibson, C.B.E.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, H. H. Hobbs, C.B. (Works).

Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance

Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir Cecil Sugden, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Deputy Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Liardet, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Assistant Masters-General of the Ordnance, (A) Maj.-Gen. Sir William Roe, K.B.E., C.B. (ret.); (B) Maj.-Gen. E. S. Lindsay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., (ret.); (I) Maj.-Gen. Sir Lancelot Cutforth, K.B.E., C.B. (ret.).

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State (A) G. Leitch, O.B.E.; (B) T. A. G. Charlton.

Assistant Secretaries, G. A. C. Witheridge; E. M. Bowen; L. V. Sumner; P. C. Thomson; W. T. Horsley; E. S. Wilson.

Deputy Chief Scientist, (A) W. B. Littler, C.B., Ph.D.

Directors General, Maj.-Gen. W. M. Hutton, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; L. G. Gale, C.B., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. C. T. D. Lindsay; F. H. Harrison, C.B.E.

Directors, Maj.-Gen. A. E. Campbell, C.B. (ret.); E. E. Haddon; Brig. W. J. C. Hayward, O.B.E.; S. W. Coppock; T. D. Jacobs; E. S. Jones; Dr. R. Owens; Brig. R. H. Bright, O.B.E.; C. J. Taft; H. Ison-Porter; J. R. B. Howlett, O.B.E.; E. L. Hill; S. H. Staff; Brig. J. T. S. Tutton, C.B.E., A.D.C.; Dr. D. H. Black, C.M.G.; C. Dunbar; Sir Donald Bailey, O.B.E.; Capt. W. F. C. Wreford, R.N.; Comdr. F. W. Hornsby, R.N. (ret.); R. Cox; F. R. Rust.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Richard Way, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Private Secretary, R. L. L. Facer.
Army Council Secretariat, Brigadier J. C. Winchester, M.C.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State (A), A. C. W. Drew, C.B.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State (B), R. H. Melville, C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, C. M. Fife, C.B.; H. O. Hooper, C.M.G. (Royal Ordnance Factories—Labour and General); E. K. Stopford, C.B. (Director of Finance (B)); V. G. F. Bovenizer, C.M.G. (Comptroller of Lands and Claims); S. Redman, C.B. (Director of Finance (A)); N. G. Morrison (Director of Establishments).
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Williams; G. M. Ratcliffe, O.B.E.; H. C. Budden; D. Hammond; J. A. Jagers; A. J. Hall; C. H. W. Murphy, C.B.E.; F. S. Brown; P. F. R. Beards; D. M. Evans; R. W. Barrow; R. G. Alexander.

FIELD MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894. Jan. 21, 1936
The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born July 23, 1883. Jan. 1, 1944
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab R., Hon. Col. London Irish Rif. (T.A.) (Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London), born Dec. 10, 1891. June 4, 1944
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. R. Warwick, R., Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C., born Nov. 17, 1887. Sept. 1, 1944
The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., born Sept. 5, 1881. Dec. 29, 1944
Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.L.E., C.S.I., D.S.O. O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, born June 21, 1884. June 2, 1946
The Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born Aug. 6, 1891. Jan. 4, 1949
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Camerons, A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., The Hawkes Bay Regt. and the Ottago and Southland Regt., New Zealand, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Col. W. G. Hon. Col. L. D. Y. (T.A.) and Edin. O.T.C., born June 10, 1921. Jan. 15, 1953
The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 6 G.R., born Feb. 10, 1896. July 21, 1953

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief to H., R. Innisks., Glosters, Gordons, R.B., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry, Col. S. G. (Hon. Col., R.A. (T.A.) and O.T.C.) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen) born March 31, 1900. March 31, 1955
Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. 7 G. R., born Sept. 11, 1898. Nov. 27, 1956
Sir Francis W. Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.N.F., Col. Comdt. R.B., born Aug. 28, 1902. Sept. 1, 1960

GENERALS

Sir Charles F. Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.C. (Governor of Gibraltar)
Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.E.M.E.
Sir Hugh C. Stockwell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. R.W.F., Col. Comdt., A.A.C. and R.A.E.C.
Sir A. James H. Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Q.O. Hldrs., Col. Comdt. R.M.P. and A.P.T.C.
Sir Richard A. Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Col., O.T.C. (Chief of the Imperial General Staff).
Sir Horatius Murray, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Cameronians.
Sir Gerald W. Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., Col. Comdt., Green Jackets and Paras., Col. W. India Regt. (Quarter-Master-General).

Sir Richard W. Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.H.A., R.A. and H.A.C. (T.A.) (Adjutant-General).

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Sir Harold E. Pyman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Tks., Hon. Col. R.A.C. (T.A.)
Sir John G. Cowley, K.B.E., C.B., Col. Comdt. R.E. and R.P.C.
Sir Roderick W. McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E., Col. Comdt., R.A.
Sir Michael M. A. R. West, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir Nigel Poett, K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. D.L.I.
Sir Charles P. Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Sir Rodney Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Hon. Col. O.T.C. (Deputy C.I.G.S.).
Sir William G. Stirling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Military Secretary).

O.B.E.; A. D. Harvey; E. D. Wright; C. E. Starling; J. F. Hosie, O.B.E.; H. B. Brennan, O.B.E.; J. E. Gale; W. C. Day, O.B.E.; J. H. Thomas; G. R. R. East; G. F. Carpenter, E.R.D.; F. W. Armstrong, M.V.O.; D. B. Frudd; H. L. Emmett; D. R. J. Stephen; F. J. Burlace.

Librarian, D. W. King, O.B.E.

Chaplain-General to the Forces, Ven. I. D. Neill, O.B.E. Q.H.C.

Chief Scientist, W. Cawood, C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.

Deputy Chief Scientist (B), H. A. Sargcaunt, C.B., O.B.E.

Director of Public Relations, Maj.-Gen. R. M. Fyffe, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Director of Army Contracts, J. S. Tamblin, O.B.E.

Controller of Audit and Accounts, F. M. W. Smith, M.B.E.

Director of Ordnance Factories (Accounts), D. C. Allan.

Paymaster-in-Chief and Inspector of Pay Services, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Campbell, C.B., C.B.E.

MAJOR-GENERALS

R. G. S. Hobbs, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Hon. Col. R.A. (T.A.).

- T. B. L. Churchill, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Col. King's.
 Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. R.S.
 R. W. Ewbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commandant, Royal Military College of Science)
 R. H. Hewetson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commandant, Staff College, Camberley).
 F. H. Brooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 D. A. Kendrew, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 T. F. M. Woods, C.B., O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P.
 S. Moore-Coulson, C.B., E.R.D.
 R. B. F. K. Goldsmith, C.B., C.B.E., Col. S.C.L.I.
 R. W. Craddock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. C. Gordon-Lennox, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 J. F. M. Macdonald, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Hon. Col. O.T.C.
 K. R. Brazier-Creagh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. E. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 H. A. Borradaile, C.B., D.S.O. (Vice Adjutant-General).
 J. C. D'A. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.
 P. J. L. Capon, C.B., Q.H.P.
 R. E. Goodwin, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. R. D. Musson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. C. Hopkinson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 J. A. R. Robertson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. A. Thomas, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. H. Tarver, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 D. E. B. Talbot, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.,
 H. M. Liardet, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A.C.
 H. Quinlan, C.B., Q.H.D.S.
 C. G. Lipscombe, C.B., D.S.O.
 J. F. Metcalfe, C.B., C.B.E., Col. Queen's Surreys.
 D. G. Moore, C.B., Col. R. Innisks.
 K. T. Darling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 D. W. Price, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. H. Batten, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 F. C. C. Graham, C.B., D.S.O., Col. A. & S.H.
 C. M. F. Deakin, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. E. Welby-Everard, C.B., O.B.E.
 C. I. H. Dunbar, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 The Lord Thurlow, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 A. P. W. Hope, C.B., C.B.E.
 N. L. Foster, C.B., D.S.O.
 W. A. G. Burns, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 H. M. Campbell, C.B., C.B.E. (Paymaster in Chief).
 D. S. Gordon, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. R. D. Fitzpatrick, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.
 C. H. P. Harrington, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 P. Gleadell, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 A. Jolly, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. W. Duke, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 A. J. C. Block, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. H. Barry, C.B.E.
 G. S. Cole, C.B.E.
 W. R. M. Drew, C.B.E., Q.H.P.
 H. T. Alexander, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. H. Baker, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 E. A. W. Williams, C.B.E., M.C.
 I. C. Harris, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 J. H. Cubbon, C.B.E.
 W. J. Officer, C.B.E., Q.H.S.
 C. H. McVittie, C.B.E., Hon. Col. R.A.O.C.(A.E.R.).
 J. K. Shephard, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 T. H. F. Foulkes, O.B.E. (Engineer-in-Chief).
 I. H. F. Boyd, C.B.E.
 G. P. L. Weston, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 P. G. Turpin, O.B.E., Col. Gurkha A.S.C.
 J. W. C. Williams, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 D. A. K. Redman, O.B.E.
 R. B. Stockdale, O.B.E.
 J. M. McNeill, C.B.E.
 A. N. T. Meneces, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Q.H.P.
 T. H. Birkbeck, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 J. E. L. Morris, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 A. M. W. Whistler, C.B.E.
 D. Peel-Yates, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 C. T. D. Lindsay.
 R. G. F. Frisby, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 J. F. Worsley, O.B.E., M.C.
 W. C. Walker, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 H. J. Mogg, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. F. de Gex, O.B.E.
 W. M. Hutton, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 R. A. Fyffe, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 F. J. C. Piggott, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. H. Farrant.
 A. H. Dowson, C.B.E.
 I. H. Freeland, D.S.O.
 W. Odling, O.B.E., M.C.
 W. A. Robinson, O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.S.
 E. J. H. Bates, O.B.E., M.C.
 H. J. C. Hildreth, C.B.E.
 L. T. Furnival, D.S.O., Q.H.S.
 W. H. Hargreaves, O.B.E.
 R. A. Stephen, C.B.E., M.D., Q.H.S.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the War Office.

Details of the re-organization of the Army, published in July, 1957 (Cmd. 230), showed a reduction in the number of units, effected in the case of regiments of the Royal Armoured Corps and Infantry of the Line by permanent amalgamation of units. Composition of the re-organized infantry brigades appears below, units amalgamated are shown under their new title.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment. *Records*, Chase Side Camp, Enfield, Middlesex.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Malta Artillery. *Records*, Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers. *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals (number of regiments to be reduced when the Command structure of the Army at home and abroad has been reorganized). *Records*, Balmore House,

Caversham, Reading.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards; Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. *Records*, Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1.

The Lowland Brigade: The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). *Depôt*, Glen-corse Barracks, Milton Bridge, Midlothian. *Records*, P.O. Box 32, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Home Counties Brigade: The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment; The Queens Own Buffs, the Royal Kent Regiment; The Royal Sussex Regiment; The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own). *Depôt*, Wemyss Barracks, Canterbury, Kent. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Lancastrian Brigade: The King's Own Royal Border Regiment; The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool); The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers); The Royal Regiment (North Lancashire). *Depôt*, Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancs. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Fusilier Brigade: The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); The Lancashire Fusiliers. *Depôt*,

Tower of London, E.C.3. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Forester Brigade: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment; The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). *Depôt*, Glen Parva Barracks, Leicester. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The East Anglian Brigade: 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk); 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire); 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot). *Depôt*, Blenheim Camp, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Wessex Brigade: The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire). *Depôt*, Topsham Barracks, Exeter. *Records* Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Light Infantry Brigade: The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry; The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; The King's Shropshire Light Infantry; The Durham Light Infantry. *Depôt*, Copthorn Barracks, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Yorkshire Brigade: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment); The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding); The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Depôt*, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Mercian Brigade: The Cheshire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's). *Depôt*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Welsh Brigade: The Royal Welch Fusiliers; The South Wales Borderers; The Welch Regiment. *Depôt*, Cwrt y Gollen, Crickhowell, Breconshire. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The North Irish Brigade: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; The Royal Ulster Rifles; The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's). *Depôt*, Eglington, Nr. Londonderry, Co. Londonderry. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Highland Brigade: The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Cameron); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). *Depôt*, Highland House, St. Catherine's Road, Perth. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Green Jackets Brigade: 1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd; 2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle

Brigade. *Depôt*, Upper Barracks, Winchester. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas. G.H.Q. *Records*, Singapore.

Royal Army Service Corps, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Lower Barracks, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, South Wigston, Leicester.

Small Arms School Corps. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

General Service Corps. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Special Air Service Regiment, Army Air Corps, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Pay Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army has now reverted to its traditional all volunteer status and consists of both men and women. National Service men on completion of their two years with the Regular Army continue to have their 3½ years' reserve liability with the Territorial Army, but compulsory part-time training for them has been suspended.

The rôle of the Territorial Army is to form a reserve of trained and disciplined manpower in the country, trained to fight in any emergency.

The Territorial Army is organised on a divisional/district basis. It has centres in towns and villages all over the country. Each unit carries out 15 days training in camp annually. During the remainder of the year units train in the evenings and at weekends.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE

Like the Territorial Army the Army Emergency Reserve consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men who are allotted to units but do no part-time training. Its rôle is to provide units and individuals required overseas in peacetime emergencies, and to provide units and individuals to complete the mobilization order of battle of the Army on the outbreak of war. The majority of units are of a specialist nature. A.E.R. training is 15 days annually. During the rest of the year, one category of the A.E.R. does some training in the evenings or at weekends.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVES ACT, 1959

From June 30, 1959, men who served between September 1939 and December 31, 1948, and were generally known as "Z" Reservists (from 1954, R.N. and R.M. Emergency Reservists or Army General Reservists Group "P") and R.A.F. "G" Reservists, ceased to have any further liability for service. The number of men affected by the Act is nearly 3,000,000 and the Minister of Defence hoped that many of them would volunteer for the Civil Defence Service or for the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, R.N. Minewatching Service, The Territorial Army, Army Emergency Reserve, Royal Auxiliary Air

Force or the Royal Observer Corps, where they would be welcomed.

National Servicemen and volunteers joining the Forces after 1948, on completion of the normal period of whole or part-time service become Royal Naval Special Reservists, Army General Reservists Group "N" or R.A.F. Reservists Class "G", with liability to recall in a grave national emergency until June 30, 1964. The Act does not affect the position of men in the other reserves.

Officers whose service is similar in date to the groups above are similarly affected.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Recognized abbreviations are shown in brackets. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

ROYAL NAVY	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal (FM).	1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Admiral.		2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice Admiral (Vice-Adm.).	2. General (Gen.).	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral (Rear-Adm.).	3. Lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.).	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (Cdre.) (Commandant).	4. Major-General (Maj.-Gen.).	5. Air Commodore (Air Cdre.) (Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.).
6. Captain (Capt.) Superintendent (Supt.).	5. Brigadier (Brig.).	6. Group Captain (Gp. Capt.) (Group Officer).
7. Commander (Cdr.) (Chief Officer).	6. Colonel (Col.).	7. Wing Commander (Wing Cdr.) (Wing Officer).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (Lt.-Cdr.) (First Officer).	7. Lieutenant-Col. (Lt.-Col.).	8. Squadron Leader (Sqn. Ldr.) (Squadron Officer).
9. Lieutenant (Lt.) (Second Officer).	8. Major (Maj.).	9. Flight-Lieutenant (Flt. Lt.) (Flight Officer).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (Sub-Lt.) (Third Officer).	9. Captain (Capt.).	10. Flying Officer (F.O.) (Flying Officer).
11. Acting Sub-Lieutenant.	10. Lieutenant (Lt.).	11. Pilot Officer (P.O.) (Pilot Officer).
	11. Second Lieutenant (2-Lt.).	

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his first Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES

Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E.11.

[Reliance : 1200]

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as NAAFI, is H.M. Forces' official trading organisation. In addition to the provision of clubs and canteens at home and overseas and in H.M. Ships, NAAFI is responsible for the provision of a large part of the items required for the messing of H.M. Forces. Registered under the Companies Act as an Association not for profit, NAAFI exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces.

For the year ended Oct. 29, 1960, rebate and discount amounting to £2,220,633 were paid to the Services. Extra rebate totalling £272,521 was also placed at the disposal of the Service Ministries for the welfare of the Forces.

President of the Council, Air Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Chairman of the Board of Management, Sir William Beale, O.B.E.

Managing Director, H. P. T. Prideaux, O.B.E.

Secretary, E. W. MacGowan, O.B.E.

THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

Patron-in-Chief : H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

Patroness-in-Chief : H.R.H. The Princess Royal.

President : Admiral Sir William James, G.C.B.

Vice-Presidents : Major-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne,

K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Admiral Sir Ralph Edwards, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer : Capt. S. J. L. Egerton.

Comptroller and Secretary : Major R. S. Walker, M.B.E.

THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Tel. : Waterloo 6401.

This is one of our great National Institutions where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiards Room, Television, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. It is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 940 beds.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened in 1907. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer

who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. Officers and men may also be elected members.

THE UNION JACK FAMILIES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Warden : Miss L. V. Byers.

This Club was established in 1913, largely as a result of grants made by the South African Garrison Institutes, and provides board and temporary accommodation at moderate rates for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank.

THE UNION JACK WOMEN'S SERVICES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. (Opened October, 1952. Adjoins the Families Club.)

All serving W.R.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., W.R.A.C., and W.R.A.F. below commissioned rank are members of this Club which has 44 beds and all facilities of a residential club.

The Royal Air Force

THE QUEEN THE AIR COUNCIL

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. JULIAN AMERY, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, W. J. Taylor, C.B.E., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Additional Member, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edmund Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of the Air Staff*); Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lees, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Deputy Chief of Air Staff*).
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE AIR MINISTRY

Whitehall, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 8811]

Adastral House, Theobalds Road, W.C.2.

[Holborn: 3434]

Secretary of State

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. JULIAN AMERY, M.P.
 £5,000

Private Secretary, J. Roberts.

Assistant Private Secretary, J. C. Edwards.

Personal Air Secretary, Wing Commander P. H. L. Scott, A.F.C.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. H. F. Royle, M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, W. J. Taylor, C.B.E., M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, R. G. S. Johnston.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Private Secretary, J. F. Mayne.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, F. Wood, C.B.; H. T. Smith, C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. S. Whittuck, C.B.; J. S. Orme, O.B.E.; B. Humphreys-Davies; R. C. Kent; A. L. M. Cary.

Assistant Secretaries, K. H. S. Edwards; S. W. Warran; H. A. Shaw; F. W. Verry, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. H. Prince; J. H. Francis; W. T. B. Crotch; T. C. G. James; R. Haynes; L. J. G. Sully; F. Cooper, C.M.G.; H. A. Cridland; R. F. Havell; R. J. Penney; E. F. C. Stanford; M. McF. Davis; P. J. Hudson; W. E. Dowling; T. H. Shearer; E. Broadbent; G. F. W. Adams, O.B.E.; G. H. Green; N. S. Forward; W. C. Curtis; Miss E. P. Kruse; R. N. Noyes; J. T. Williams.

Director-General, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Information Officer, Air Vice-Marshal J. Barraclough, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Private Secretary, R. F. Butler.

Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edmund Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lees, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal P. D. Holder, D.S.O., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal C. H. Hartley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal T. O. Prickett, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal A. Foord-Kelcey, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Commandant-General, Air Vice-Marshal E. M. F. Grundy, C.B., C.B.E.

Directors, Air Commodores R. J. B. Burns, C.B.E.; A. A. Case, C.B.E.; G. T. B. Clayton, D.F.C.; P. H. Cribb, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.; I. G. Esplin, O.B.E.,

D.F.C.; K. W. Godfrey, C.B., C.B.E.; G. R. Magill, O.B.E., D.F.C.; D. C. McKinlay, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; E. J. Morris, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; R. J. P. Prichard, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; J. B. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.O.; D. C. Stapleton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; C. D. Tomalin, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; J. R. Whelan, D.S.O., D.F.C.; Group Captains C. B. Brown, A.F.C.; L. E. Giles, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; L. W. G. Gill, D.S.O.; G. Lowe, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Scientific Adviser, H. Constant, C.B. C.B.E., F.R.S.

Deputy Scientific Adviser, H. I. Roberts.

Assistant Scientific Advisers, J. B. Parry, O.B.E.; J. E. Henderson.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. Bevan, O.B.E.; T. H. Kerr, O.B.E.; A. I. Llewellyn, O.B.E.

E. A. Lovell, O.B.E.; A. Potts; A. L. Story, O.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C.

Air Secretary, Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C.

Deputy Air Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal T. A. B. Parselle, C.B.E.

Directors-General, Air Marshal Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S.; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, D.S.O., D.F.C.; J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E.

Deputy Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal J. B. Wallace, O.B.E.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal E. Knowles, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.; Air Vice-Marshal W. J. Seward, C.B., C.B.E. (*ret.*); Air Commodores R. E. Craven, O.B.E., D.F.C.; W. S. Gardner, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; W. N. Hibbert; F. J. Manning, C.B., C.B.E.; A. Muir; M. W. Palmer; J. D. Ronald, A.F.C.; G. L. Seabrook; D. M. Strong, A.F.C.; Air Commandant Dame Anne Stephens, D.B.E., A.D.C. (*Director, H.R.A.F.*); Air Commandant Dame Alice Lowery, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S. (*Matron-in-Chief*); G. A. Roberts, C.B.E.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., Q.H.C.

Chief Publicity Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Marshal Sir Herbert Spreckley, K.B.E., C.B.

Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshal C. Broughton, C.B., C.B.E.; H. H. Chapman, C.B., C.B.E.; E. N. Lowe, C.B., C.B.E.; M. E. M. Perkins, C.B.E.; C. M. Stewart, C.B.E., and W. G. M. Anderson, C.B.E.

Directors, Air Commodores R. C. Ayling, C.B.E.; W. F. Beckwith, C.B.E.; L. C. Dennis; A. Foden, C.B.E.; A. H. McM. Hely, O.B.E.; A. A. F. Hickman, O.B.E.; F. Hume, C.B.E.; L. A. Jackson, C.B.E., A.D.C.; W. MacI. King, C.B., C.B.E.; S. W. Lane, C.B.E.; A. R. D. MacDonnell, D.F.C.; C. J. R. Salmon, C.B., O.B.E.; C. G. Stowell, C.B.E.; F. E. Tyndall; S. G. Walker, O.B.E.; Group Capt. C. A. Alldis, D.F.C., A.F.C.; N. H. Bennett. C. F. Burden, O.B.E.; C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.; K. C. Mann, C.B.E.; R. Struthers; E. P. Stewart, C.B.E.; E. H. Thomson.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, J. B. Brierley.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

London Road, Bracknell, Berks.

[Bracknell: 2420]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Air Ministry, the Director-General being responsible to the Secretary of State for Air through the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. The general functions of the Meteorological Office are:—Provision of meteorological services to the Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Aviation, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets; Liaison with the Naval Weather Service of the Admiralty and provision of basic meteorological information for use by that Service; Meteorological services to other Government Departments, public corporations, local authorities, the Press and the general public; Organization of meteorological observations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in certain colonies; Collection, distribution and publication of meteorological

information from all parts of the world; Maintenance of certain British observatories and publication and distribution of magnetic and seismological information obtained from them; Research in meteorology and geophysics.

The Meteorological Office also takes a leading part in international co-operation in meteorology. The Director-General is the permanent representative of the U.K. on the World Meteorological Organisation.

Except for the common services provided by other Government Departments as part of their normal function, the cost of the Meteorological Office is born by Air Votes.

The gross annual expenditure by the Exchequer, including that on the common services, is of the order of £5,500,000. Of the expenditure chargeable to Air Votes, about £3,500,000 represents expenditure associated with staff and £1,500,000 expenditure on stores, communications and miscellaneous services. Of the total expenditure, over £1,000,000 is recovered from other Government Departments and outside bodies in respect of special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.

Director-General of Meteorological Office, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Scientific Officers, R. C. Sutcliffe, C.B., O.B.E.; A. C. Best, O.B.E.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, G. D. Robinson; J. S. Sawyer; B. C. V. Oddie; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, T. W. V. Jones, I.S.O.; H. L. Wright; C. J. Boyden; F. Pasquill; A. G. Forsdyke; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.; C. W. G. Daking; A. L. Maidens; V. R. Coles; L. Jacobs; R. J. Murgatroyd; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; R. H. Clements; E. Knighting; J. M. Craddock; R. Frith, O.B.E.; S. E. Virgo; L. P. Smith; G. A. Bull; J. Harding; J. K. Bannon; R. F. Jones.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 17, 1881 Jan. 1, 1933
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894 Jan. 21, 1936
Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., born Dec. 30, 1877 Jan. 1, 1937
The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., born Feb. 15, 1886 Oct. 4, 1940
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., born May 21, 1893 Jan. 1, 1941
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 11, 1890 Sept. 12, 1945
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., born Dec. 23, 1893 Jan. 1, 1946
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., LL.D., born April 13, 1892 Jan. 1, 1946
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born June 3, 1897 June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.), born June 10, 1921 Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, 1898 June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, 1904 Jan. 1, 1958
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), born March 31, 1900 June 12, 1958

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

Sir George H. Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Chairman Standing Group, Washington and British Defence Staffs (U.S.A.)).
Sir Thomas G. Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Chief of Air Staff).
Sir Theodore N. McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Air Secretary).
The Earl of Bandon, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (Commander Allied Air Forces, Central Europe).
Sir Edmund C. Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Vice-Chief of the Air Staff).

Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Air Member for Supply and Organization).

AIR MARSHALS

Sir John R. Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Inspector-General).
Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S. (Director-General of Medical Services).
Sir Hugh A. Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Commandant, Imperial Defence College).
Sir Arthur W. B. McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C. (Air Member for Personnel).

Sir Paterson Fraser, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Sir Denis H. F. Barnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command).

Sir Walter G. Cheshire, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Deputy C.-in-C. (Air), Allied Forces, Mediterranean and A.O.C., Malta).

Sir Edward Chilton, K.B.E., C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command).

Sir Herbert D. Spreckley, K.B.E., C.B. (Controller of Engineering and Equipment).

Sir Leslie Dalton-Morris, K.B.E., C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C. Maintenance Command).

Sir Hector McGregor, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command).

Sir William L. M. MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Near East Air Force).

Sir Alfred Earle, K.B.E., C.B.

Sir Charles Elworthy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (C.-in-C., Headquarters, Middle East Command).

Sir Anthony Selway, K.C.B., D.F.C. (C.-in-C., Far East Air Force).

Sir Wallace Kyle, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Technical Training Command).

Sir Ronald Lees, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Deputy Chief of the Air Staff).

Sir Kenneth Cross, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command).

AIR VICE-MARSHALS

S. O. Bufton, C.B., D.F.C.

J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E. (Director-General of Manning).

E. M. F. Grundy, C.B., O.B.E. (Commandant-General R.A.F. Regt.).

L. W. C. Bower, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).

D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Chief of Staff, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe—acting Air Marshal).

W. P. G. Pretty, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C.-in-C., Signals Command).

M. L. Heath, C.B., O.B.E. (Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell).

G. Bearne, C.B. (A.O.A., Technical Training Command).

V. S. Bowling, C.B., C.B.E.

H. A. V. Hogan, C.B., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command).

H. R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.A., Flying Training Command).

J. F. Hobler, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Far East Force).

J. D. Baker-Carr, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

E. S. Butler, C.B., O.B.E.

H. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 25 Group).

Sir Peter Dixon, K.B.E., Q.H.S.

D. R. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff).

G. A. Walker, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C. Flying Training Command—acting Air Marshal).

J. Worrall, D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Near East Air Force).

D. W. R. Ryley, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).

M. H. Dwyer, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 3 Group).

T. A. B. Parselle, C.B.E. (Deputy Air Secretary).

Sir John Grandy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (C.-in-C., R.A.F., Germany and Commander and Allied Tactical Air Force—acting Air Marshal).

J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E.

E. N. Lowe, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Equipment).

R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (Dir., R.A.F. Dental Services).

D. J. P. Lee, C.B., C.B.E.

J. G. Davis, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 1 Group).

B. K. Burnett, C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Bomber Command).

C. T. Weir, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare).

P. H. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

F. S. Stapleton, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Transport Command).

G. Silyn-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

R. C. Storrar, C.B., O.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command).

Sir Aubrey Rumball, K.B.E., Q.H.P. (Senior Consultant, Central Medical Establishment).

The Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., O.H.C. (Chaplain-in-Chief).

P. D. Holder, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Training)).

A. Foord-Kelcey, C.B.E., A.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)).

C. Scragg, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (Deputy Controller, R.A.F., Ministry of Aviation).

H. J. Maguire, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 11 Group).

R. N. Bateson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 10 Group).

P. G. Wykeham, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 38 Group).

H. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

T. U. C. Shirley, C.B., C.B.E. (Deputy Controller of Electronics, Ministry of Aviation).

C. Broughton, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Organisation).

C. H. Hartley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)).

T. O. Prickett, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).

T. W. Piper, C.B.E., A.F.C. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Near East Command).

H. B. Wrigley, C.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Fighter Command).

S. R. C. Nelson, O.B.E., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Bomber Command).

G. C. Eveleigh, O.B.E. (A.O.A., Fighter Command).

J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Director-General of Personal Services).

W. E. Coles, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).

E. L. Colbeck-Welch, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Fighter Command).

P. T. Philpott, C.B.E.

F. E. Rosier, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Air Forces, Middle East).

E. G. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., R.A.F., Germany).

D. F. Spotswood, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.C.O.S., Air Defence, S.H.A.P.E.).

M. E. M. Perkins, C.B.E. (Director-General of Engineering).

J. S. Wilson, C.B.E.

E. Knowles, C.B.E. (Director of Educational Services).

AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)

C. S. Moore, O.B.E. (A.O.A., Near East Air Force).

D. M. T. Macdonald, C.B., R. A. R. Rae, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 224 Group).

T. C. Macdonald, A.F.C., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Technical Training Command).

B. A. Chacksfield, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 22 Group).

K. V. Garside, D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Coastal Command).

R. B. Thomson, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).

S. W. Menaul, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Bomber Command).

H. H. Chapman, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Technical Services).

A. T. Monks, C.B. (S.A.S.O., Technical Training Command).

N. C. S. Rutter, C.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Bomber Command).

C. M. Stewart, C.B.E. (Director-General of Signals).

T. N. Coslett, C.B., O.B.E., (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).

R. H. E. Emson, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (Commander British Defence Staffs (U.S.A.)).

J. B. Wallace, O.B.E. (Deputy Director-General of Medical Services).

G. H. White, C.B.E. (A.O.A., Technical Training Command).

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY £71,500.

200th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), cons. 1952, trs. 1956 and 1961. [Signs Michael Cantuar:]... 1961
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A., cons. 1935..... 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. Lewis Evans Meredith, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury)..... 1957
 Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. (44 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon)..... 1956
 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, M.A. (21 Streatham Common South, S.W.16)..... 1956

Dean (£2,000 nominal).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc., 1931
 Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).
 F. J. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | A. O. Standen, M.A., 1946
 Archdn. Sargent... 1939 | Archdn. Strutt... 1959
 Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A., 1961

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A., 1942
 Croydon, Ven. J. A. M. Clayton, A.K.C., 1957
 Maidstone, Ven. R. G. Strutt, B.D., 1959
 Beneficed Clergy, 250; Licensed under Seal, etc. 57;
 Curates, 65.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
 Commissary of Diocese, Lord Dunboyne..... 1959
 Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
 Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., Diocesan House, Lady Wootton's Green, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

114th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., cons. 1955, trs. 1956 1961 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Robert London:]..... 1961

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (20 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11) (cons. 1949)..... 1955
 Kensington (vacant).
 Stepney, Rt. Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1)..... 1957
 Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (222 Lambeth Road, S.E.1) (cons. 1951)..... 1957

Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4... 1934
 Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 Archd. Gibbs-Smith 1947 | Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev.
 L. J. Collins, M.A., 1948 | J. W. C. Wand,
 K.C.V.O., D.D., 1955
 A. F. Hood, M.A., 1960
 Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O..... 1936
 Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, C.B.E., M.A., 1947
 Middlesex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A., 1953
 Hampstead, Ven. H. J. Matthews, M.A., 1950
 Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins..... 1951
 Beneficed Clergy, 553; Curates, &c., 597.
 Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chaplin (1961), W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. D.C.L.
 1954

Registrar, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1..... 1939
 Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

(The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—A Royal Peculiar)
 Dean, Very Rev. Eric Symes Abbott, M.A., 1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

Archd. Marriott... 1937 | E. F. Carpenter,
 A. Fox, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., M.A., D.D., 1951
 (Sub-Dean)..... 1941 | M.S. Stancliffe, M.A., 1957
 Archdeacon, Ven. S. J. Marriott, M.A., 1959
 Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright..... 1938
 Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, LL.B., 1959
 Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A., 1938
 Precentor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A., 1951
 Organist, Sir William McKie, M.V.O., M.A., D.Mus. 1941

WINCHESTER. £3,000.

93rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., cons. 1951. (Wolvesey, Winchester) [Signs Faulkner Winton:]..... 1961
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Hamilton Lang, M.A. (cons. 1936)..... 1947

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester)... 1951
 Dean (£2,000) (vacant)

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Alan Stanley

Giles, C.B.E., M.A., 1959
 Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A., 1947

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

R. B. Lloyd, M.A., 1937 | Bp. of Southampton 1951
 Bp. Lang..... 1947 | W. D. Maundrell, M.A., 1961
 Precentor, Rev. Canon J. P. Boden..... 1939
 Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O..... 1949

Archdeacons.

Winchester, Bp. Lang..... 1947
 Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D., 1958
 Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.
 Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, Q.C., M.A., 1958
 Registrar, G. H. Gardner, O.B.E., Winchester 1939
 Legal Secretary, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., cons. 1955. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Edward Bath: et Well:]..... 1960

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton (vacant)

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (cons. 1938)..... 1956
 Rt. Rev. Fabian Menteth Elliot Jackson, M.A. (cons. 1946)..... 1950

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Christopher Woodforde, D.D., Litt.D. 1959

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. S. L. Jones, B.A., 1947 | R. V. Sellers, D.D., 1955
 Archd. Salmon..... 1951 | Bp. Wilson..... 1956
 Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., 1936

Archdeacons

Bath (vacant).

Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A., 1951
 Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A., 1951
 Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.
 Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B., 1942
 Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., *cons.* 1942. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham] 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Aston (vacant).
Provost (vacant).

Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. M. T. Dunlop, M.A. 1955
Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 167; Curates, &c., 72.

Organist, T. N. Tuunard, M.A., B.Mus., A.R.C.O. 1958
Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C. 1957
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85 Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL. £2,200.

52nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8) [Signs Oliver Bristol] 1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, M.A. (73 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol 8) 1956

Dean.

Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison, M.A. 1957

Canon Residentiary.

A. R. Millbourn, M.A. Archd. Reddick ... 1955
1939 B. S. Moss, M.A. 1960

J. R. Peacey, M.C.,
M.A. 1945

Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1949

Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A. 1950
Swindon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 144; Curates, &c., 54.

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A. 1950
Registrar and Sec., J. I. Press, M.A. 1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

Bishop (vacant).

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan Narborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1946

Barking, Rt. Rev. William Frank Percival Chadwick, M.A. (West Dene, Whitehall Lane, Buckhurst Hill) 1959

Provost, Very Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A. 1951
Organist, D. E. Cantrell, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1953

Archdeacons.

Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A. 1953
West Ham, Ven. J. E. Elvin, 1957

Colchester, Ven. A. V. G. Cleall, M.A. 1959

Beneficed Clergy, 442; Curates, &c., 191.

Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C. 1950
Diocesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1. 1934

CHICHESTER. £2,200.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D. (*cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958) (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Roger Cicestr.] 1958

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd Morrell, M.A. (83 Davigdor Road, Hove) 1959

Dean

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955

Canons Residentiary.

W. K. L. Clarke, D.D. 1945 | Archd. Mason ... 1949
Organist, J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O. 1958

Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A. 1946
Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A. 1959

Lewes, Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A. 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 260; Curates, &c., 133.

Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A. 1960
Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar, J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.

COVENTRY. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert Coventry.] 1956

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John David McKie, M.A. (*cons.* 1946) 1960

Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams, B.A. 1958
Organist, D. P. Lepine. 1961

Canon Residentiary.

E. H. Patey, M.A. 1958

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A. 1946
Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 164; Curates, &c., 42.

Chancellor, His Hon. Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A. 1948
Registrar, S. A. Penn, Coventry. 1957

DERBY. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D. (Bishop's House, Breadsall, Derby.) [Signs Geoffrey Derby] 1959

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Sinkin, M.A. (*cons.* 1949) 1954

Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Richardson. 1955 | W. James, 1955

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A. 1952
Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A. 1943

Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 252; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1944
Registrar, J. R. S. Grimwood-Taylor, Derby.

ELY. £2,500.

64th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1931, *trans.* 1941 and 1956) (The Bishop's House, Ely) [Signs Noel Ely] 1956

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh, D.D. (*cons.* 1927) 1942

Dean (£1,700).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A. 1950

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Bp. Walsh, 1942 | D. G. Hill, M.A. 1960
B. C. Pawley, M.A. 1959 | G. W. Lampe, M.C., D.D. 1960

Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1959

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A. 1947
Huntingdon, Ven. A. Royle, M.A. 1954

Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloe, M.A. 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1924
Deputy Registrar, B. D. Boyd, Cintra House, 16 Hills Road, Cambridge

Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,200.

67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Robert Exon:] 1949

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Westall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter) 1954
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A. (Lynn, Bainbridge Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth) 1950

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Marcus Knight, B.D. 1960

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Hall 1934 | **Archd. Babington** 1958
H. Balmforth, M.A. 1956 |
Organist, L. Dakers 1957
Chapter Clerk, D. Lyon-Smith, B.A. 1960

Archdeacons.

Barnstaple, Ven. W. G. Sanderson, M.A. 1958
Totnes, Ven. E. F. Hall, M.A. 1948
Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth 1950
Exeter, Ven. R. H. Babington, M.A. 1958
Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 69
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1941
Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin Michelmore, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., 18 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER. £2,500

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D. (Palace House, Pitt Street, Gloucester), *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1954 (Signs Wilfred Gloucester) 1954

Bishop Suffragan.

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Forbes Trevor Horan, M.A. 1960

Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, M.A., F.S.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary (each about £750).

J. McIntyre, D.D. 1946 | **G. H. Fendick, M.A.** 1948
Archdn. Wardle 1948 |
Organist, Herbert Sumison, C.B.E., D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1928

Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. 1948
Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A. 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 277; Curates, &c., 27
Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1957
Registrar & Sec., H. A. Gibson, Pitt Street, Gloucester 1957
Legal. Sec., D. M. M. Carey, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD. £2,500.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Edward Reindorp, D.D. (Willow Grange, Stringer's Common, Guildford) [Signs George Guildford] 1961
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Basil Montague Dale, M.A. (*cons.* 1950) 1957
Rt. Rev. Francis Featherstonhaugh Johnston, C.B.E., M.A. (*cons.* 1952) 1961

Dean, Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A. 1961

Canons Residentiary

C. T. Chapman, Ph.D. | **A. C. G. Oldham, A.K.C.** 1961
Organist, B. Rose 1960

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. A. J. de C. Studdert, M.A. 1957
Dorking, Ven. W. Roberts, B.A. 1957
Beneficed Clergy, 157; Curates, &c., 111.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.
Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.
Registrar of Diocese, Graham D. Heath, M.A.
Registrar of the Archdeaconries, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A.

HEREFORD. £2,500.

102nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (The Palace, Hereford), *cons.* 1956 [Signs Mark Hereford] 1961

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sara, D.D. (*cons.* 1937) 1946

Dean (£1,500).

(vacant)

Canons Residentiary (£933).

H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. | **E. F. H. Dunncliffe, M.A.** 1935
Archd. Randolph 1961

Organist, Melville Cook, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Hereford, Ven. T. B. Randolph, M.A. 1959
Ludlow, Ven. J. W. Lewis, M.A. 1960

Beneficed Clergy, 226; Curates, &c., 14.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone 1952
Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.

LEICESTER. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester) [Signs Ronald Leicester] 1953

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Maxwell, M.A. (*cons.* 1943) 1950

Provost, Very Rev. Richard John Forrester Mayston, C.B.E., M.A. 1958

Canons Residentiary.

***F. M. Cray, B.A.** 1951 | **H. Lockley, Ph.D.** 1958
***R. Chalmers, T.D., M.A.** | **F. W. Pratt, B.A.** 1958
 1954

**Without residence or stipend.*

Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. 1930

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. I. D. Edwards, M.A. 1956
Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 218; Curates, &c., 32.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. 1953

LICHFIELD. £2,500.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton Lichfield] 1953

Bishops Suffragan.

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. William Alonzo Parker, M.A. (10 St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury) 1959

Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A. (Eversley, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter) 1958

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

A. B. Lavelle, M.A. | **Archd. Stratton** 1960
B.D., Ph.D. 1959 | **D. K. Robertson, B.A.** 1960

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1959

Archdeacons.

Stafford, Ven. B. Stratton, M.A. 1959
Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerberry 1959

Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 141.

Chancellor, His Hon. C. H. Gage 1954
Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham

LINCOLN. £2,500.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (*cons.* 1952, *trans.* 1956 (Bishop's House, Eastgate, Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln]) 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. 1958
Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke Rectory, Grantham) 1943

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A. 1949

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. M. Cook, M.A. 1946 | **N. S. Rathbone, M.A.** 1959

M. H. R. Syngé, M.A. | **Archd. Jarvis** 1960
 1959

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc. 1930

Archdeacons.

- Slow, Ven. L. Ashcroft.....1954
 Lindsey, Ven. A. C. Jarvis, M.A.....1960
 Lincoln, Ven. A. C. Smith, V.R.D., M.A.....1960
Beneficed Clergy, 370; Curates, &c., 110.
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorrin, Q.C., LL.B.....1937
 Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £2,200.

- 68th Bishop (109th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. William
 Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D. (cons. 1949, trans.
 1959) (Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Launcelot
 Norvic].....1959

Bishop Suffragan.

- Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard,
 D.S.O., M.A. (18 Albemarle Road, Norwich). 1953
 Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A.
 1952

Canons Residentiary (£750).

- R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 | Archd. Baggott (£450)
 J. Waring, M.A.....1951 | 1955
 Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc.1928

Archdeacons.

- Norfolk, Ven. L. J. Baggott, M.A.....1955
 Norwich, Ven. W. A. Aitken, M.A.....1961
 Lynn, Ven. W. S. Llewellyn, M.A.....1961

Beneficed Clergy, 388; Curates, &c., 30.

- Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A.....1955
 Registrar & Sec., B. O. L. Prior.
 London Sec., D. M. Moir Carey.

OXFORD. £2,500.

- 38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D.
 (12 Rawlinson Road, Oxford.) [Signs Harry
 Oxon].....1955

Bishops Suffragan.

- Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Christ
 Church Vicarage, Reading).....1955
 Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday,
 M.A. (Wardington, Banbury).....1957
 Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Gordon David Savage, M.A.
 1960

- Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D.
 (cons. 1921).....1950
 Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, M.A., B.D. (cons.
 1944).....1960

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000)

- Very Rev. Cuthbert Aikman Simpson, D.D...1959
 Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of
 the Archdeacon of Oxford) are Professors in the
 University of Oxford.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944 | H. Chadwick, D.D. 1958 |
| V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949 | S. L. Greenslade, D.D. |
| Archd. Witton Davies | 1959 |
| 1956 | |

- Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus....1955

Archdeacons.

- Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A.....1956
 Berks, Bishop of Reading.....1954
 Bucks, Ven. J. F. I. Pratt, M.A.....1961

Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 320.

- Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1958
 Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her
 Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

- Dean, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode
 Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A.....1944

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

- G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 | R. H. Hawkins, M.A.
 1958

- J. A. Fisher, M.A...1958

- Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.....1961
 Chapter Clerk, Mrs. J. O. Rushton.

PETERBOROUGH. £2,200.

- 34th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A.
 (Bishop's House, Peterborough) [Signs Cyril
 Petriburg] (cons. 1956).....1961
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William
 Aylen, M.A. (cons. 1930).....1952
 Rt. Rev. Weston Henry Stewart, C.B.E., D.D.
 (cons. 1943).....1957
 Rt. Rev. Hugh Van Lynden Otter-Barry, C.B.E.,
 M.A. (cons. 1931).....1960
 Dean (£1,500).

- Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A.
 1943

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Archd. Millard.....1946 | H. G. G. Herklots, M.A. |
| J. L. Cartwright, M.A., | 1959 |
| 1951 | |

- Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.
 Archdeacons. [1953]

- Northampton, Ven. R. C. O. Goodchild, M.A...1959
 Oakham, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A.....1946

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 30.

- Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, Q.C., B.A.....1956
 Registrar, A. F. Percival, M.A., 37 Priestgate,
 Peterborough.....1956

PORTSMOUTH.

- 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Henry Lawrence Phillips,
 D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs
 John Portsmouth].....1960
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bryan Percival Robin,
 M.A. (cons. 1941).....1959
 Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Gott, M.A. 1939
 Organist, M. G. Menzies.

Canons Residentiary.

- The Provost1939 | C. Foster, Ph.D. ...1959
 Archdeacons.

- Portsmouth, Ven. M. D. S. Peck, M.A.....1956
 I. of Wight, Ven. G. L. Tiarks, M.A.....1961

Beneficed Clergy, 110; Curates, &c., 69.

- Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B...1940
 Registrar and Legal Sec., T. B. Birkett, 132 High
 Street, Portsmouth.....1957

ROCHESTER. £2,500.

- 104th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, D.D.
 (Bishopscourt, Rochester) [Signs David Roffen:]
 Bishop Suffragan. [1960]

- Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Russell Berridge White,
 M.A.....1959

- Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D.
 (cons. 1935).....1959

Dean (£2,000).

- Rt. Rev. Robert William Stannard, M.A.....1959
 Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

- Archdeacon Harland.....1951
 A. G. G. C. Pentreath, M.A.....1958

- S. Y. Blanch, M.A.....1960

- R. S. Hook, M.A.....1961

- Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.....1956

Archdeacons.

- Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. ...1951
 Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A.1952

- Bromley, Ven. R. G. H. McCahearty, M.A.....1955

Beneficed Clergy, 223; Curates, &c., 76.

- Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A.....1955
 Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949) and O. R. Wood-
 field (1955), Rochester.

- Sec. G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,200.

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford
 Jones, D.D. (High Almoner to Her Majesty the
 Queen) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.)
 [Signs Michael St. Albans] (cons. 1942).....1950

- Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Boys, B.A. (cons.
 1948).....1961

Bishop Suffragan.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A. (Gravenhurst Rectory, Bedford) 1957
Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Arthur Kenneth Mathews, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.A. 1955
Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1958

Archdeacons.

St. Albans, Ven. C. S. Cockbill, M.A. 1951
Bedford, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 269; Curates, &c., 95.
Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A. 1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1. 1954

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), cons. 1949, trans. 1954. [Signs Harold St. Edm. & Ipswich] 1954
Bishop Suffragan.

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Thomas Herbert Cashmore, B.A. (Stonham Aspal Rectory, Stowmarket) 1955
Provost, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1958
Canon Residentiary, Archd. Norton 1958

Archdeacons.

Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D. 1946
Suffolk, Ven. C. S. Scott, M.A. 1961
Sudbury, Ven. H. R. Norton, O.B.E., M.A. 1945
Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O. 1957

Beneficed Clergy, 285; Curates, &c., 15.
Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., Q.C., M.A. 1955
Registrar, G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY. £2,200.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D. (cons. 1937, trans. 1949) (South Canonry, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs William Sarum.] 1949
Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Victor Joseph Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D. (69 The Close, Salisbury) 1960
Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Kenneth William Haworth, M.A. 1960
Canons Residentiary (each £600).

C. Jackson. 1947 | J. S. Maples, M.A. 1960
R. S. Dawson, M.A. 1958
Organist, C. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1957

Archdeacons.

Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A. 1956
Wills, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A. 1951
Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A. 1951
Sherborne, Ven. D. R. Maddock, M.A. 1961

Beneficed Clergy, 329; Curates, &c., 93.
Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. 1955
Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,500.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D. (Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W.16) [Signs Mervyn Southwark] 1959
Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4) 1952

Woodwich, Rt. Rev. John Arthur Thomas Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3) 1959

Provost, Very Rev. Ernest William Southcott, B.A. 1961

Canons Residentiary.

C. Cuttall, B.A. 1954 | S. G. Evans, M.A. 1960
I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. | F. Colquhoun, M.A. 1961
Organist, H. Dexter 1956

Archdeacons.

Southwark, Ven. H. H. A. Sands, M.A. 1955
Lewisham, Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A. 1960
Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A. 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 316; Curates, &c., 250.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1948
Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1. 1927

TRURO. £2,360.

10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro) (cons. 1947, trans. 1960) [Signs Maurice Truron] 1960

Dean

Very Rev. Henry Morgan Lloyd, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. 1960

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Borcham. 1947 | H. A. Blair, M.A., B.D. 1960
J. A. Simcock. 1954 |

Archdeacons.

Cornwall, Ven. F. Boreham, M.A. 1949
Bodmin, Ven. W. H. Prior, A.E.C. 1957
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A. 1929

Beneficed Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 19.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell 1957
Registrar and Secretary, R. W. Money, 2 Princes Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200

100th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D. (Froxmere Court, Crowle, Worcester) [Signs Mervyn Worcester] 1956

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart, M.A. (cons. 1932) 1953

Dean (£1,750).

Very Rev. Robert Leslie Pollington Milburn, M.A. 1957

Canons (each £875).

A. P. Shepherd, D.D. 1945 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A., B.D. 1947
E. F. Braley, LL.D. 1947 | Bishop Stuart. 1956
Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O. 1957

Archdeacons.

Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1951
Worcester, Ven. P. C. Eliot, M.A. 1961

Beneficed Clergy, 175; Curates, &c., 106.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell 1959
Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

Province of York**YORK.** £5,000.

93rd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., cons. 1956, trans. 1961. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Donald Ebor.] 1961

Bishops Suffragan.

Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvett, O.B.E., M.A. (153 Hull Road, York) 1947
Whitby, Rt. Rev. George D'Oyly Snow, M.A. (The Old Rectory, South Kilvington, Thirsk) 1961

Hull, Rt. Rev. George Frederick Townley, M.A. (222 Park Avenue, Hull) 1957

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £800). 1941
G. W. O. Addieshaw, B.D. 1946
T. H. Tardrew, LL.B. 1951
R. E. Cant, M.A. 1957
Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A. 1957
East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A. 1957
Cleveland, Ven. W. Palin, M.A. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 363; Curates, &c., 54.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the
Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B., 1944
Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D., 1940

DURHAM. £4,000.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland,
 D.D. (cons. 1942, trans. 1947 and 1956). (Auck-
 land Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Maurice
 Dunelm.].....1956

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.E., M.A.
 (Melkridge, Gilesgate, Durham).....1958
 Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A., 1951
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

H. E. W. Turner, D.D. [Archd. Stranks].....1954
 1950 C. F. Evans, M.A., 1958

Archd. Cobham.....1953 G. E. Brigstocke, M.A. 1959
 Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O., 1930

Archdeacons.

Durham. Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A., 1953
 Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A., 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 230; Curates, &c., 85

Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A., 1951
 Registrar (1948) and Legal Secretary (1929), H. C.
 Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

BLACKBURN. £2,700.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, D.D.,
 cons. 1946, trans. 1960 (Bishop's House, Black-
 burn) [Signs Charles Blackburn].....1960

Bishops Suffragan.

Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton
 Hoskyns-Abraham (Pedders Wood, Scorton) 1955

Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A.
 (Palace House, Burnley).....1955

Provost, Very Rev. Norman Robinson, B.Sc., 1961
Canons Residentiary.

W. R. F. Browning, M.A., G. Jackson, B.A., 1959
 B.D., 1959

Archdeacons (each £500).

Lancaster, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A., 1959
 Blackburn, Ven. A. S. Picton, 1959

Organist, T. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac., 1939

Beneficed Clergy, 267; Curates, &c., 51.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A., 1943
 Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B. (Cathedral Close,
 Blackburn).....1954

BRADFORD. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael
 Parker, M.A. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road,
 Heaton, Bradford) cons. 1954 [Signs Clement
 Bradford].....1961

Provost, Very Rev. John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A., 1944
Archdeacons.

Bradford, Ven. H. L. Higgs, M.A., 1957
 Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A., 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &c., 29.

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A., 1957
 Registrar and Secretary, H. Firth, Martins Bank
 Chambers, Tyrril Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £2,600.

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D.
 (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas
 Carlil.].....1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A.
 (Fox How, Ambleside, Westmorland).....1959
 Dean (about £1,800).

Very Rev. Lionel Meiring Spafford du Toit, M.A.,
 1960

Canons Residentiary (about £900).

Archd. Nurse.....1958 | T. R. Hare, M.A., 1959
 R. T. Holtby, M.A., 1958

Organist, R. A. Sievwright, M.A., A.R.C.O., 1960

Archdeacons.

Westmorland and Furness, Bishop of Penrith...1959
 West Cumberland, Ven. W. E. A. Pugh, M.A., 1959

Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A., 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 280; Curates, &c., 57.

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A., 1950
 Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E.,
 M.C., Carlisle.....1929

CHESTER. £2,500.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison,
 D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1950
 [Signs Gerald Cestr.].....1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders-Davies,
 M.A. (Toft House, Gough's Lane, Knutsford) 1950

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Michael McCausland Gibbs, M.A., 1954
Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archdn. Burne.....1940 | W. S. Coad, M.A., 1941
 C. E. Jarman.....1943 | B. A. Hardy, M.A., 1946

Organist, Roland Middleton, Mus. Doc., 1948

Archdeacons.

Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A., 1937
 Macclesfield, Ven. T. Clarke.....1958

Beneficed Clergy, 272; Curates, &c., 76.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A., 1950
 Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., 2 White Friars,
 Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D.,
 (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.)
 [Signs Clifford Liverpool].....1944

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington Rt. Rev. Laurence Ambrose Brown,
 M.A., 1960

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frederick William Dillistone, D.D., 1956
Canons Residentiary.

F. H. Perkins, M.A., 1955
 C. B. Naylor, M.A., 1956

F. A. Redwood, M.A., 1960
 Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O., 1955

Archdeacons (each £300).

Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., 1951
 Warrington, Ven. E. H. Evans.....1959

Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 103.

Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B., 1957
 Registrar, E. C. Arden, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool,
 1.

MANCHESTER. £2,200.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay
 Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road,
 Manchester 7.) [Signs William Manchester] 1947

Bishops Suffragan.

Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D.
 (2 Clifton Avenue, Fallowfield, Manchester 14)
 1953

Middleton, Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wickham, B.D.
 (1 Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester).....1959

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, B.Sc., 1954
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdn. Bean.....1934 | R. H. Preston, M.A. 1958
 H. Hodkin, M.A., 1957 | S. H. Price, M.A., 1960

Organist (vacant)

Archdeacons.

Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D., 1934
 Rochdale, Ven. E. Stephenson, M.M., M.A., B.D., 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 383; Curates, &c., 65.

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A., 1943
 Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A.,
 LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester.....1931

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D.
(The Bishop's House, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-
Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle].....1957
Provost, Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A. 1947
Canons Residential.
Archd. White-Thomson | C. C. Wolters, M.A. 1958
1955 |

Archdeacons

Northumberland, Ven. L. H. White-Thomson, M.A.
1955
Lindisfarne, Ven. L. S. Hawkes, M.A.....1960
Organist, Colin A. C. Ross, F.R.C.O.....1955
Beneficed Clergy, 187; Curates, &c., 52.
Chancellor, N. M. Macmortan, Q.C., LL.D.....1942
Registrar and Sec., R. J. Dickinson, Cross House,
Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON. £2,500.

9th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Humpidge
Moorman, D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon).
[Signs John Ripon].....1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de
Candole, M.A. 21 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate.
1952 (£1,200) 1953

Very Rev. Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, C.B.E.,
M.C., M.A.....1951
Canons Residential (each £900)

W. E. Wilkinson, B.A. | C. B. Sampson, M.A.
1948 | 1961
Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.....1959

Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc.....1950
Richmond (vacant)
Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 58
Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A.....1957
Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson,
Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £2,200.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter,
D.C.L., D.D., LL.D. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield,
10). [Signs Leslie Sheffield].....1939
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard,
C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (cons. 1938).....1947
Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A. 1949

The Church Assembly, Church House, Dean's
Yard, S.W.1.—Chairman, The Archbishop of
Canterbury; Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of
York; Secretary, J. A. Guillum Scott, D.C.L. THE
HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—Chairman, The Archbishop of
Canterbury; Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of
York. THE HOUSE OF CLERGY.—Chairman, Rev.
Canon J. Brierley, M.A.; Vice-Chairman, Rt. Rev.
G. V. Gerard. THE HOUSE OF LAITY.—Chair-
man, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.; Vice-Chairman,
Brig. H. Miller, O.B.E.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

4th Bishop of Monmouth and 5th Archbishop of Wales,
Most Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D., b. 1894,
cons. Bishop of Monmouth, 1945; elected Arch-
bishop of Wales, 1957 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill,
Newport, Mon.). [Signs Edwin Cambrensis]
1945

BANGOR. £2,100.

78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams,
D.D., b. 1913. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge,
Anglesey.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor].....1957

LLANDAFF. £2,000.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Glyn Hughes
Simon, D.D., b. 1903, cons. Bishop of Swansea

Archdeacons

Doncaster, Ven. P. G. Bostock, M.A.....1959
Sheffield, Ven. R. W. Woods, M.A.....1958
Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 165; Curates, &c., 61
Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.....1950
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30
Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £3,000 gross.

75th Bishop Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D.,
M.Sc. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Miclaei, Isle of Man)
(cons. 1936). [Signs Benjamin Sodor and Man] 1951
Archdeacon, Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.,
Q.H.C.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 31; Curates, &c., 17
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes
Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry,
D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell).
[Signs F.R. Southwell].....1941
Asst. Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Gelsthorpe,
C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (cons. 1933).....1953
Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Lewis Mark Way, M.A. (cons.
1962).....1960
Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempriere
Heywood, M.A.....1915

Archdeacons

Newark Ven. F. H. West, M.A.....1946
Nottingham, Ven. M. R. W. Brown, M.A.....1960
Organist, K. B. Beard.....1959
Beneficed Clergy 205; Curates, &c., 88
Chancellor, B. T. Buckle.....1959
Registrar, R. M. Beaumont.

WAKEFIELD. £2,500.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham,
D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield).
(cons. 1950) [Signs John Wakefield].....1958
Provost, Very Rev. Philip Norris Parc, M.A. 1961

Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Eric Treacy, M.B.E.....1961

Archdeacons

Pontefract, Bishop of Pontefract.....1961
Halifax, Ven. J. F. Lister, M.A.....1961
Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, &c., 44
Chancellor, G. B. Graham, LL.B.....1959
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton Street,
Wakefield.....1911

Convocation. Canterbury, Upper House.—
President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Regis-
trar, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.; Apparitor-General,
Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C. Lower House.—
Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Taunton; Actuary,
R. M. Hollis, M.A. York, Upper House.—Presi-
dent, The Archbishop of York; Registrar, I. N.
Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard, York; Lower House.
—Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Manchester;
Synodal Secretary, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

CANADA

Primate of All Canada.

The Most Rev. Howard Hewlett Clark, b. 1903, cons. Bp. of Edmonton 1954. Elected Primate of All Canada 1959. Elected Metropolitan of Rupert's Land and translated to see of Rupert's Land, 1961.

Province of Canada.

Sees. The Most Rev. Archbishop. Apptd. Clgy. Montreal, John Harkness Dixon, b. 1888 (cons. 1943), Archbishop and Metropolitan. 1960 113

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Fredericton, A. H. O'Neill. 1957 80
Newfoundland, J. A. Meaden. 1956 82
Ass't. Bp. R. L. Seaborn, b. 1911. 1957
Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, b. 1897 (cons. 1948). 1957 119
Bp. Coadj., W. W. Davis. 1958
Quebec, R. F. Brown, b. 1900. 1960 60

Province of Rupert's Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Rupert's Land (see above).

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903. 1950 13
Alibabasca, R. J. Pierce, b. 1909. 1950 23
Brandon, I. A. Norris, b. 1901. 1950 45
Calgary, G. R. Calvert, b. 1900. 1952 42
Edmonton (vacant).
Bp. Suff., W. G. Burch. 1960
Kewatin, H. E. Hives, b. 1901. 1954 17
Qu' Appelle, G. F. C. Jackson. 1960 90
Rupert's Land (see above). 52
Saskatchewan, W. H. H. Crump, b. 1903. 1960 31
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900. 1950 35

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop

Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, b. 1904 (cons. 1944), Archbishop and Metropolitan. 1955 66
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.
Toronto, F. H. Wilkinson, b. 1896 (cons. 1953). 1955 304
Bp. Coadj., G. B. Snell.
Bp. Suff., H. R. Hunt.
Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901. 1948 150
Bps. Suff., H. F. Appleyard; W. A. Townshend.
Moosonee, C. C. Robinson, b. 1893. 1955 30
Bp. Suff. (James Bay), N. R. Clarke.
Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903. 1949 90
Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903. 1952 67
Ottawa, E. S. Reed. 1954 78

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton, b. 1888 (cons. 1935) Archbishop and Metropolitan. 1952. 1936 52
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Caledonia, E. G. Munn, b. 1903. 1960 19
Cariboo, R. S. Dean, b. 1915. 1956 14
Kootenay (vacant). 36
New Westminster, G. P. Gower, b. 1900. 1951 84
Yukon, T. Greenwood, b. 1907. 1952 9

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON
Metropolitan Bishop.
Calcutta, The Most Rev. Arabindo Nath Mukerjee, b. 1893 (cons. 1944). 1950 100
Ass't. Bps., J. Richardson, b. 1894. 1950
W. A. Partridge. 1953
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Assam, J. Amritanand. 1949
Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan (cons. 1951). 1950
Bhaagapur, P. Parmar. 1955
Bombay, W. Q. Lash, b. 1904. 1947
Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans. 1957
Colombo, A. R. Graham-Campbell, b. 1923. 1948 99

Sees.

Apptd. Clgy.

Dacca, J. D. Blair, b. 1906 (cons. 1951). 1956
Delhi, F. R. Willis, b. 1900. 1951 18
Kurunagala, H. L. J. de Mel, b. 1900 (cons. 1945). 1947 20
Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906. 1949 85
Ass't. Bp., C. Ray.
Amritsar, K. D. W. Anand. 1960
Lucknow, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903. 1947 79
Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq. 1957
Nasik, A. W. Luther. 1957
Rangoon, V. G. Shearburn, b. 1901. 1955 49
Ass't. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla, M.B.E. 1949

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia

The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Sydney. 1959

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney, The Most Rev. Hugh Rowlands Gough, O.B.E., M.A. D.D., b. 1905 (cons. 1948). 1958 302
Bp. Coadj., R. C. Kerle, b. 1915. 1956
Do., M. L. Loane, b. 1911. 1958
Do., A. W. G. Hudson, b. 1915. 1960

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Armida, J. S. Moyes, b. 1884. 1929 43
Bathurst, E. K. Leslie, b. 1911. 1958
Goulburn, K. J. Clements, b. 1905 (cons. 1949). 1961 63
Grafton, R. G. Arthur, b. 1909 (cons. 1956). 1961 41
Newcastle, J. A. G. Housden, b. 1904. 1958 85
Bp. Coadj., R. E. Davies. 1960
Rivcrina, H. G. Robinson, b. 1899. 1951 25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, b. 1907 (cons. 1952). 1957 292
Bp. Coadj., D. L. Redding, b. 1898 (cons. 1951). 1960

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Ballarat, W. A. Hardie, b. 1904. 1960 60
Bendigo, R. E. Richards, b. 1908. 1957 31
Gippsland, D. A. Garnsey, b. 1909. 1959 37
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, b. 1903. 1951 26
Wangaratta, T. M. Armour, b. 1890. 1943 34

Province of Queensland

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald Charles Halse, b. 1881 (cons. 1925). 1943 135
Bp. Coadj., W. J. Hudson, b. 1904 (cons. 1950). 1960
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Carpentaria, S. J. Matthews. 1960 14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong, C.M.G., b. 1899. 1936 16
Ass't. Bps., G. Ambo (1960); G. D. Hand, b. 1918. 1950

N. Queensland, I. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917. 1953 30
Rockhampton, T. B. McCall, b. 1911. 1959 20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Perth, The Most Rev. Robert William Haines Moline, b. 1889. 1947 93
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Bunbury, R. G. Hawkins, b. 1911. 1957 34
Kalgoorlie, C. E. B. Muschamp, b. 1902. 1950 8
N.W. Australia, J. F. Crewer, C.B.E., b. 1883. 1929 4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Adelaide, T. T. Reed, b. 1902. 1957 126
Bp. Coadj., J. C. Vockler, b. 1924. 1923
Tasmania, G. F. Cranswick, b. 1894. 1944 78
Bp. Coadj., W. R. Barrett, b. 1893. 1957

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Willochra, T. E. Jones, b. 1903...	1958	Niger, C. J. Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1908 (cons. 1942).....	1946 63
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND		Asst. Bp., S. M. Nkemena.....	1955
<i>Archbishop and Primate</i>		Niger Delta, R. N. Bara Hart.....	1962
Waiapu, The Most Rev. Norman Alfred		Asst. Bp., H. I. J. Afonya.....	1957
Lesser, b. 1900 (cons. 1947).....	1961	Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, b. 1915.....	1952
Bp. Sufi. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, C.B.E., b. 1898.....	1951	Ondo-Benin, D. O. Awosika (cons. 1957).....	1961
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		Owerri, G. E. I. Cockin, b. 1908.....	1959
Auckland, E. A. Gowing, b. 1913.....	1960	PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA	
Christchurch, A. K. Warren, b. 1900.....	1951	<i>Archbishop</i>	
Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, b. 1912.....	1953	Matabeleland, The Most Rev. William James	
Melanesia, A. T. Hill, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	1953	Hughes, b. 1894 (cons. 1944), elected Archbp. of	
Nelson, F. O. Huime-Moir, b. 1910.....	1953	Cent. Africa, 1957.....	1953 32
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, C.B.E., b. 1880.....	1923	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
Waikato, T. T. Holland, b. 1912.....	1951	Mashonaland, C. W. Alderson, b. 1900 (cons. 1949).....	1957 57
Wellington, H. W. Baines, b. 1905 (cons. (1949).....	1960	Northern Rhodesia, F. O. Green Wilkin- son, C.B.E., b. 1913.....	1951 34
Asst. Bp., E. J. Rich, b. 1894.....	1952	Nyasaland (vacant)	
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA		PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA	
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		<i>Archbishop</i>	
Cape Town, The Most Rev. Joost de		Mombasa, The Most Rev. Leonard James Beecher, C.M.G., b. 1906 (cons. 1950), elected Archbishop of	
Blank, b. 1908 (cons. 1952).....	1957	East Africa, 1960.....	1953 52
Asst. Bp., R. W. F. Cowdry, b. 1915.....	1958	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		Central Tanganyika, A. Stanway, b. 1908.....	1951 107
Basutoland, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909.....	1950	Asst. Bps. Y. Omari (1955); M. L. Wiggins.....	1959
Bloemfontein, B. B. Burnett, b. 1917.....	1957	Fort Hall, O. Kariuki (cons. 1955).....	1961 34
Damaraland, R. H. Mize.....	1960	Masasi, E. U. T. Huddleston, b. 1913.....	1960 70
George, J. Hunter, b. 1897 (cons. 1943).....	1951	Maseno, F. H. Olang' (cons. 1955).....	1961 41
Grahamstown, R. S. Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1941).....	1959	Nakuru, N. Langford-Smith (cons. 1960).....	1961 26
Johannesburg, L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945).....	1961	South West Tanganyika (vacant)	34
Kimberley & Kuruman, P. W. Wheelton O.B.E., b. 1913 (cons. 1954).....	1961	Zanzibar, W. Scott Baker, b. 1902.....	1943 62
Lebombo, S. C. Pickard, b. 1910.....	1958	PROVINCE OF UGANDA AND RUANDA-URUNDI	
Natal, T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904.....	1951	<i>Archbishop</i>	
Pretoria, E. G. Knapp-Fisher, b. 1915.....	1960	Namirembe, The Most Rev. Leslie	
St. Helena, H. Beardmore.....	1960	Wilfrid Brown, b. 1912, cons. 1953.....	1961
St. John's, Kaffraria, J. L. Schuster, b. 1912	1956	<i>Bishops</i>	
Asst. Bp., A. H. Zulu.....	1960	Mbale, L. C. Usher-Wilson, C.B.E., b. 1903 (cons. 1936).....	1961
Zululand, T. J. Savage, b. 1900.....	1958	Nkore-Kigezi, K. Shalita (cons. 1957).....	1961
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES		Northern Uganda, J. K. Russell, b. 1916 (cons. 1955).....	1961
<i>Archbishop of West Indies</i>		Ruanda-Urundi, P. J. Brazier (cons. 1951).....	1961
Guiana, The Most Rev. Alan John		Ruwenzori, E. Sabiti (cons. 1960).....	1961
Knight, C.M.G., Archbp. & Metropolitan, b. 1902 (cons. 1937).....	1950	Soroti, S. S. Tomusange (cons. 1952).....	1961
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		West Buganda, F. Lutaya (cons. 1951).....	1961
Antigua, D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., b. 1898.....	1953	UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY	
Barbados, E. L. Evans (cons. 1957).....	1960	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
Honduras, G. H. Brooks, b. 1905.....	1950	Argentina and E. S. America with Falk- land Is., D. I. Evans, C.B.E., b. 1900 (cons. 1939).....	1946 29
Jamaica, P. W. Gibson, C.B.E., b. 1893 (cons. 1947).....	1955	Bermuda, A. L. E. Williams, b. 1892.....	1956 14
Bp. Sufi. (Mandeville), B. N. Y. Vaughan.....	1961	Borneo, N. E. Cornwall, C.B.E., b. 1903.....	1949 36
Nassau and the Bahamas (vacant)		Asst. Bp. J. C. L. Wong.....	1960
Trinidad (vacant)		Egypt and Libya (vacant).....	
Windward Islds., R. N. Shapley, b. 1890.....	1949	Gibraltar, S. A. H. Eley, b. 1899.....	1960 30
PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA		Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., b. 1895.....	1932 44
<i>Archbishop</i>		Iran, H. B. Dehqani.....	1961 12
Freetown, Sierra Leone, The Most Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.B.E., b. 1898, cons. 1936, elected Archp. of		Jerusalem, A. C. MacInnes, C.M.G. (Archbishop), b. 1901 (cons. 1953).....	1957 24
West Africa, 1955.....		Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, N. A. Cubain.....	1958
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones.....	1948	Korea, J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903 (cons. 1935).....	1955 15
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		Asst. Bp. A. E. Chadwell, b. 1892.....	1951
Accra, R. R. Roseveare, b. 1902.....	1956	Madagascar, J. Marcel (cons. 1956).....	1961 45
Asst. Bp., E. D. Martinson.....	1951	Asst. Bp., J. Seth.....	1961
Benin, A. Iwe.....	1962	Mauritius, A. F. B. Rogers, b. 1907.....	1959 19
Gambia and Rio Pongas, St. J. S. Pike, b. 1909.....	1958	Singapore and Malaya, C. K. Sansbury, b. 1905.....	1961
Ibadan, S. O. Odutola (cons. 1952).....	1960	Bp. Sufi. (Kuala Lumpur), R. P. Koh (cons. 1958).....	1961
Lagos, A. W. Howells, O.B.E., b. 1905 (cons. 1952).....	1955	Sudan, O. C. Allison, b. 1908 (cons. 1948).....	1953 65

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
J. O. Aclonby, b. 1884; <i>Accra</i>	1924	1951
A. B. Akiyele, b. 1875; <i>Ibadan</i>	1933	1956
J. W. Ashton, b. 1866; <i>Grafton</i>	1921	1936
C. A. W. Aylen, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930	1939
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921	1937
W. F. Barfoot, b. 1893; <i>Rupert Island</i>	1941	1958
H. Beevor, b. 1903; <i>Lebombo</i>	1952	1957
W. B. Belcher, b. 1891; <i>N. Queensland</i>	1948	1955
D. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1919	1945
K. G. Bevan, b. 1898; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1940	1950
S. A. Bill, b. 1884; <i>Lucknow</i>	1939	1947
D. B. Blackwood, b. 1884; <i>Gippsland</i>	1942	1955
J. J. Booth, b. 1886; <i>Melbourne</i>	1934	1957
J. Boys, b. 1900; <i>Kimberley and Kuruman</i>	1948	1960
R. Brook, b. 1880; <i>St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich</i>	1940	1953
S. Burton, b. 1881; <i>Nassau and Bahamas</i>	1942	1961
H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1933	1947
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924	1938
P. Carrington, b. 1892; <i>Quebec</i>	1935	1960
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947	1953
F. N. Chamberlain, b. 1900; <i>Trinidad</i>	1957	1961
G. A. Chambers, b. 1879; <i>Tanganyika</i>	1927	1947
G. A. Chase, b. 1886; <i>Ripon</i>	1946	1959
C. M. Chavasse, b. 1884; <i>Rochester</i>	1940	1960
G. W. Clarkson, b. 1897; <i>Pontefract</i>	1954	1961
F. A. Cockin, b. 1888; <i>Bristol</i>	1946	1958
M. E. Coleman, b. 1902; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1950	1960
A. C. Cooper, b. 1881; <i>Korea</i>	1931	1954
B. C. Corfield, b. 1890; <i>Travancore</i>	1938	1945
R. P. Crabbe, b. 1883; <i>Mombasa</i>	1936	1953
F. W. T. Craske, b. 1901; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1953	1959
D. H. Crick, b. 1885; <i>Chester</i>	1934	1955
A. H. Cullen, b. 1887; <i>Grahamstown</i>	1931	1959
J. Curtis, b. 1880; <i>Chekiang</i>	1929	1950
B. M. Dale, b. 1905; <i>Jamaica</i>	1950	1955
S. H. Davies, b. 1884; <i>Carpentaria</i>	1922	1949
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i>	1932	1937
D. C. Dunlop, b. 1897; <i>Jarrow</i>	1944	1949
C. I. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872; <i>Singapore</i>	1909	1927
Lord Fisher of Lambeth, b. 1887; <i>Canterbury</i>	1932	1961
L. N. Fisher, b. 1881; <i>Natal</i>	1921	1951
R. S. Fyfe, b. 1869; <i>Rangoon</i>	1910	1928
A. M. Gelsthorpe, b. 1892; <i>Sudan</i>	1933	1952
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; <i>Wavau</i>	1938	1944
M. G. Haigh, b. 1887; <i>Winchester</i>	1931	1952
L. D. Hammond, b. 1881; <i>Slafford</i>	1939	1958
E. K. C. Hamilton, b. 1890; <i>Shrewsbury</i>	1940	1944
A. O. Hardy, b. 1889; <i>Nagpur</i>	1937	1948
F. O. T. Hawkes, b. 1878; <i>Kingston on Thames</i>	1927	1952
R. M. Hay, b. 1884; <i>Buckingham</i>	1944	1960
Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., b. 1868; <i>New Westminster</i>	1942	1951
P. M. Herbert, b. 1885; <i>Norwich</i>	1922	1959
H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882; <i>Wellington</i>	1936	1946
C. R. Hone, b. 1873; <i>Wakefield</i>	1931	1945
H. L. Hornby, b. 1888; <i>Hulme</i>	1945	1953
F. Houghton, b. 1891; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1937	1940
A. H. Howe-Browne, b. 1881; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1934	1951
F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; <i>Trinidad</i>	1943	1949
V. Jackson, b. 1874; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1930	1936
J. A. Jagoe, b. 1889; <i>Bermuda</i>	1949	1955
F. F. Johnston, b. 1891; <i>Egypt</i>	1952	1958
T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i>	1930	1945
A. B. L. Karney, b. 1874; <i>Southampton</i>	1922	1943
E. H. Knowles, b. 1874; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1935	1950
L. H. Lang, b. 1889; <i>Woolwich</i>	1936	1947
B. Lasbrey, b. 1889; <i>Niger</i>	1922	1945
T. Longworth, b. 1891; <i>Hereford</i>	1939	1961
G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894; <i>Barbados</i>	1951	1960
J. C. Mann, b. 1880; <i>Kyushu</i>	1935	1941
H. D. Martin, b. 1889; <i>Saskatchewan</i>	1939	1959
R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; <i>Stepney</i>	1936	1952
H. C. Montgomery-Campbell, b. 1887; <i>London</i>	1940	1961
E. W. Mowll, b. 1881; <i>Middleton</i>	1943	1951
S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Tinnevely</i>	1939	1945
N. W. Newnham Davis, b. 1903; <i>Antigua</i>	1944	1952
R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i>	1926	1940
H. van L. Otter-Barry, b. 1887; <i>Mauritius</i>	1931	1959
E. F. Paget, b. 1886; <i>Mashonaland</i>	1925	1957
T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911; <i>Madagascar</i>	1952	1961
W. Parker, b. 1883; <i>Pretoria</i>	1933	1951
H. R. Ragg, b. 1889; <i>Calgary</i>	1943	1951
H. C. Read, b. 1890; <i>Nasik</i>	1944	1957
R. A. Reeves, b. 1899; <i>Johannesburg</i>	1949	1961
C. L. Riley, b. 1888; <i>Bendigo</i>	1938	1956
B. P. Robin, b. 1887; <i>Adelaide</i>	1941	1956
A. C. W. Rose, b. 1887; <i>Dover</i>	1935	1956
C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i>	1928	1938
W. J. Simkin, b. 1883; <i>Auckland</i>	1940	1960
B. F. Simpson, b. 1883; <i>Southwark</i>	1932	1958
G. Sinker, b. 1900; <i>Nagpur</i>	1949	1954
A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; <i>Athabasca</i>	1932	1950
R. W. Stannard, b. 1895; <i>Woolwich</i>	1947	1959
P. W. Stephenson, b. 1888; <i>Nelson</i>	1940	1954
P. Stevens, b. 1882; <i>Kwangsai and Hunan</i>	1933	1950
W. H. Stewart, b. 1888; <i>Jerusalem</i>	1943	1957
C. E. Storrs, b. 1889; <i>Grafton</i>	1946	1955
C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; <i>Uganda</i>	1932	1952
J. R. S. Taylor, b. 1883; <i>Sodor and Man</i>	1942	1954
W. J. Thompson, b. 1885; <i>Iran</i>	1935	1960
F. O. Thorne, b. 1892; <i>Nyasaland</i>	1936	1961
G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; <i>Damaraland</i>	1939	1949
E. J. Trapp, b. 1910; <i>Zululand</i>	1947	1957
N. H. Turbs, b. 1879; <i>Rangoon</i>	1923	1931
H. V. Turner, b. 1888; <i>Penrith</i>	1944	1958
G. R. Vernon, b. 1900; <i>Madagascar</i>	1940	1950
G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; <i>Hokkaido</i>	1927	1941
J. W. C. Wand, b. 1885; <i>London</i>	1934	1955
G. H. Warde, b. 1889; <i>Lewes</i>	1946	1959
W. L. M. Way, b. 1905; <i>Masasi</i>	1952	1959
J. R. Weller, b. 1880; <i>Argentina</i>	1934	1946
J. Wellington, b. 1890; <i>Shantung</i>	1940	1950
G. A. Wells, b. 1877; <i>Cariboo</i>	1934	1940
G. A. West, b. 1893; <i>Rangoon</i>	1935	1954
A. T. P. Williams, b. 1888; <i>Winchester</i>	1939	1961
H. H. Williams, b. 1872; <i>Carlisle</i>	1920	1946
D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; <i>Trinidad</i>	1938	1956

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1501

1501 Henry Dean	1678 William Sancroft	1828 William Howley
1503 William Warham	1691 John Tillotson	1848 John Bird Sumner
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1695 Thomas Tenison	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1556 Cardinal Pole	1716 William Wake	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1559 Matthew Parker	1737 John Potter	1883 Edward White Benson
1576 Edmund Grindall	1747 Thomas Herring	1896 Frederick Temple
1583 John Whitgift	1757 Matthew Hutton	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1604 Richard Bancroft	1758 Thomas Secker	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1610 George Abbot	1758 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1942 William Temple
1633 William Laud	1783 John Moore	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher
1660 William Juxon	1805 Charles Manners Sutton	1961 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1663 Gilbert Sheldon		

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1629

1629 Samuel Harsnett	1743 Thomas Herring	1862 William Thomson
1632 Richard Nolle	1747 Matthew Hutton	1881 William Connor Magee
1641 John Williams	1757 John Gilbert	1891 William Dalrymple Mac-lagan
1660 Accepted Frewen	1761 Robert Hay Drummond	1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1664 Richard Sterne	1777 William Markham	1929 William Temple
1683 John Dolben	1808 Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt	1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1688 Thomas Lamplough	1848 Thomas Musgrave	1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1691 John Sharp	1860 Charles Thomas Longley	1961 Frederick Donald Coggan
1714 William Dawes		
1724 Launcelot Blackburn		

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,600 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 77 in all. The figures at Dec. 31, 1960, are:—

Congregations, 2,130; total membership 301,280; Sunday Schools, 2,771, with 297,192 scholars and 40,735 teachers. In 18 Foreign Mission fields, there are 270 European missionaries (and in addition many missionaries' wives, most of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and over 15,000 evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1620, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the

National Covenant and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire or his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Bill was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberty received by Parishes and Charges in 1959 was £4,535,716.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1961), The Earl of Mansfield.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1961-62), Right Rev. A. C. Craig, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. MacDonald, M.A., LL.B., Procurator, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 29 presbyteries, 546 ministers, 560 congregations, with 136,554 communicants, 125,603 families, 7,877 Sabbath-school teachers, and 65,589 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1960, this branch contributed by congregational effort £241,123 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £1,360,546—Moderator (1961-62), Rt. Rev. W. A. A. Park, M.A.,

D.D., General Sec., Very Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 321 congregations, 16 preaching stations, 71,329 members, and 8,429 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 27 missionaries abroad, including 12 women. In 1960 the amount raised for all purposes was £740,129.

Moderator (1961-62), Rt. Rev. A. B. Jamieson, M.A., Gen. Sec., Rev. A. L. Macarthur, M.A., M.Litt., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Sees	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of Sec.
Armagh* ..	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1897 (cons. 1945)...	1959	71	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D. Ph.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1952)	1956	116	2,500
BISHOPS.				
Meath	Most Rev. Robert Bonsall Pike, M.A., D.D., b. 1905	1959	26	1,500
Coshel	Rt. Rev. William Cecil de Pauley, D.D., b. 1893	1958	19	1,458
Clogher	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., D.D., b. 1907	1958	51	1,443
Connor	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliott, D.D., b. 1890	1956	116	1,750
Cork, Cloyne & Ross ..	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perduc, D.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1954) ..	1957	51	1,703
Derry & Raphoe ..	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., b. 1900 (cons. 1956)	1958	73	2,140
Down & Dromore ..	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1901 (cons. 1950) ..	1955	89	1,500
Kilaloe	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., b. 1901	1957	23	1,500
Kilmore	Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Butler Moore, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1906 ..	1958	45	2,000
Limerick	Rt. Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson, D.D., b. 1908	1961	23	1,461
Ossory	Rt. Rev. John Percy Phair, D.D., b. 1875	1940	55	1,531
Tuam	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., D.D., b. 1912	1958	21	1,493

* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. J. W. Armstrong, B.D.

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 216 clerical and 432 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. R. G. F. Jenkins, B.D.; Very Rev. C. I. Peacocke, M.A.;

M. F. E. Dobbin; W. A. W. Sheldon, T.D.

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), D. W. Pratt.

52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant, D. M. Hudson.

Asst. Sec., E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 21 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese was formerly chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod, but since Dec. 1, 1959, has been chosen by an Electoral College. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd
Aberdeen and Orkney, Edward Frederick Easson, M.A., b. 1905	1956	41	£*	1,200
Argyll and The Isles, Thomas Hannay, D.D. (Most Rev. Primus. 1952), b. 1887	1942	12		1,475
Brechin, John Chappell Sprott, M.A., b. 1903	1959	26		*1,250
Edinburgh, Kenneth Moir Carey, b. 1908	1961	79		*1,600

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 367. Clergy, 367. Communicants, 56,027

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz. :—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £14,924,231, made up of Parochial Sustentation £10,301,721, General Synod Funds £930,204, Miscellaneous purposes £3,692,306.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £16,776,187. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £503,835.

Sees	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
Glasgow and Galloway, Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A., b. 1907	1952	83		£*1,450
Moray, Ross and Caithness, Duncan MacInnes, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1897	1953	19		*1,173
St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, John William Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D., b. 1920	1955	34		*1,295

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by circuit quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1961-62), Rev. M. L. Edwards, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1961-62), Mrs. M. W. Lonsdale, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., 2 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1962-3), Rev. L. Davison, B.D.

Vice-President Designate (1962-3), A. L. Creed, M.A.

Statistics.—In 1960 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and abroad) there were 5,172 Ministers, 38,154 Local Preachers, 1,204,534 Members and Probationers, 17,178 Churches, 13,222 Sunday Schools, 121,539 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 802,377 Sunday Scholars.

The *World Methodist Council*, founded 1881, re-organized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries. The statistics of world Methodism are: churches and preaching places, 99,500; ministers, 66,500; local preachers, 83,000; Sunday schools, 76,400; officers and teachers, 825,000; scholars, 8,200,000; recorded membership, 19,100,000.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan

Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dates from 1825 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939. Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa are separate autonomous Methodist Churches, and other branches throughout the world have originated from the Methodist Church either in Great Britain or in America.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 249 Ministers, 363 Lay Preachers, 31,730 Adult and 17,833 Junior Members, 1,957 Sunday School Teachers and 14,671 Scholars.

President (1961-62), Rev. C. W. Ranson, B.Litt., D.Theol.

Secretary, Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher, M.A., B.D., The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, 12.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1961 there were in Great Britain 292 Ministers, 8,415 Members, 152 Chapels and 10,306 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1961 there were in Great Britain 24 Ministers, 280 Lay Preachers, 5,964 Members, 164 Chapels and 8,321 Sunday Scholars. —*President* (1961-2), T. O. Roberts, Barnsley. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87-89 West Bar, Sheffield, 3.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam and India.

In 1956 the body numbered—churches, 1,435; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,670; ministers and preachers, 816; elders, 7,351; communicants, 147,132; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 12,633; Sunday-school scholars, 87,823; adherents (including communicants), 201,068. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £816,517.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the

Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

The *Eastern Association*, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 356 chapels and 28,459 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Associations (1961-62)—*South Wales*, Evan Evans, London; *North Wales*, Rev. J. P. Davies, M.A., Portmadoc; *The East*, Rev. D. O. Calvin Thomas, M.A., Tenby.

Moderator of General Assembly (1961-62), Rev. William Morris, Caernarvon.

Chief Secretary, Rev. R. B. Owen, B.A., The Manse, Plas Avenue, Prestatyn, Flint.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 2,970 churches and preaching stations with 1,838 ministers and 211,329 members in England and Wales. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1961-62)*, Rev. H. A. Hamilton, B.A. *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Stanley, M.A. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union.

Secretary, B. Touch. *Offices*, 27 Dorking Road, Great Bookham, Surrey.

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. John Kielty, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in all parts of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council consisting of all the Commissioners of the Army. In 1960 there were, in Great Britain, 1,218 Corps (Churches), 3,152 Officers engaged in evangelistic work and 53,650 Local Officers (lay workers). The latest statistics for the world (1960) are 16,557 Corps and 26,996 Officers. *General*, Wilfred Kitching (elected May 11, 1954).

International Headquarters:—113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,222 members in Great Britain, and has 441 places of

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded formed the Congregational Union in 1812, which in 1896 united with the Evangelical Union (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 145 Churches of the Congregational Union of Scotland with a membership of 33,993. Of the 167 Ministers, 129 are Pastors. *President*, Rev. G. V. Jones, M.A., B.Litt., Glasgow. *Secretary*, Rev. J. T. George, 217 West George Street, Glasgow, G.2.

The BAPTISTS have over 23,000,000 members in all countries. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1960, 2,100 pastors and deaconesses. The members numbered 317,682, Sunday-school teachers 40,055, and Sunday scholars 265,655. *President of the Baptist Union (1961-62)*, E. R. Grief. *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D., I.L.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

worship (*Recording Clerk*, Stephen J. Thorne). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament"), *Hqrs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2), has 336 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,807 communicants. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 43 churches in England, *Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Langdale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.), have 112 organized churches, 45 companies and 9,252 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Moslems, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfield, S.W.18, Commercial Road E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 450,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, some 280,000 being domiciled in Greater London. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare. *President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1)*, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P. *Secretary*, A. G. Brotman. *CHIEF RABBI*—The Very Rev. Dr. Israel Brodie, born 1895, appointed 1948.

Secretary, Michael Wallach, *Office*, 85 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. The *Beth Din* also deals with matters concerning dietary laws and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.

Dayanim, L. Grossnass; A. Rapoport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift.

Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), Roman Pontiff, born in Sotto il Monte, Italy, November 25, 1881; ordained priest August 10, 1904; Archbishop of Areopolis March 3, 1925; Cardinal January 12, 1953; Patriarch of Venice January 15, 1953; elected Pope October 28, 1958; crowned November 4, 1958.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 23 new Cardinals on December 15, 1958, a further 8 new Cardinals on December 14, 1959, 7 on March 28, 1960, and 4 more on Jan. 16, 1961. In August, 1961 there were 81 cardinals. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

The Catholic Directory estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 3,545,500, Scotland (1960) 787,170, Republic of Ireland (1955) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1960) 484,224. The figures for Canada (1956) are 6,260,546, Australia (1960) 2,051,124, New Zealand (1960) 313,106, India (1959) 5,392,272, Pakistan (1960) 304,446, Ceylon (1957) 609,928, Malta (1958) 290,600, Federation of Malaya (1960) 106,712, State of Singapore (1960) 43,600, Trinidad (1959) 247,500, Jamaica (1960) 111,554, Tanganyika (1960) 1,331,296, Uganda (1960) 1,698,569, Nigeria (1961) 1,630,352, Ghana (1960) 563,345; world total (estimated) 527,643,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (If an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); Archbishop, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda, His Excellency Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara (Archbishop of Pessioite).

The Most Revd. Archbishops	CONS. CLERGY*
Westminster, His Eminence Cardinal William Godfrey (1956)	1938
Auxil., George Craven, M.C.	1947
Auxil., David Cashman	1958
Cardiff, John A. Murphy (1961)	1948
Birmingham, Francis J. Grimshaw (1954)	1947
Auxil., Humphrey Bright	1944
Liverpool, John Heenan (1957)	1951

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Brentwood, Bernard Wall	1956
Clifton, Joseph Rudderham	1949
Hexham and Newcastle, James Cunningham (1958)	1957
Lancaster, Thomas E. Flynn	1939
Auxil., Thomas Pearson	1940
Leeds, George Dwyer	1957
Menevia (Wales), John E. Pettit	1947
Middlesbrough, George Brunner (1956)	1946
Northampton, Thomas L. Parker	1941
Auxil., Charles Grant	1961
Newham, Edward Ellis	1944
Plymouth, Cyril Restieaux	1955
Portsmouth, Archbishop John H. King (1941)	1938
Coadj., Thomas Holland	1961
Salford, Andrew Beck (1955)	1948
Shrewsbury (vacant)	
Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy	1949

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Gordon Gray	1951
Glasgow Donald A. Campbell (1945)	1919
Auxil., James Ward	1960

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aberdeen, Francis Walsh	1951
Argyll & Isles, Steven McGill	1960
Dunkeld, William Hart	1955
Galloway, Joseph McGee	1952
Motherwell, James D. Scanlan (1955)	1946
Paisley, James Black	1948

* In addition there are 41 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Most Rev. David Mathew, Abp. of Apamea, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces in 1954.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop

	CONS. CLERGY.
Armagh, His Eminence Cardinal John D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland (1946)	1942
	300
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan	1943
Derry, Neil Farren	1939
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean	1923
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty	1941
Kilmore, Austin Quinn	1950

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe

CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop	
Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1941)	1924
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Gozo, Joseph Pace	1944
Gibraltar, John F. Healy	1953

America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Sebastiano Baggio (Archbishop of Ephesus).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

CONS.

Edmonton, John MacDonald (1938)	1934
Coadj.-Abp. Anthony Jordan (1955)	1945
Halifax, Gerald Berry (1953)	1945
Kingston, Joseph O'Sullivan (1944)	1931
Moucton, Norbert Robichaud	1942
Montreal, H. E. Cardinal Paul Emile Leger	1950
Ottawa, Joseph Lemieux (1953)	1936
Port of Spain, Finbar Ryan (1940)	1937
Quebec, Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947)	1946
Regina, Michael C. O'Neill	1943
Rimouski, Charles Parent (1951)	1944
St. Boniface, Maurice Baudoux (1955)	1948
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1951)	1950
Sherbrooke, George Cabana (1952)	1941
Toronto, His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934)	
	1930
Coadj.-Abp., Philip F. Pocock (1961)	1951
Vancouver, B.C., William Duke (1931)	1923
Coadj.-Abp., Martin Johnson (1954)	1936
Winnipeg, George Flahiff (1961)	1961
Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite), Maxim Hermaniuk (1956)	
	1951

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

CONS.

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Alexandria</i> , Rosario Brodeur	1941
<i>Amos</i> , Joseph Desmarais (1939)	1931
<i>Antigonish</i> , William Power	1960
<i>Bahamas</i> , Leonard Hagarty, V. A.	1959
<i>Bathurst in Canada</i> , Camille LeBlanc	1943
<i>Belize</i> , Robert Hodapp	1958
<i>Bermuda Islands</i> , Robert Dehler, V. A.	1956
<i>Calgary</i> , Francis Carroll	1936
<i>Casries</i> , B.W.J. Charles Gachet	1957
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Malcolm A. MacEachern	1955
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Mario Paré	1956
<i>Edmundston</i> , Joseph Gagnon	1949
<i>Edmonton (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Nicholas Sawaryn (1943)	1956
<i>Fort William</i> , Edward Jennings (1952)	1941
<i>Gaspé</i> , Archbishop Paul Bernier (1957)	1952
<i>Georgetown</i> , Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956)	1954
<i>Gravelbourg</i> , Aimé Decosse	1953
<i>Grouard</i> , Henry Routhier, V. A. (1953)	1945
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> , Gerard Couturier	1957
<i>Hamilton</i> , Joseph Ryan	1937
<i>Harbour Grace-Grand Falls</i> , John M. O'Neill	1940
<i>Hastur</i> , Louis Lesvesque	1952
<i>Hudson Bay</i> , Mark Lacroix, V. A.	1943
<i>James Bay</i> , Henri Belleau, V. A.	1940
<i>Joliette</i> , Joseph Papineau	1923
<i>Kamloops</i> , B.C., Michael A. Harrington	1952
<i>Keewatin</i> , Paul Dumouchel, V. A.	1955
<i>Kingston (Jamaica)</i> , John McEleney (1956)	1950
<i>Labrador</i> , Lionel Scheffer, V. A.	1946
<i>London</i> , John Cody (1950)	1937
<i>Mackenzie</i> , Paul Piché, V. A.	1959
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Abp. Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
<i>Nelson</i> , William Doyle	1958
<i>Nicolet</i> , Albert Martin	1950
<i>Pembroke</i> , William Smith	1945
<i>Peterboro</i> , Benjamin Webster (1954)	1946
<i>Prince Albert</i> , Lawrence Morin (1959)	1955
<i>Prince Rupert</i> , Fergus J. O'Grady, V. A.	1956
<i>Roseau (Dominica)</i> , Arnold Boghaert	1957
<i>St. Anne de la Pocatière</i> , Bruno Desrochers	1951
<i>St. Catharines</i> , Thomas J. McCarthy (1958)	1955
<i>St. George's, N.F.</i> , Michael O'Reilly	1941
<i>St. George's (Grenada)</i> , James Field	1957
<i>St. Hyacinthe</i> , Arthur Douville (1942)	1940
<i>St. Jean de Quebec</i> , Gerard Coderre (1955)	1951
<i>St. Jerome</i> , Emil Frenette	1951
<i>St. John in Canada</i> , Alfred Leverman (1953)	1948
<i>St. Paul in Alberta</i> , Louis Philip Lussier	1955
<i>Saskatoon</i> , Francis Klein	1952
<i>Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Andrew Roborecki (1956)	1948
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , Alexander Carter (1958)	1956
<i>Timmins</i> , Maxim Tessier (1955)	1951
<i>Toronto (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Isidore Borecky (1956)	1948
<i>Trois Rivières</i> , Georges L. Pelletier (1947)	1943
<i>Valleyfield</i> , Alfreid Langlois (1926)	1924
<i>Victoria</i> , B.C., James M. Hill	1946
<i>Whitehorse</i> , John L. Coudert, V. A.	1936
<i>Yarmouth</i> , Albert Leméger	1953

Africa

<i>Apostolic Delegate to South Africa</i> , Most Rev. Giuseppe McGeough	
<i>Apostolic Delegate to British East and West Africa</i> , Most Rev. Guido Del Mestri	

The Most Revd. Archbishops

<i>Blantyre</i> , John Baptist Theunissen (1959)	1950
<i>Bloomfontein</i> , William P. Whelan (1954)	1943
<i>Cape Coast</i> , John Kodwo Amisah (1960)	1957
<i>Capetown</i> , Owen McCann (1951)	1950
<i>Dar-es-Salaam</i> , Edgar Maranta (1953)	1939
<i>Durban</i> , Denis E. Hurley (1951)	1947
<i>Kaduna</i> , John McCarthy (1959)	1954
<i>Lagos</i> , Leo H. Taylor, C.B.E. (1950)	1934

CONS.

<i>Lusaka</i> , Adam Kozłowiecki (1959)	1955
<i>Maseru</i> , Emmanuel Mabathothana (1961)	1953
<i>Nairobi</i> , John McCarthy (1953)	1946
<i>Onitsha</i> , Charles Heery (1950)	1927
<i>Pretoria</i> , John Garner (1951)	1948
<i>Rubaga</i> , Joseph Kiwanuka (1961)	1939
<i>Salisbury</i> , Francis Markall	1956

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Abercorn</i> , Adolf Furstenberg	1959
<i>Accra</i> , Joseph Bowers	1953
<i>Altwal</i> , John Luck (1951)	1947
<i>Arua</i> , Angelo Tarantino	1959
<i>Bathurst in Gambia</i> , Michael Molony	1958
<i>Benin City</i> , Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940
<i>Bethlehem</i> , Peter Kelleter (1951)	1950
<i>Bremersdorp</i> , Constantine Barneschi (1951)	1939
<i>Buea</i> , Peter Rogan, C.B.E. (1950)	1939
<i>Bukoba</i> , H.E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa (1961)	1952
<i>Bulawayo</i> , Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1951
<i>Calabar</i> , James Moynagh (1950)	1947
<i>Dedza</i> , Cornelius Citsulu (1959)	1957
<i>Dodoma</i> , Anthony Pesce (1953)	1951
<i>Eldoret</i> , Joseph Houlihan	1960
<i>Eshowe</i> , Aurelius Bülgeri (1951)	1947
<i>Fort Jameson</i> , Firmin Coutemanche (1959)	1953
<i>Fort Rosebery</i> , René Pailloux	1962
<i>Freetown and Bo</i> , Thomas Brosnahan	1953
<i>Gulu</i> , John B. Cesana (1953)	1951
<i>Gwelo</i> , Louis Haene (1955)	1950
<i>Ibadan</i> , Richard Finn	1959
<i>Iringa</i> , Attilio Beltramo (1953)	1948
<i>Johannesburg</i> , Hugh Boyle (1954)	1949
<i>Jos</i> , John Redington	1954
<i>Kampala</i> , Vincent Billington (1953)	1948
<i>Karema</i> , Charles Msakila	1958
<i>Kasama</i> , Marcel Daubechies (1959)	1950
<i>Keetmanshoop</i> , Edward Schlotterbuck, V. A.	1956
<i>Keimoes</i> , Henry J. Thunemann (1951)	1949
<i>Keta</i> , Antony Konings	1954
<i>Kigoma</i> , James Holmes Siedle (1958)	1946
<i>Kimberley</i> , John Boekenfohr	1953
<i>Kisii</i> , Maurice Otunga (1960)	1957
<i>Kisumu</i> , Frederick Hall (1953)	1943
<i>Kokstad</i> , Evangelist McBride (1951)	1949
<i>Kroonstad</i> , Gerard van Velsen (1951)	1959
<i>Kumasi</i> , Andrew van den Bronk (1952)	1946
<i>Leribe</i> , Ignazio Phakoe (1961)	1961
<i>Lilongwe</i> , Joseph Fady (1959)	1951
<i>Livingstone</i> , Phelim O'Shea (1959)	1950
<i>Lydenburg</i> , Anthony Rietter	1956
<i>Makurdi</i> , James Hagan	1960
<i>Marianhill</i> , Alphonsus Streif	1951
<i>Mbarara</i> , John Ogez	1957
<i>Mbeya</i> , Anthony van Oorschot (1953)	1950
<i>Mbulu</i> , Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
<i>Meru</i> , Laurence Bessone	1954
<i>Mombasa-Zanzibar</i> , Eugene Butler	1957
<i>Morogoro</i> , Herman van Elswijk	1951
<i>Moshi</i> , Joseph Kilasara	1960
<i>Musoma</i> , John Rudin	1957
<i>Mwanza</i> , Joseph Blomjous (1953)	1946
<i>Mzuzu</i> , Jean Jobidon	1961
<i>Navrogo</i> , Gerard Bertrand (1957)	1948
<i>Ndanda</i> , Victor Haelg (1961)	1949
<i>Ndola</i> , Francesco Mazzieri, O.B.E. (1959)	1949
<i>Nyeri</i> , Kenya, Carlo Cavallera (1953)	1947
<i>Ojoja</i> , Thomas McGettrick	1955
<i>Ondo</i> , William Field	1958
<i>Oudtshoorn</i> , Bruno Hippel (1951)	1948
<i>Owerri</i> , Joseph Whelan (1950)	1948
<i>Peramiho</i> , Herman Spies (1961)	1953
<i>Port Elizabeth</i> , Ernest Green	1955
<i>Port Louis</i> , Daniel Liston (1949)	1947

	CONS.
Port Victoria, Marcel Maradan, C.B.E.	1937
Qacha'snek, Joseph Delfine des Rosieres (1961) ..	1948
Queenstown, John B. Rosenthal (1951) ..	1943
Rulenge, Alfred Lanctot (1951) ..	1950
Shinyanga, Edward McGurkin ..	1956
Tamale, Gabriel Champagne ..	1957
Tanga, Eugène Arthurs ..	1958
Tororo, John Grief, C.B.E. (1953) ..	1951
Umtali, Daniel Lamont ..	1957
Umtata, Joseph Grueter (1951) ..	1941
Umuahia, Antony Nwedo ..	1959
Uziminkulu, Plus B. Dlamini ..	1954
Wa, Peter P. Dery ..	1960
Windhoek, Archbishop Joseph Guthardt, V. A. ..	1926
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman (1959) ..	1952

Asia

Internuncio to India, Most Rev. James R. Knox (Archbishop of Melitene)
Internuncio to Pakistan, Most Rev. Emanuele Clarizio

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Agra, Domenic Athaide ..	1956
Bangalore, Thomas Pothacumury (1953) ..	1940
Bombay, H. E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950) ..	1946
Calcutta, Ferdinand Pèrier (1924) ..	1921
Abp.-Coadj., Vivian Dyer ..	1959
Changanacherry, Matthaw Kavakat (1956) ..	1950
Colombo, Thomas Cooray (1947) ..	1946
Dacca, Lawrence Graner (1950) ..	1947
Delhi, Joseph A. Fernandes (1951) ..	1949
Abp.-Coadj., Angelo Fernandes ..	1959
Ernakulam, Joseph Parecatil (1956) ..	1953
Hyderabad (India), Joseph Mark Gopu (1953) ..	1948
Karachi, Joseph Cordeiro ..	1958
Madurai, Peter Leonard (1953) ..	1936
Madras and Mylapore, Louis Mathias (1952) ..	1934
Malacca-Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953) ..	1947
Nagpur, Eugene Louis D'Souza (1953) ..	1951
Pondicherry, Ambrose Rayappan (1955) ..	1953
Ranchi, Pio Kerketta (1961) ..	1961
Trivandrum (Syro-Malankara Rite), Gregorios Thangalathil (1955) ..	1953
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934) ..	1933

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto ..	1949
Aimer and Jaipur, Leo de Mello ..	1949
Allahabad, Leonard Raymond ..	1947
Alleppy, Michael Arattukulam ..	1954
Amravati, Joseph A. Rosario ..	1955
Arabia, Irlzio Magliacani, V. A. ..	1950
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues ..	1953
Bellary, John Forest Hogan ..	1949
Calicut, Aldo Patroni ..	1948
Chilaw, Edmund Peiris ..	1940
Chittagong, Raymond Larose ..	1952
Cochin, Alexander Edezhath ..	1952
Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa ..	1950
Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez ..	1950
Cyprus, Elias Farah ..	1954
Dibrugarh, Orestes Marengo ..	1951
Dinajpur, Giuseppe Obert ..	1949
Galle, Nicholas M. Laudadio ..	1934
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi ..	1943
Hong Kong, Laurence Bianchi (1951) ..	1949
Hyderabad in Pakistan, Archbishop James van Miltenburg (1958) ..	1948
Indore, Francis Simons ..	1952
Jabalpur, Conrad Dumbelman ..	1954
Jaffna, Emile Pillai (1950) ..	1949
Jaipalguni, Ambrogio Galbiati ..	1952
Jessellon, James Buis, C.B.E., V. A. ..	1952
Jhansi, Francis Fenech ..	1954
Kandy, Leo Nanayakkara ..	1959
Kulna, Dante Battagliarin ..	1956
Kothamangalam, Matthew Potanamuzhi ..	1956
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami ..	1939

CONS.

Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1951) ..	1945
Krishnagar, Luis La Ravoiré Morrow ..	1939
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon ..	1955
Kuching, John Vos, V. A. ..	1952
Kumbakonam, Daniel Arulswami ..	1955
Kuwait, Theophane Stella, V. A. ..	1955
Lahore, Roger Buysse ..	1947
Lucknow, Conrad de Vito ..	1947
Lyallpur, Francis Cialeo (1960) ..	1939
Mangalore, Raymond D'Mello ..	1959
Meerut, Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti (1956) ..	1952
Miri, Anthony Galvin ..	1960
Mysore, René Feuga ..	1941
Multan, Louis Scheerer ..	1960
Nellore, William Bouter ..	1929
Ootacamund, Anthony Padiyara ..	1955
Palat, Sebastian Vayalil ..	1950
Patna Augustine Wildermuth ..	1947
Penang, Francis Chan ..	1955
Poonna, Andrew A.L.X. De Souza ..	1949
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez ..	1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Stanislaus Tigga (1957) ..	1956
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga ..	1947
Salem, Lurdu Selvendan ..	1949
Samthalpur, Herman Westermann ..	1951
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1935) ..	1934
Simla, John Burke ..	1959
Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram ..	1953
Tellicherry, Sebastian Valloppilly ..	1956
Tiruchirappally, James Mendonca ..	1938
Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakkal (1955) ..	1954
Trichur, George Alapatt ..	1944
Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie ..	1947
Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Vincent Dercere (1937) ..	1936
Tuticorin, Thomas Fernando (1953) ..	1950
Vellore, David Pillai ..	1956
Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce ..	1950
Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista ..	1952
Visakhapatnam, Joseph Baud (1947) ..	1942
Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1953) ..	1951

Australia

Apostolic Delegate to Australasia, Most Rev. Maximilian de Furstenberg (Abp. of Palto)
--

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Adelaide, Matthew Boevich ..	1940
Brisbane, James Duhig, K.C.M.G. (1912) ..	1905
Abp.-Coadj., Patrick O'Donnell ..	1949
Canberra-Goulburn, Eris M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (1954) ..	1948
Hobart, Guilford Young (1955) ..	1948
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix (1917) ..	1912
Abp.-Coadj., Justin Simonds (1942) ..	1937
Perth, Redmond Prendiville (1935) ..	1933
Sydney, H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy (1940) ..	1935

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armistead, Edward J. Doody ..	1948
Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko ..	1958
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1921) ..	1930
Bathurst, John Norton (1928) ..	1925
Burnbury, Lancelot Goody (1954) ..	1951
Cairns, Thomas Cahill ..	1949
Darwin, John O'Loughlin ..	1949
Geraldton, Alfred J. Gummer ..	1942
Kimberley, John Jobst, V. A. ..	1959
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949) ..	1931
Maitland, John Toohey (1956) ..	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher ..	1952
Rockhampton, Francis Rush (1961) ..	1961
Sae, Patrick Lyons (1957) ..	1944
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950) ..	1947
Toowoomba, William Brennan ..	1953
Townsville, Hugh Edwards Ryan ..	1938
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Henschke (1939) ..	1937
Wilcannia-Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox ..	1931
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939) ..	1951

CONS.

New Zealand
The Most Revd. Archbishop

CONS.

Wellington, Peter McKeeffry (1954)..... 1947

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Ailape</i> , Ignatius Doggett, V. A.	1957
<i>Alexishafen</i> , Adolf Noser, V. A. (1953)	1947
<i>Auckland</i> , Archbishop James Liston (1953)	1920
<i>Christchurch</i> , Edward Joyce	1950
<i>Dunedin</i> , John Kavanagh (1957)	1949
<i>Fiji Islands</i> , Victor Foley, V. A.	1944
<i>Gilbert Islands</i> , Octave Terrienne, V. A.	1933
<i>Goroka</i> , Bernard Schilling, V. A.	1960

LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675-1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and an American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.): Crypt, 6d. Library, whispering gallery and stone gallery, 1s.; golden gallery 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. 6d. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Wednesdays, *12.30 p.m. Litany; Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1s. (children 6d.), (weekdays) except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Westminster School Service at 9 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday and Bank Holidays, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.45 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8.30 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10.15 a.m., Evening Prayer, 3 p.m., Nave Service, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 8 and 5.30 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

CONS.

<i>Kavieng</i> , Alfred Stemper, V. A.	1957
<i>Mount Hagan</i> , George Bernarding, V. A.	1960
<i>New Hebrides</i> , Louis Julliard, V. A.	1955
<i>N. Solomon Islands</i> , Leo Lemay, V. A.	1930
<i>Port Moresby</i> , Virgil Copas, V. A.	1900
<i>Rabaul</i> , Isidore Scharmach, V. A.	1939
<i>Samara</i> , Francis Doyle, V. A.	1957
<i>Samoa and Tokelau Is.</i> , George Pearce, V. A.	1956
<i>S. Solomon Islands</i> , Daniel Stuyvenberg, V. A.	1935
<i>Tonga and Niue Islands</i> , John Rodgers, V. A.	1953
<i>Western Solomon Islands</i> , John Crawford, V. A.	1960
<i>Wewak</i> , Leo Arkfield, V. A.	1948
<i>Yule Island</i> , Eugene Klein, V. A.	1960

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemoration Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, Mus.D. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1928. Open daily. Sunday services 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren. Restored after being gutted during Second World War and rededicated, Dec. 1957. Recent excavations have revealed remains of earlier churches on site.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C.2.—Gutted in Second World War, rebuilt as Royal Air Force Church, and reconsecrated, 1958.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September. Master of the Temple, Rev. Canon T. R. Milford, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. Moffett, O.B.E., D.D., 2, Taviton Street, W.C.1.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. F. McLuskey, 12 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

Congregational

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (CONGREGATIONAL), Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. D. M. Lloyd-Jones.

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. M. W. Woodward, 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688) Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susanna Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. D. A. Greeves, M.A.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. Minister, Rev. Donald O. Soper, M.A., Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and New Oxford Street, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. H. Howard Williams, Ph.D.

Catholic Apostolic

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built

1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high—open to public by lift, 15.).—Sundays. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 8.15, 9; Capitular High Mass with short sermon, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Compline, 6.30. Weekdays. Matins and Lauds, 8.30 a.m. Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30. Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 5 p.m.; Night prayers, 7.45. Confessions at all times. *Holydays of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 12 noon, 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Bank Holidays, 6 p.m.). Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, and Griffin buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel; Bishop Challoner in St. Gregory's Chapel; Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Arch over the High Altar and the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles. Mosaics on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the vaults of the Lady Chapel, St. Gregory's Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Holy Souls' Chapel have also been completed. Exhibition of Treasures daily in Sacristy (weekdays, 11.30–12.30, 2–3. Sundays, 2–3, 5.30–6.30).

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Masses, 6.15, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; 10.45 (High Mass); 12 (with Sermon), 4.30; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Night Service, 7. Weekdays: Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 8.30, 10, 12.30 (Mon.–Fri.). Service daily at 8 p.m., except Saturday. Saturday, Benediction, 4.30. Holy days: Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 10.45 (High Mass); 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5.

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the *Education Act, 1944* (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (a) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 local education authorities (61 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs, 1 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of Excepted Districts; (b) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute. The expenditure of local education authorities is met partly from rates and partly from central government grants. The latter are paid mainly in the form of a general grant from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government

covering local health and other services as well as education. Detailed suggestions to L.E.A.s. are issued in Ministry of Education circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report with full statistical tables is published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The State system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. The major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children at school between 1952 and 1962. Special attention is being paid to the development of technical education. Nearly 5,000 students were enrolled for courses leading to the Diploma in Technology in the 1960–61 session (3,800 in the preceding year). By Dec. 31, 1960, 344 had gained the Diploma and

by the end of the year 29 had applied to register as candidates for the new higher award of Membership of the College of Technologists. The number of Colleges of Advanced Technology rose to nine with the designation of the Bristol College. The total number of students attending full-time and sandwich courses in 1959-60 was over 9,000 and this will probably increase to 14,000.

The nine existing Colleges of Advanced Technology (see p. 534) had in 1961 some 9,000 students, of whom 3,800 were working for the Diploma in Technology. An additional college is designated at Acton. The Minister proposes that all the designated colleges should be given a status similar to that of Loughborough, which is administered by its own governing body and receives direct grant from the Ministry. All the premises and assets would be transferred from the local authorities to the new governing bodies, which would also take over liabilities such as loan charges for new buildings and buildings in course of construction. The total running cost of the colleges will rise to about £5,000,000 when the extension plans in hand are completed, and the Minister's proposal would relieve the local authorities of about £2,500,000 of rate-borne expenditure. Further developments will await the report of the Robbins Committee.

Education is envisaged in the 1944 Act in three stages:—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (compulsory school age); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children are to go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more practical character); *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral or "comprehensive" school. The prevailing tendency is to foster wide experiment and flexibility in the organization of secondary schools. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

In 1956 Leicestershire began an important, limited experiment, transferring all children at 11 to non-selective "high schools" and transferring at 14 all children whose parents wish it and will keep them at school till 16 to grammar schools, thus doing away with the "11 plus" examination. Nottingham has established twelve secondary modern schools providing a 5 years' course to G.C.E. standard in either grammar or technical subjects.

Pupils in Secondary Schools may sit for the examinations leading to the award of the General Certificate of Education. The nine examining bodies set papers at three levels, ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Entrance to the Universities and to many courses of professional training depends on the results in these examinations. The total number of candidates at the 1960 summer examination was 356,617 at Ordinary level and 94,467 at Advanced, including 25,819 from secondary modern schools at Ordinary and 597 at Advanced. In accordance with the Third Report of the Secondary School Examinations Council a new and uniform system of grading and presentation of results of G.C.E. examinations at A level will be used by all examining bodies. There will be five grades of pass awards on main or

"basic" papers and two "supplementary" gradings (Distinction and Merit) for abler candidates who take "S" papers in addition to main papers: the existing Scholarship papers will be discontinued.

Since 1944 various bodies have set up examinations to meet the needs of pupils for whom the G.C.E. is not suitable. The Minister has accepted in principle the recommendation made by the Secondary School Examinations Committee in its 1961 report, *The Certificate of Secondary Education*, that new school-leaving examinations leading to such a certificate should be nationally established on a regional basis, and he has appointed a working party to consider the scope and standard of these examinations. The Council proposes that pupils should have completed five years of secondary education, that the examinations should be on a "subject" basis—i.e., that candidates should be free to enter for any subject or combination of subjects—and should be conducted largely under the control of teachers, but should be co-ordinated by the Council itself, which would advise the Minister on questions of recognition and standards, and should have the help of an examinations research and development unit. This follows the main recommendation of the Beloe Committee.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* which, when established, all children not receiving full-time education will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18); *Technical Colleges and Colleges of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects); *Service of youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres*, etc.

In January, 1960, 6,924,281 children were present in the primary or secondary schools maintained, aided or controlled by Local Education Authorities. Of these 1,637,879 were in modern schools, 672,881 in grammar, 101,923 in technical, 38,359 in bilateral and multilateral and 128,835 in comprehensive.

There were nearly 16,000 more infants than in 1959. Both the decline in the number of juniors and the rise in the number of seniors were substantially less than in 1958. The number of pupils aged 15 and over rose by almost 50,000. The number in sixth forms was 99,214—12,157 more than in 1959. There were 120,338 in all direct grant schools, 294,286 in independent schools recognized as efficient, and 202,521 in other independent schools. The number of pupils in all special schools, including hospital, was 65,950. The number of children in all-age schools in 1960 was 267,350. The percentage of primary school children in classes of over 40 had gone down from 24.2 to 21.7. The percentage of children in senior classes of over 30 fell from 64.2 to 62.9 though the number of these classes increased by just over 1,000. In grant-aided establishments for further education, in October 1960, full-time students numbered 106,185, sandwich, 8,674 and part-time day-release students, 440,835.

Expenditure by local education authorities, during the year ending March, 1960 (excluding meals and milk) amounted to £597,000,000, compared with £536,000,000 the previous year.

The Youth Service

The Minister has issued regulations for the recognition by the Ministry of Qualified Youth Leaders, on a salary scale of £680 by £35(8) and £40 to £1,000: L.E.A.'s may pay £100-350 a year extra for posts of greater responsibility. Such

leaders must either hold a university diploma or a degree in social science, or have completed five years' satisfactory service by Aug. 1, 1963 as full-time leaders employed by a local education authority or by a national voluntary grant-aided organization, or complete a course of training for full-time leadership provided by the National College, Leicester; Westhill Training College, Birmingham; University College, Swansea; the N.A.B.C. in co-operation with Liverpool University; or the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s. In cases of existing full-time leaders who cannot fulfil either of these conditions the Minister will consider with the Joint Negotiating Committee what further training they will need for qualification. Unqualified full-time leaders may be paid on the scale £500 by £30(6) to £680. It is proposed to double the number of full-time leaders in five years but the Youth Service must continue to rely upon the participation of many thousand part-time workers, who should have adequate opportunity for training, and such training in all areas should reach the same high standard.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary bodies, mainly religious, but have long been maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, the managers of such schools could obtain half of the funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools remaining under their partial control as "aided schools" and the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. Under the Act of 1959 the building grant has been increased to 75 per cent. in respect of existing schools and of new secondary schools where these are required to accommodate pupils from existing primary schools. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become "controlled schools" under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. In January, 1960, there were 88,822 pupils in Church of England schools, 547,088 in Roman Catholic, and 146,797 in others; of these 956,922 were in aided schools, 543,524 in controlled and 49,199 in special agreement schools. Since 1945, grants of £13,018,098 and loan advances of £4,730,989 have been made for building. Of the 10,344 voluntary schools or departments (primary and secondary) in January, 1960, 4,782 had been given controlled, 5,442 aided and 120 special agreement status.

The Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics) occupy a semi-independent position, getting grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves. For these pupils fees are graded according to parent's means. At least 25 per cent. of the places must be free, and Local Authorities may claim up to a further 25 per cent. of places, for which no further fees are paid by parents. In Jan., 1960 there were 178 such schools with 108,663 pupils (8,978 being boarders). In January, 1960, there were 5 Direct Grant Secondary Technical Schools with 825 pupils.

About 90 Public Boarding Schools and nearly 4,400 Private Schools remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can be closed if found inefficient. Of these 4,400

schools, with about 500,000 pupils, 1,489 have been recognized as efficient 2,577 registered and 81 (of which 35 had come into existence during the year) provisionally registered.

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 267,551, of whom 19.4 per cent. are graduates (March, 1960), to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. The total number of teachers in grant-aided establishments is 304,046, of whom 22 per cent. are graduates. Teachers are trained in a total of 183 institutions of various types. These include 24 University Departments of Education providing a one-year course for graduates. In October, 1960, these had 3,217 students. The remainder provide a three-year course for non-graduates and, in certain instances, a one-year course for graduates, the number of whom is to be increased. In October, 1960, these had 29,419 students. 101 of the colleges are provided by Local Education Authorities. A large-scale plan of expansion has now been initiated, providing 24,000 additional places in the training colleges (the equivalent of 3 new universities) by 1966, thus about doubling the previous number of places. The voluntary colleges receive from the Government 75 per cent. of the building costs involved. Day training colleges, mainly for older and more mature students, have already been established in 5 areas and 3 others were opened in September, 1961. Teachers, other than graduates, must have satisfactorily completed a course of training. A degree or its equivalent entitles the holder to be given qualified teacher status but the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers has recommended the Minister to make training compulsory after 1968 for graduates who wish to teach in maintained schools. In March, 1960, the percentages of graduate teachers in maintained schools were, primary 3.9, modern 17.3, grammar 78.7. Slightly over half were untrained. In 1959-60 the Ministry approved the employment of 3,054 "temporary teachers", most being *bona-fide* candidates for admission to a training college or a full-time degree course. Of the 2,108 approved in 1957-58 only 113 remained unqualified in employment: 571 left teaching. In April, 1960, the Minister relaxed conditions for the approval of men as "temporary teachers", this to be reviewed not later than 1963. Payment of teachers is regulated by the Burnham Scale which provides £520 to £1,000 per annum and £468 to £800 per annum basic rates for men and women Assistant Teachers respectively, with, in every case, supplementary payment for degrees, specially responsible posts, etc., and for Headmasters and Headmistresses according to the size of the school. Salaries of men and women teachers have since been made equal. New salary scales proposed in 1961 had not been settled at the time of going to press.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and presents a number of distinctive features. The Scottish Education Department is the central body and the Education Authorities are the local bodies concerned in administering the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These authorities are the councils of the four cities (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and 31 county councils or joint county councils. Educational facilities of

various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, central institutions providing advanced technical education and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education. The "Scottish solution" of the question of denominational schools arrived at in 1918 provided for the transfer of any denominational voluntary school to the management of the Education Authority subject to certain conditions relating to religious observances and the appointment of staff designed to preserve the denominational character of the school. Denominational schools provided by Education Authorities are subject to the same conditions.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main classes, viz. public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by Education Authorities; grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the Department; and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration. In the year ended July 31, 1960, there were 3,281 public schools, with a roll of 872,031, 48 grant-aided schools, with a roll of 21,778 and 137 independent schools, attended by 17,138 pupils.

Children between 5 and 11½ to 12½ attend primary schools. The secondary courses are junior, for pupils leaving school at 15, and senior, extending to four, five or six years. Some schools, called "comprehensive", offer both junior and senior secondary courses. There are 29 grant-aided secondary schools, mostly large and of considerable standing.

The Scottish Certificate of Education (formerly the Scottish Leaving Certificate) is awarded by the Department and is normally taken at the end of senior secondary courses of four or five years' duration. Pupils may take as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of attempting on either the Ordinary grade, corresponding to the G.C.E. Ordinary Level, or on the Higher, which, because there is less specialized study in sixth forms as understood in England, is not of so high a standard as the G.C.E. Advanced. In the award of a pass on either grade the teacher's estimate is taken into account as well as performance in the written examination.

Facilities for further education are provided by 16 Central Institutions (advanced colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by further education centres managed by Education Authorities. The Central Institutions provide the highest form of specialized and fully organized instruction in science and technology, agriculture, commerce, domestic science and the arts. These colleges issue their own Diplomas and Associateships which are, in certain cases, equivalent in academic status to honours degrees and ordinary degrees.

The further education centres provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects. The vocational courses normally lead to Craft certificates, certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute or National Certificates. Courses are provided in any subject for which there is a reasonable demand.

There are seven Colleges of Education in Scotland. Six of the colleges (of which two are Roman Catholic residential colleges for women) provide both one- and three-year courses and are associated with a university. The seventh is a residential college of physical education for women. All men teachers must possess a university degree (except in certain "practical" subjects) and normally take a year's professional training at a College of Education. A considerable proportion of women

teachers take a degree or diploma and a year's training, but those who do not must take three years' training. The basic scales of teachers' salaries are non-graduate, graduate and honours graduate, with additional payment for posts of special responsibility.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly similar to the system in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act primary education is provided in primary schools for children up to 11½ years of age or thereabouts when they are transferred to one or other of the types of secondary schools. Those who pass to secondary intermediate schools follow a practical curriculum and the remainder, most of whom have attained a qualifying standard at an examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, proceed to secondary grammar schools. A child who is successful at the qualifying test for entry to a grammar school is awarded a scholarship by the local education authority of the area in which he is normally resident. Reciprocal arrangements between local education authorities in the United Kingdom ensure that in the event of a change of residence of the parents of a pupil who has passed the necessary test either in Great Britain or in Northern Ireland, the pupil's grammar school education will be continued.

In 1960, the number of schools provided, maintained and assisted by Local Education Authorities in Northern Ireland was 1,782 with 285,239 children on the rolls. The estimated cost to the Exchequer for 1961-62 is £17,115,150 and from rates £5,102,583.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are seventeen degree-giving universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton and Sussex): one in Wales (the University of Wales with Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea); four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews); and one in Northern Ireland (the Queen's University, Belfast). There is also the University College of North Staffordshire which is empowered to grant its own B.A. degree. All these institutions are self-governing. The newly-founded University of Sussex admitted its first students in October, 1961, and plans are in hand for the establishment of new Universities of East Anglia (at Norwich), of Essex (at Colchester), of Kent (at Canterbury), of Warwickshire (at Coventry), and of York. A seventh new university is under consideration. The total number of full-time students in the existing universities (excluding the Queen's University, Belfast) and other university institutions receiving grants from the University Grants Committee in the session 1959-60 was 104,009 of whom 24,972 were women (compared with a total of 100,204 in the previous year and just over 50,000 in 1939). Plans are in progress for a possible expansion to 170,000 full-time students by the early 1970's. 82.4 per cent. of the students were assisted in whole or part by scholarships or other awards from public or private funds. The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Anderson Committee that an award from public funds should be given to all students admitted to degree courses who have two G.C.E. passes at A level or the equivalent. The recurrent expenditure of university institutions in Great Britain in 1959-60 amounted to £58,505,072. Grants for capital expenditure in 1961-62 are estimated at £24,900,000.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1962

Hilary, Jan. 21 to March 17

Trinity, April 29 to June 23

Michaelmas, Oct. 14 to Dec. 8

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1560, 8,805

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Balliol.	1960
High Steward, The Viscount Simonds, P.C., M.A., New College.	1954
Vice-Chancellor, A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., President of Trinity.	1960
Proctors, J. M. Thomas, M.A., D.Phil., New College; D. Mitchell, M.A., Worcester.	1961
Representatives of the Women's Colleges, Miss R. J. Banister, M.A., Somerville.	
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir Humphrey Waldoock, D.C.L., All Souls.	1947
Public Orator, A. N. Bryan-Brown, M.A., Worcester.	1958
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. F. Kilner, D.M., St. John's.	1958
Bodleian's Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1947
Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pantin, M.A., Oriel.	1945
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Sir Karl Parker, C.B.E., M.A., Oriel.	1934
Keeper of Dept. of Western Art, Sir Karl Parker, C.B.E., M.A., Oriel.	1957
Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., Magdalen.	1961
Keeper of Dept. of Eastern Art, P. L. Swann, M.A., St. Edmund Hall.	1950
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., B.N.C.	1958
Registrar of the University, Sir Polliott Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A. New College.	1961
Deputy Registrar, B. G. Campbell, M.A., Merton.	1954
First Assistant Registrar, D. M. Hawke, M.A., Lincoln.	
Assistant Registrars, Mrs. C. P. Dorey, M.A., St. Anne's (1959); H. W. Deane, M.A., St. Catherine's (1960); R. A. Malyn, M.A., St. Peter's (1961); Miss E. R. M. Noyce, M.A., L.M.H.	1961
Secretary of Faculties, C. H. Paterson, M.A., Corpus.	1957
Assist. do. H. W. Deane, M.A., St. Catherine's.	1961
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., Balliol.	1946
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. T. Christie, M.A., Principal of Jesus.	1955
Acting Curator of the Schools, M. G. Brock, M.A., Corpus.	1961
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, H. S. Clemons, M.A., Corpus.	1947
University Counsel, Sir Milner Holland, Q.C., B.C.L., M.A., Hertford.	1960
Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward.	1952
Bedels, C. W. Hatton (Law); C. J. Bolton (Divinity); A. C. Packford (Medicine); J. A. C. Ward (Arts).	
Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller.	1950
Land Agent to the University, J. R. Mills.	1961
Surveyor to the University, J. Lankester, M.A., Univ.	1956
Director, Department of Education, A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., Balliol.	1957
Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, B. G. Campbell, M.A., Merton.	

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—

Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., Ch. Ch.

Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., St. John's

Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., Jesus.

University Museum, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., St. Catherine's.

University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., St. John's.

SECRETARY OF—

Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escritt, M.A. Keble.

The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., Balliol.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor; the Rector of Lincoln; the Proctors; the Representative of the Women's Colleges.

Elected by Congregation—

The Rector of Exeter; the Principal of Somerville; the Provost of Oriel; the Principal of Lady Margaret Hall; the Warden of Wadham; the Censor of St. Catherine's; J. B. Bamborough, M.A.; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.; Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.D., M.A., F.R.S.; H. W. Thompson, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.; B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil.; B. G. Mitchell, M.A.; R. N. W. Blake, M.A.; M. W. Dick, M.A.

Oxford Colleges, Halls and Societies

(With date of foundations)

All Souls (1438), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., Warden (1952).	
Balliol (1263), Sir David Keir, M.A., Master (1949).	
Brasenose (1509) Sir Noel Hall, M.A., Principal. (1960)	
Christ Church (1546), Very Rev. C. A. Simpson, D.D., Dean (1959).	
Corpus Christi (1517), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., President (1950).	
Exeter (1314), K. C. Wheare, M.A., D.Litt., Rector (1956).	
Hertford (1874), W. L. Ferrar, M.A., D.Sc., Principal (1959).	
Jesus (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., Principal (1950).	
Keble (1868), Rev. A. M. Farrer, D.D., Warden (1960).	
Lincoln (1427), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., Rector (1953).	
Magdalen (1458), T. S. R. Boase, M.A., President (1947).	
Merton (1264), G. R. G. Mure, M.A. Warden (1947).	
New College (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., Warden (1958).	
Oriel (1326), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A. Provost (1957).	
Pembroke (1624), R. B. McCallum, M.A., Master (1955).	
Queen's (1340), J. W. Jones, B.C.L., M.A., Provost (1948).	
St. Edmund Hall (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., Principal (1951).	
St. John's (1555), W. C. Costin, M.A., D.Litt., President (1957).	
Trinity (1554), A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., President (1954).	
University (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., Master (1951).	
Wadham (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., Warden (1938).	
Worcester (1714), Rt. Hon., Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., Provost. (1962).	

- St. Peter's* (1929), Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, M.A., *Master* (1955).
St. Antony's (1950), F. W. D. Deakin, M.A., *Warden* (1950).
Nuffield (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., *Warden* (1954).
St. Catherine's (1868), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., *Censor* (1952).
Campion Hall, Rev. A. D. Doyle, M.A., *Master* (1958).
St. Benet's Hall, Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., *Master* (1947).
Mansfield (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., *Principal* (1953).
Regent's Park, Rev. G. H. Davies, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1958).
Greyfriars Hall, Very Rev. P. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., *Warden*, (1953).

- Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., *Principal* (1945).
Somerville (1879), Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P., *Principal* (1945).
St. Hugh's (1886), Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A., *Principal* (1946).
St. Hilda's (1893), Miss K. Major, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1955).
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally *Society of Oxford Home-Students* (1879)) Lady Ogilvie, M.A., *Principal* (1953).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Elect.

- American History* (Harmsworth), K. M. Stamp, M.A., *Queen's* 1961
Anatomy (Lee's), G. W. Harris, F.R.S. 1961
Anaesthetics (Nuffield), Sir Robert R. Macintosh D.M., *Pemb.* 1937
Anglo-Saxon, C. L. Wrenn, M.A., *Pembroke*. 1946
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., *All Souls* 1946
Arabic (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., *St. John's* 1955
Archaeology, *European*, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., *Keeble* 1946
Archaeology (Lincoln), C. M. Robertson, M.A., *Lin.* 1961
Archaeology of the Roman Empire, I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., M.A., *Corpus* 1956
Astronomy (Savilian), D. E. Blackwell, M.A., *New Coll.* 1960
Biochemistry, Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin.* 1954
Betany (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1953
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., C. A. Trypanis, M.A., *Exeter* 1947
Celtic, I. Ll. Foster, M.A., *Jesus* 1947
Cellular Microbiology (Iveagh), D. D. Woods, M.A., *Trinity* 1955
Chemistry (Lee's), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Exeter* 1937
Chemistry (Waynflete), E. R. H. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1955
Chinese, D. Hawkes, M.A., D.Phil., *Ch. Ch.* 1959
Civil Law (Regius), D. Daube, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1955
Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., *Nuffield* 1946
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., *Worcester* 1952
Comparative Slavonic Philology, B. O. Unbegaun, M.A., B. N. C. 1953
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1958
Divinity (Margaret), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, D.Phil., D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1944
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner, M.A., *All Souls* 1952

- Ecclesiastical History* (Regius), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1959
Economic History (Chichele), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., *All Souls* 1950
Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., *Merton* 1948
Egyptology, J. Cerný, M.A., *Queen's* 1951
Engineering Science, D. W. Holder, M.A., B.N.C. 1961
English Language, E. J. Dobson, M.A., D.Phil., *Jesus* 1961
English Language and Literature (Merton), N. Davis, M.A., *Merton* 1959
English Literature (Merton), N. H. K. A. Coghill, M.A., *Merton* 1957
English Literature (Goldsmiths'), Lord David Cecil, C.H., M.A., *New College* 1948
Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., *Queen's* 1949
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., *Wadham* 1957
Fine Art (Slade), Sir Kenneth Clark, C.H., K.C.B., M.A., *Trin.* 1961
Forestry, M. V. Laurie, M.A., *St. John's* 1959
French (Foch), J. J. Szecsek, M.A., *All Souls* ... 1950
Geography, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., *Herford* 1953
Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., *Univ.* ... 1950
Geometry (Savilian), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.* 1931
George Eastman Visiting, J. H. Van Vleck, M.A., *Baliol* 1961
German Language and Literature, E. L. Stahl, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1959
Government and Public Administration (Gladstone), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., *All Souls* ... 1957
Greek (Regius), P. H. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1960
Hebrew (Regius), W. D. McHardy, M.A., D.Phil., *St. John's* 1960
History, *Ancient* (Camden), Sir Ronald Syme, M.A., B.N.C. 1949
History, *Ancient* (Wykeham), A. Andrewes, M.A., *New Coll.* 1953
History of Art, E. Wind, M.A., *Trin.* 1955
History of the British Commonwealth (Beit), V. T. Harlow, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., *Baliol*. 1948
History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls* 1953
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (Vigfusson), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1953
International Relations (Montague Burton), Miss A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., *St. Hugh's* 1948
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., F.B.A., *Oriel* 1952
Italian (Serena), C. Grayson, M.A., *Magdalen*. 1958
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart, M.A., *University Latin* (Corpus), R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., *Corpus* 1953
Law (Comparative), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., F.R.A., P.N.C. 1948
Law (English), H. W. R. Wade, M.A. 1961
Law (Vinerian), H. G. Hanbury, Q.C., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1949
Logic (Wykeham), A. J. Ayer, M.A., *New Coll.* 1959
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., *Wadham* 1952
Medicine (Regius), Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.* 1956
Medicine, *Clinical* (Nuffield), L. J. Witts, C.B.E., D.M., *Magd.* 1938
Metalurgy (Wolfson), W. Hume-Rothery, M.A., D.Sc., *St. Edmund Hall* 1958

Elect.

	Elect.		Elect.
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), G. Ryle, M.A., Magd.		High Steward, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., Hon. LL.D., M.P., Pemb. and Corp.	1958
Modern History (Chichele), R. W. Southern, M.A., All Souls.	1945	Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., M.C., M.A., Hon. LL.D., Joh.	1954
Modern History (Regius), H. R. Trevor-Roper, M.A., Oriol.	1957	Commissionary, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., Cal.	1955
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., Worcester.	1951	Orator, L. P. Wilkinson, M.A., King's.	
Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Litt., Ch. Ch.	1949	† Registrar, R. M. Rattenbury, M.A., Trin.	1953
Moral Philosophy (Whites), W. C. Kneale, M.A., Exeter.	1960	† Deputy Registrar, P. C. Melville, M.A., Selw.	1961
Music, Sir Jack Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., Wadham.	1947	Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., Jes.	1949
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), G. P. J. Temple, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Queen's.	1953	Treasurer (vacant).	
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), J. C. Moir, C.B.E., D.M., Oriol.	1937	Deputy Treasurer, C. K. Phillips, M.A., Down.	1961
Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), J. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., Worcester.	1949	Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., Selw.	1961
Pathology, Sir Howard Florey, B.Sc., M.A., P.R.S., Linc.	1935	Deputy Secretary General of the Faculties (vacant)	
Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, D.M., F.R.S., New Coll.	1959	Esquire Bedells, N. S. Wilson, M.A., Pemb.	1946
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), Rev. Canon I. T. Ramsey, M.A., Oriol.	1951	P. T. Sinker, M.A., Cla.	1960
Physics (Wykeham), W. E. Lamb, M.A., New Coll.	1955	Proctors, J. C. S. Shaw, M.A., Corp.; J. P. Kenyon, Ph.D., Chr.	1961
Physics (Experimental), D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1957	Organist, D. V. Willcocks M.C., M.A., Mus.B., F.V.C.O., King's.	1958
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir G. Lindor Brown, M.A., Magdalen.	1960	Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1947
Poetry, R. R. Graves, B.Litt., M.A., St. John's	1961	Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, C. Winter M.A., Trin.	1946
Political Economy (Drummond), J. R. Hicks, B.Litt., M.A., All Souls.	1952	Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, Sc.D., Sid.	1938
Psychology, R. C. Oldfield, M.A., Magd.	1956	Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., Down.	1938
Public International Law (Chichele), Sir Humphrey Waldoock, Q.C., D.C.L., All Souls.	1947	Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., Newn.	1952
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), G. Higman, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Magdalen.	1960	Curator of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, A. G. Brighton, M.A., Chr.	1931
Race Relations (Rhodes), K. Kirkwood, M.A., St. Ant.	1954	Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., Cla.	1950
Romance Languages, T. B. W. Reid, M.A., Trinity.	1958	Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A., Cal.	1957
Rural Economy (Sibthorpe), G. E. Blackman, M.A., F.R.S., St. John's.	1945	Head of the Department of Education, Prof. W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., Trin.	1959
Russian, S. Kononov, B.Litt., M.A., New Coll.	1954		
Russian and Balkan History, D. Obolensky, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1961	SECRETARY TO	
Sanskrit (Boaden), T. Burrow, M.A., Balliol.	1944	Local Examinations Syndicate, T. S. Wyatt, M.A., M.Litt., Sid., Syndicate Buildings.	1961
Semitic Philology, G. R. Driver, C.B.E., M.A., Magd.	1938	Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Cla., Stuart House.	1928
Social and Political Theory (Chichele), Sir Isaiah Berlin, M.A., All Souls.	1957	Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Trin., 10 Trumpington Street.	1945
Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. L. R. Russell, M.A., Queen's.	1953	Appointments Board, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., Joh.	1952
Surgery (Nuffield), P. R. Allison, D.M., Balliol	1954	University Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., Pet.	1949
Zoology, Sir Alister Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Merion.	1946	University Press, R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A., Cla.	1948
Zoology (Entomology), G. C. Varley, M.A., Jesus.	1948		
Zoology (Linacre) (vacant).		COUNCIL OF THE SENATE	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FULL TERMS, 1962

Lent. Jan. 16 to Mar. 16; Easter, Apr. 24 to June 15;

Michaelmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 7.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE

1960-61: Men, 8,077; Women, 835.

Chancellor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force

the Lord Tedder, C.C.B., Hon. LL.D., Magd. 1950 |

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., |

Q.C., Litt.D., F.B.A., Master of Trinity Hall 1961 |

Christ's (1505), B. W. Downs, M.A., Master (1950).

† Correspondence for the Registry and

Deputy Registry should be sent to the University

Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

- Churchill (1960), Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1959).
 Clare (1926), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., *Master* (1958).
 Corpus Christi (1952), Sir George Thomson, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1952).
 Downing (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Master* (1957).
 Emmanuel (1884), E. Welbourn, M.C., M.A., *Master* (1951).
 Gonville & Caius (1348), N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., *Master* (1959).
 Jesus (1496), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Master* (1959).
 King's (1441), N. G. Annan, O.B.E., M.A., *Provost* (1956).
 Magdalene (1542), Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., M.A., *Master* (1948).
 Pembroke (1347), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1958).
 Peterhouse (1284), H. Butterfield, M.A., *Master* (1955).
 Queens' (1448), A. Li. Armitage, M.A., LL.B., *President* (1958).
 St. Catharine's (1473), E. E. Rich, M.A., *Master* (1957).
 St. John's (1511), Rev. J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., *Master* (1959).
 Selwyn (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., *Master* (1956).
 Sidney Sussex (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., *Master* (1957).
 Trinity (1546), The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1951).
 Trinity Hall (1350), Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.T., F.B.A., *Master* (1954).

Fitzwilliam House (Non-Collegiate Students) (1869), W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., *Censor* (1959).

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

- Girton (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Mistress* (1949).
 Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., *Principal* (1954).

Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C. (1885), post-graduate students in training for teaching)
 Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., *Principal* (1953).
 New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., *Tutor*.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

- Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), W. A. Mair, M.A., *Down*..... 1952
 Agriculture (Drapers), Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1957
 American History and Institutions (Pitt), R. P. Blackmur, Princeton (for 1961-62)
 Anatomy, J. D. Boyd, M.A., *Clai*..... 1951
 Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., F.B.A., *Jes*..... 1951
 Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1952
 Anglo-Saxon (Erlington and Bosworth), Miss D. Whitelock, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Newn*..... 1957
 Animal Pathology, W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., *Jes*..... 1947
 Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries), W. R. Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1951
 Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Pemb*..... 1947
 Archaeology (Disney), J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1952
 Architecture, Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Jes*..... 1956
 Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (Plumian), F. Hoyle, M.A., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1958

- Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Pemb*..... 1936
 Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1947
 Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1949
 Biology (Quick), V. B. Wigglesworth, M.D., F.R.S., *Cai*..... 1952
 Botany, H. Godwin, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Clai*..... 1960
 Chemical Engineering (Shell), P. V. Danckwerts, G.C., M.B.E., M.A., *Pemb*..... 1959
 Chemical Microbiology, E. F. Gale, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1960
 Chinese, E. G. Pulleyblank, M.A., *Down*..... 1953
 Civil Law (Regius), P. W. Duff, M.A., *Trin*..... 1945
 Classical Archaeology (Laurence), Miss J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., F.B.A., *Newn*..... 1951
 Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer), F. J. W. Roughton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1947
 Comparative Law, C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., *Trin*..... 1953
 Comparative Philology, W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin*..... 1955
 Criminology (Wolfson), L. Radzinowicz, LL.D., *Trin*..... 1959
 Divinity (Ely), Rev. Canon, G. W. H. Lampe, M.C., D.D., *Cai*..... 1960
 " (Lady Margaret's), Rev. C. F. D. Moule, M.A., *Clai*..... 1951
 " (Norris-Hulse), Rev. D. M. MacKinnon, M.A., *Corp*..... 1960
 " (Regius), Rev. E. C. Ratcliff, M.A., *Joh*..... 1958
 Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., *Selw*..... 1958
 Economic History, M. M. Postan, M.A., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1938
 Economics, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., *Sid*..... 1950
 Economics, R. F. Kahn, C.B.E., M.A., *King's*... 1951
 Education, W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., *Trin*... 1959
 Egyptology (Herbert Thompson), Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., *Selw*..... 1957
 Electrical Engineering, C. W. Oatley, M.A., *Trin*..... 1960
 English Law (Rouse Ball), S. J. Bailey, LL.D., *Joh*..... 1950
 English Literature (King Edward VII), B. Willey, M.A., F.B.A., *Pemb*..... 1946
 Experimental Medicine, R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., *Sid*..... 1945
 Experimental Physics (Cavendish), N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., *Cai*..... 1954
 Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwill, M.A., *King's*... 1952
 Finance and Accounting (P.D. Leake), J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.B.A., *King's*... 1955
 Fine Art (Slade), E. H. J. Gombrich, M.A., F.B.A., *Jes*..... 1961
 French (Drapers), L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin*..... 1951
 French Literature, J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., *Joh*..... 1954
 Genetics (Arthur Balfour), J. M. Thoday, Ph.D., *Emm*..... 1959
 Geography, J. A. Steers, M.A., *Cath*..... 1949
 Geology (Woodwardian), O. M. B. Buiman, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Sid*..... 1955
 German (Schröder), L. W. Forster, M.A., *Selw*..... 1961
 Greek (Regius), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Trin*..... 1950
 Hebrew (Regius), D. W. Thomas, M.A., *Cath*..... 1938

Elect.

<i>History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts), P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Ph.D., Joh.</i>	1953
<i>Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., Cal.</i>	1949
<i>Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harmsworth), E. E. Rich, M.A., Cath.</i>	1951
<i>Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), H. S. Kirkaldy, C.B.E., M.A., Qu.</i>	1944
<i>Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Sid.</i>	1946
<i>International Law (Whewell), R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., Jes.</i>	1955
<i>Italian, E. R. P. Vincent, C.B.E., Litt.D., Corp.</i>	1931
<i>Latin (Kennedy), C. O. Brink, M.A., Cal.</i>	1954
<i>Laws of England (Downing), E. C. S. Wade, Q.C., LL.D., Cal.</i>	1945
<i>Mathematics (Lucasian), P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.</i>	1932
<i>Mathematics (Rouse Ball), H. Davenport, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.</i>	1953
<i>Mechanical Sciences, Sir John Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., Cla.</i>	1943
<i>Mechanics, D. C. Johnson, M.A., Trin. H.</i>	1962
<i>Medieval and Renaissance English, C. S. Lewis, M.A., F.B.A., Magd.</i>	1951
<i>Medieval History, C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., Corp.</i>	1953
<i>Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), A. H. Cottrell, M.A., F.R.S., Chr.</i>	1958
<i>Mineralogy and Petrology, W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.G.S., Joh.</i>	1961
<i>Modern History, H. Butterfield, M.A., Pet.</i>	1944
<i>Modern History (Regius), Rev. M. C. Knowles, Litt.D., F.B.A., Pet.</i>	1954
<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightsbridge), R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., F.B.A., King's.</i>	1953
<i>Music, P. A. S. Hadley, Mus.D., Cal.</i>	1946
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Trin.</i>	1947
<i>Organic Chemistry, Sir Alexander Todd, M.A., F.R.S., Chr.</i>	1944
<i>Pathology (vacant).</i>	
<i>Pharmacology (Sheild) (vacant).</i>	
<i>Philosophy, A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., Trin.</i>	1952
<i>Physic (Regius), J. S. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S., Joh.</i>	1957
<i>Physical Chemistry, R. G. W. Norrish, Sc.D., F.R.S., Emm.</i>	1937
<i>Physics (John Humphrey Plummer), A. B. Pippard, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Cla.</i>	1960
<i>Physiology, Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., King's.</i>	1952
<i>Physiology of Reproduction (Mary Marshall), A. S. Parkes, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., Chr.</i>	1960
<i>Political Economy, J. E. Meade, C.B., M.A., F.B.A., Chr.</i>	1957
<i>Political Science, D. W. Brogan, M.A., F.B.A., Pet.</i>	1939
<i>Pure Mathematics (Saddleirian), P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., King's.</i>	1953
<i>Radio Astronomy, M. Ryle, M.A., F.R.S., Trin.</i>	1959
<i>Sanskrit, Sir Harold Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., Qu.</i>	1936
<i>Slavonic Studies, Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., Girton.</i>	1948
<i>Social Anthropology (William Wyse), M. Fortes, M.A., King's.</i>	1950
<i>Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., Emm.</i>	1953
<i>Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer), H. C. Longuet-Higgins, M.A., F.R.S., Corp.</i>	1954
<i>Veterinary Clinical Studies, L. P. Pugh, M.A., Magd.</i>	1951
<i>Zoology, C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.</i>	1959

Elect.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

TERMS, 1962

Spring, Jan. 20 to March 21; Summer, April 25 to July 4; Autumn, Oct. 3 to Dec. 12.
 Internal Students (1959-60), 25,899. Registered External Students, 25,554.
 Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.
 Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
 Vice-Chancellor, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D.
 Chairman of the Court, The Lord Birkett P.C., M.A., LL.D.
 Chairman of Convocation (vacant).
 Principal, Sir Douglas Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D., (1947).

THE COURT

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.
 Appointed by the Senate, Sir Ifor Evans; C. F. Harris; J. F. Lockwood; Prof. St. David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; By Her Majesty in Council, The Lord Birkett, P.C.; Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G.; Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.; The Lord Shawcross, Q.C. By the L.C.C., Sir Isaac Hayward; G. Rippon, M.P.; Home Counties Member, Sir Archer Hoare, C.B.E.; Co-opted, The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.

THE SENATE

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.
 Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African Studies, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Arts), H. A. L. Cockerell; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; R. E. Witt; (Economics), Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; (Engineering), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; B. G. Robbins; (Laws) (vacancy); (Medicine), J. B. Hume; E. C. Warner; (Music) R. H. Hunt; (Science), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; W. W. Hill; W. C. Peck; W. R. Wooldridge; (Theology), Rev. G. Huclin. Appointed by the Faculties—(Arts), Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Prof. Edna Purdie; Prof. E. H. Warmington; (Economics), Prof. R. O. Buchanan; (Engineering), Prof. J. Greig; Prof. O. A. Saunders, F.R.S.; (Laws), Prof. R. H. Graveson; (Medicine), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.; C. F. Harris; M. I. A. Hunter; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E.; (Music), H. N. Howells, C.B.E.; (Science), Miss F. N. David; R. E. Gibbs; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. G. Semple; (Theology), Rev. Prof. D. E. Nincham. Appointed by General Medical Schools, V. F. Hall; Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E. By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. Canon S. H. Evans. By University College, Sir Frederick James, O.B.E. Director of the British Post-Graduate Medical Federation, Prof. Sir James Paterson Ross. Co-opted Members, L. A. Jordan, C.B.E.; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O. (Dean of St. Paul's); Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.
 Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.
 Registrars: (Academic) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.; (External) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.

Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, George Bruce, M.A.
 Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A., F.S.A.
 Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.
 Supt. of Examinations, G. S. Congreve, B.A.
 Secretary to the Appointments Board, H. R. Walters, M.C., T.D., B.Sc. (Eng.).
 Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth, O.B.E., M.A.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., Ph.D., Dir.
 Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.2, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., Dir.
 Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.2, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Dir.
 Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.2, Prof. E. G. Turner, M.A., F.B.A., Dir.
 Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.2, Prof. K. Robinson, M.A., Dir.
 Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.2, H. L. Elvin, M.A., Dir.
 Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29 Russell Square, W.C.2, Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E., M.A., Hon. Dir.
 Institute of Historical Research, W.C.2, Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Dir.
 School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, W.C.2, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., Dir.
 Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.2, Prof. E. H. Gombrich, M.A., Ph.D., Dir.

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, B.A., D.Phil., Principal (1951).
 Birkbeck College, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Principal (1951).
 Imperial College of Science and Technology, Sir Patrick Linstead, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rector (1955).
 King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D., Principal (1952).
 London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., B.Sc.(Econ.), LL.D., Director (1957).
 Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeaunt, B.Litt., M.A., Principal (1947).
 Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., M.A., Principal (1952).
 Royal Holloway College, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., Principal (1945).
 School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. C. H. Philips, M.A., Ph.D., Director (1957).
 School of Pharmacy, Prof. W. H. Linnell, D.Sc., Dean.
 University College, Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., Provost (1951).
 Westfield College, Miss Kathleen Chesney, D.Lit., Principal (1951).
 Wye College, D. Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A., Principal (1945).
 King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., Dean (1956).
 New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. W. J. F. Huxtable, M.A., Principal (1953).
 Richmond College, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., Principal (1955).
 * For Medical Schools, Training College and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham

Chancellor, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1958).

Vice-Chancellor, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Pro-Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
 Registrar (vacant).
 Deputy Registrar, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.
 Assistant Registrar, W. E. Saxton, M.A., Ph.D.
 Hon. Treas., The Marquess of Normandy, M.B.E.
 Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM DIVISION

TERMS, 1962

Epiphany, Jan. 23 to Mar. 24; Easter, May 1 to June 30; Michaelmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 15.
 Warden, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Sub-Warden, Prof. K. C. Dunham, Ph.D., D.Sc., S.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., Master.
 Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., Master.
 Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., Master.
 St. Chad's, Rev. Canon T. S. Wetherall, M.A., Principal.
 St. John's, Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., Principal.
 St. Mary's, E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal.
 Bede, K. G. Collier, M.A., Principal.
 *St. Hild's, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., Principal.
 *Neville's Cross, Mary Whitley, B.A., Principal.
 St. Cuthbert's Society, J. J. Grant, C.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., D.C.L., Principal.
 St. Aidan's College (Women), Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., Principal.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.).

Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION

KING'S COLLEGE

TERMS, 1962

Epiphany, Jan. 15 to Mar. 23; Easter, Apr. 25 to June 29; Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 14.
 Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
 Sub-Rector, Professor G. H. J. Daysh, B.Litt.
 Dean of Medicine, Prof. A. G. R. Lowdon, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 Registrar and Secretary, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.
 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.)
 Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1961-62

Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 15, 1961; Lent, Jan. 16 to Mar. 20, 1962; Summer, Apr. 26 to June 23, 1962.
 Students (1960-61)—Men, 5,792; Women, 1,525.
 Chancellor, The Earl of Woolton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc. (1945).
 Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. M. Cooper, LL.M. (1956).
 Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
 Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Werner Burmeister, M.A. (1961).
 Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
 Adviser to Women Students, Margaret L. M. Young, M.A., L. ès L., Ph.D. (1954).
 Chairman of Convocation, L. Walsh, LL.B., B.C.L. (1960).
 Clerk of Convocation, E. J. Naylor, M.Sc., Ph.D. (1960).
 Librarian, M. Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).
Professor and Director of the School of Education, Prof. S. Wiseman, B.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D. (1961).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900
Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1960-61

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 16, 1961; Spring, Jan. 15 to Mar. 24, 1962; Summer, April 30 to July 8, 1962.
Full-time Students (1960-61)—4,417.
Chancellor, The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C. (1945).
Pro-Chancellor, S. F. Burman, C.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Robert Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P. (1953).
Vice-Principal, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary, G. L. Barnes, M.A. (1954).
Registrar, G. Templeman, Ph.D., F.S.A. (1955).
Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).
Professor of Education and Head of the Education Dept., Prof. E. A. Peel, D.Lit., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903
Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1962

Lent, Jan. 9 to Mar. 23; Summer, Apr. 26 to July 7; Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 14.
Students (1961)—4,386.
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellors, D. Norman, M.C., M.A., LL.D.; The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D., B.A. (President of the Council).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).
Treasurer, E. A. G. Caröe, C.B.E., B.A.
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1957); Prof. F. E. Hyde, M.A., Ph.D. (1960).
Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, O.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Librarian, D. A. Clarke, M.A. (1961).
Head, Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1961-62

Autumn, Oct. 3 to Dec. 15, 1961; Spring, Jan. 16 to Mar. 23, 1962; Summer, Apr. 25 to July 6, 1962.
Full-time Students (1961)—4,860.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., R.R.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellor, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., A.D.C. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (1948).
Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (1945).
Bursar, E. Williamson, T.D., B.Sc. (Econ.) (1956).
Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).
Tutor of Women Students, Miss J. Bloxham, M.B.E., B.A.
Dept. of Education, W. E. Walsh, M.A. (1957), Professor.
Director, Institute of Education, B. A. Fletcher, B.A. (1961).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1961-62

Michaelmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 16, 1961; Lent, Jan. 15 to Mar. 31, 1962; Easter, Apr. 30 to June 30, 1962.

Full-time Students (1961)—Men, 2,271, Women, 581.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., LL.D. (1959).
Pro-Chancellors, Gerard Young (1951); W. H. Olivier, T.D., M.A. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1952).
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. A. G. Quarrell, D.Sc., Ph.D. (1958); Prof. H. W. Lawton, M.A. (1959).
Treasurer, A. H. Connell, M.A., LL.B. (1956).
Registrar, A. W. Chapman, O.B.E., D.Sc. (1944).
Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).
Librarian, J. E. Tolson, M.A. (1956).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. Ford, M.A. (1960).
Director, Training Dept., Prof. W. H. G. Armytage, M.A. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1961-62

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 15, 1961; Spring, Jan. 12 to Mar. 23, 1962; Summer, Apr. 22 to July 11, 1962.
Full-time Students—Men, 2,348; Women, 1,026.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (1949).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).
Treasurer, B. Clark (1957).
Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).
Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).
Bursar, C. M. Singer, B.A. (1948).
Finance Officer, D. C. A. Smith, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. S. Morris, B.Sc., B.Ed. (1956).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1961-62

Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 14, 1961; Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 22, 1962; Summer, Apr. 27 to July 5, 1962.
Number of Students (1961)—4,509.
Chancellor, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S. (1959).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).
President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E., D.Litt., M.A. (1933).
Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).
Director, Dept. of Education, C. H. Dobinson, M.A., B.Sc. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1938

University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1961-62

Oct. 6 to Dec. 14, 1961; Jan. 10 to Mar. 20, 1962; Apr. 26 to July 5, 1962.
Undergraduates (1960)—2,128.
Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).
Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1948).
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. R. Pitt, Ph.D., F.R.S. (1959).
Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).
Bursar, A. Hendry, M.A. (1958).
Librarian, R. S. Smith, B.A. (1958).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

TERMS, 1961-62

Autumn, Oct. 9 to Dec. 16, 1961; Spring, Jan. 15 to Mar. 24; Summer, April 30 to July 7.
Undergraduate and Graduate Students (1960-61)—Men, 1,186; Women, 459.

Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G., (1953).
 Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A., LL.D. (1952).
 Secretary and Registrar, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A., LL.B.
 Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.
 Director, Inst. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner, M.A., B.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

TERMS, 1961-62

Autumn, Oct. 3 to Dec. 13; Spring, Jan. 8 to Mar. 24;
 Summer, Apr. 25 to June 30.
 Full-time Students (1960-61)—Men 1,188; Women 472.
 Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D. (1954).
 Vice-Chancellor, B. Jones, Ph.D., Sc.D. (1956).
 Registrar, W. D. Craig, B.L., (1954).
 Professor of Education, Prof. R. W. Land, M.Sc., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

TERMS, 1961-62

Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 15, 1961; Lent, Jan. 13 to Mar. 23, 1962; Trinity, Apr. 25 to June 29, 1962.
 Undergraduates (1960)—1,430.
 Chancellor, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.
 Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. R. D'Aeth, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

TERMS, 1962

Spring, Jan. 10 to Mar. 20; Summer, Apr. 27 to June 28; Autumn, Oct. 9 to Dec. 17.
 Full-time Students (1960-61), 1,373.
 Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957).
 Vice-Chancellor (vacant).

Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.Ed. (1946).

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1955)

Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS, 1961-62

Michaelmas, Oct. 17 to Dec. 15, 1961; Lent, Jan. 16 to Mar. 20, 1962; Summer, Apr. 27 to June 23, 1962.

Undergraduates (1961), 1,535; Post-graduate Students (1961), 389.

Principal, B. V. Bowden M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.

Registrar, J. Burgess, M.A.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1949)

Kecle, Staffordshire

President, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret (1956).
 Principal, H. M. Taylor, C.B.E., T.D., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.

Director, Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

University of Sussex.—Plans for the establishment of a new University of Sussex at Brighton, to open in September, 1963, with faculties of arts and science, were announced in 1959. The first permanent buildings were expected to be ready by October, 1962, when about 400 students will be accepted. The following appointments had been made.

Chancellor, The Viscount Monckton of Brechley, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C.

Vice-Chancellor, J. S. Fulton.

Registrar, A. E. Shields, M.B.E.

Chairman of the Council, S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E.

The University of Wales, 1893

Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (1948).

Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Thomas Parry, D.Litt., F.B.A. (1961).

Registrar (vacant).

Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).

Warden, Guild of Graduates, Rev. Principal W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D. (1959).

Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc. (1952).

Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Thomas, M.A. (1957).

COLLEGES

(with dates of Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms).

Aberystwyth, T. Parry, D.Litt., F.B.A., Principal (1958). (Oct. 3—Dec. 15, 1961; Jan. 15—Mar. 30, and Apr. 30—June 23, 1962).

Bangor, C. Evans, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., Principal (1958). (Oct. 5—Dec. 14, 1961; Jan. 11—Mar. 22, and April 26—June 30, 1962.)

Cardiff, A. Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D., Principal (1949). (Sept. 28—Dec. 9, 1960; Jan. 9—Mar. 23, and April 24—June 29, 1962).

Swansea, J. H. Parry, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., Principal (1960) (Oct. 2—Dec. 16, 1961; Jan. 16—Mar. 24, and April 25—June 30, 1962.)

Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine) A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Provost. (Oct. 3—Dec. 15, 1961; Jan. 9—Mar. 23, and April 25—June 29, 1962.)

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Aberystwyth, Prof. J. L. Williams, M.A.

Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.

Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.

Swansea, Prof. C. E. Gittins, M.A.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1961-62

Michaelmas, Oct. 13 to Dec. 15, 1961; Lent, Jan. 19 to Mar. 23, 1962; Easter, Apr. 27 to June 29, 1962.

Principal, Rev. J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (1953).

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1961-62

Martinmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 15, 1961; Candlemas, Jan. 9 to Mar. 16, 1962; Whitsun, Apr. 10 to June 8, 1962.

Students enrolled (1960-61), Men 1,839, Women 886.

Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (1948).

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Thomas Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).

Registrar & Secretary, A. N. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.A. (1961).

Librarians, D. MacArthur, M.A., B.Sc. (St. Andrews); J. R. Barker, M.A. (Dundee).

Factor, J. Duncan (1945).

COLLEGES

United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard,
Prof. J. N. Wright, M.A., Master (1959).
College of St. Mary, Rev. Prof. M. Black, M.A.,
B.D., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.D., F.R.A. Principal (1954).
Queen's College, Dundee, Prof. A. A. Matheson,
Q.C., Master (1958).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorchill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1961-62

Martinmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 16, 1961; *Candlemas*,
Jan. 9 to Mar. 17, 1962; *Whitsun*, Apr. 17 to
June 23, 1962.

Undergraduates (1961)—Men 5,388; Women
1,613.

Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.,
M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1946).

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1961).

Rector, The Viscount Hailsham, P.C., Q.C. (1959).

Principal, C. H. Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (1961).

Secretary to the University Court and Registrar,
Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1961-62

Winter, Oct. 10 to Dec. 15, 1961; *Spring*, Jan. 9 to
Mar. 16, 1962; *Summer*, Apr. 19 to June 22, 1962.
Number of Undergraduates (1961)—2,756.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston,
C.H. (1950).

Rector (1960-63), P. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.S.C., M.A.

Principal, Sir Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A.,
LL.B., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (1948).

Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).

Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., M.A.,
D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1532

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

TERMS, 1961-62

Autumn, Oct. 10, 1961 (*Divinity*, Oct. 5) to Dec. 15,
1961; *Spring*, Jan. 9, 1962 to March 16, 1962;
Summer, April 17 (*Law*, April 10) to May 18
(*Divinity*); June 8 (*Law*); June 15 (*Arts, Science,
Music*); and June 22 (*Medicine*).

Number of Students (1959-60)—7,714.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of
Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (1952).

Rector, Joseph Grimond, T.D., M.A., M.P. (1960).

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V.
Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., S.C.D., LL.D.,
F.R.S. (1948).

Sec. to University, C. H. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B.
(1948).

Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (1796)

George Street, Glasgow

Full-time students (1960), 1,772.

Principal, S. C. Curran, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1959).

Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST,
1908

LECTURE TERMS, 1961-62

Oct. 10 to Dec. 15, 1961; Jan. 9 to Mar. 16, 1962;
Apr. 24 to May 18, 1962.

Number of Undergraduates (1961)—3,806.

Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alan-
brooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., (1949).

President and Vice-Chancellor, Michael Grant, C.B.E.,
M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

LONDONDERRY, 1865

(Associated college of University of Dublin since
1909; recognized college of the Queen's University
of Belfast since 1951.)

TERMS 1961-62

Michaelmas, Oct. 11 to Dec. 16, 1961; *Hilary*, Jan.
16 to Mar. 24, 1962; *Trinity*, April 25 to June 2,
1962.

President, Prof. W. G. Guthrie, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.,
F.R.A.S. (1959).

Vice-President and Admissions Tutor, Prof. F. J.
Lelièvre, M.A. (1960).

Secretary of Faculty, Prof. F. G. Healey, M.A., Ph.D.,
(1960).

Bursar, Prof. J. L. McCracken, M.A., Ph.D. (1957).

Librarian, Miss A. M. McCauley, B.A. (1960).

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY
COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1960-61)—2,750.

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.G., C.B., C.M.G.,
(1927).

Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).

Provost, A. J. McConnell, sc.D. (1952).

Vice-Provost, H. W. Parke, Litt.D. (1960).

Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).

Senior Lecturer, T. W. Moody, Ph.D. (1958).

Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).

Senior Proctor, J. Johnston, M.A. (1954).

Bursar, F. B. Chubb D.Phil. (1957).

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).

Physic (Dean of the Faculty), W. J. E. Jessop, M.D.
(1959).

Engineering, W. Wright, Ph.D. (1957).

Music, G. H. P. Hewson, Mus. D. (1937).

Agriculture, Commerce and Public Administration,
A. A. Pakenham-Walsh, M.A. (1959).

Education, Rev. E. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).

Social Studies, Mrs. M. S. Crotty, M.A. (1959).

Dean of Women Students, Miss A. E. R. Brambell,
M.A. (1959).

Appointments Officer, D. N. K. E. Montgomery, B.A.
(1957).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Eireann

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D., sc.D.
(1921).

Vice-Chancellor, M. Ó. Tnúthail, D.Sc.

Registrar, Séamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt.,
President (1947).

Univ. Coll., Cork, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc., President
(1954).

Univ. Coll., Galway, M. Ó. Tnúthail, D.Sc., President
(1960).

RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll. Maynooth, Right Rev. Mgr. G.
Mitchell, D.D., President (1959).

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of all Universities
invite enquiries from Professional and Business em-
ployers in need of men or women graduates as
Assistants, Secretaries, &c. The Boards are the
official agencies of the Universities and are in close
touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges
of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy
should write to "The Secretary of the Appoint-
ments Board, ———— University."

UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head
(Vice-Chancellor, President or Principal)

Australia

- ADELAIDE (1874). (Full-time students, 3,558).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. B. Basten, C.M.G.
 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL (1946), Canberra. (457).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. G. H. Huxley, D.Phil., Ph.D.
 MELBOURNE (1853). (7,199).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir George Paton, LL.D., D.C.L.
 MONASH (1958), Melbourne. (332).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. L. Matheson, M.B.E., Ph.D.
 NEW ENGLAND (1954), Armidale. (671).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. B. Madgwick, D.Phil.
 NEW SOUTH WALES (1940), Sydney. (2,947).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. P. Baxter, C.M.G., O.B.E., Ph.D.
 NEWCASTLE UNIV. COLL. (1951). (595).—*Warden*, J. J. Auchmuty, Ph.D.
 QUEENSLAND (1909), Brisbane. (3,867).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. F. J. Schonell, Ph.D., D.Lit.
 SYDNEY (1850). (9,427).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. H. Roberts, C.M.G., Litt.D., LL.D., D.Sc.(Econ.), D.C.L., D.Litt.
 TASMANIA (1890), Hobart. (789).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. S. Isles.
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1911), Perth. (1,970).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. L. Prescott, O.B.E.

Basutoland

- PIUS XII UNIV. COLL. (1945), Roma. (Full-time students, 169).—*Rector*, Very Rev. L. Dozois, Ph.D., D.D.

Canada

- ACADIA (1838), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 884).—*President*, W. Kirkconnell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.P.E.C., D.Litt., Litt. D., L.H.D.
 ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (7,453).—*President*, W. H. Johns, Ph.D., LL.D.
 ASSUMPTION, WINDSOR (1857). (1,207).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. E. C. LeBel, LL.D.
 BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (435).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. L. O. Glass, D.C.L.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (11,312).—*President*, N. A. M. MacKenzie, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Sc.Soc.
 CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (1,157).—*President*, A. Davidson Duntton, D.Sc., LL.D.
 DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (1,976).—*President*, A. E. Kerr, D.D., LL.D.
 UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (182).—*President*, Rev. Canon H. L. Puxley, D.D.
 LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (11,545).—*Rector*, Magnificus, Mgr. L. -A. Vachon, D.Th., D.Ph.
 MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (8,036).—*Principal*, F. Cyril James, Ph.D., D.Sc., D. de l'U., D.C.L., LL.D.
 MCMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (1,698).—*President*, H. G. Thode, M.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc.
 MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (6,232).—*President*, H. H. Saunderson, Ph.D., LL.D.
 BRANDON COLL. (1899). (360).—*President*, J. E. Robbins, Ph.D., LL.D.
 MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949), St. John's. (1,234).—*President*, R. Cushue, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Cn.L.
 MONTREAL (1876). (18,086).—*Rector*, Mgr. L. Lussier, LL.D.
 MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,168).—*President*, Rev. W. T. R. Flemington, O.B.E., D.D., LL.D., D.Péd.
 MOUNT ST. VINCENT COLL. (1925), Halifax. (377).—*President*, Sister Francis d'Assisi, Ph.D.
 NEW BRUNSWICK (1785), Fredericton. (1,847).—*President*, C. B. Mackay, D.C.L., LL.D.
 NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (132).—*Principal*, K. Cox.

- NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLL. (1909), Halifax. (314).—*President*, G. W. Holbrook, Ph.D.
 OTTAWA (1848). (2,884).—*Rector*, Very Rev. H. Légaré, D.Soc.Sc., LL.D.
 QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (3,121).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. A. Mackintosh, C.M.G., Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
 ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1876), Kingston. (434).—*Commandant*, Brigadier W. A. B. Anderson, O.B.E.
 ST. DUNSTON'S (1855), Charlottetown. (365).—*President*, Rt. Rev. J. A. Sullivan.
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (1,473).—*President*, Rt. Rev. H. J. Somers, Ph.D.
 ST. JOSEPH'S (1864), Moncton (441).—*President*, Rev. C. Cormier, LL.D.
 ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (574).—*President*, Very Rev. C. J. Fischer.
 SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon. (5,749).—*President*, J. W. T. Spinks, M.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.
 SHERBROOKE (1954). (2,315).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Pinard.
 SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS (1929), Montreal. (1,765).—*Principal*, H. F. Hall, LL.D., D.D.
 TORONTO (1827). (12,142).—*President*, C. T. Bissell, Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.
 UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (1,179).—*President*, Rev. J. M. Kelly, Ph.D.
 UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (633).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. D. R. G. Owen, Ph.D., D.D.
 VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (1,767).—*President*, Rev. A. B. B. Moore, D.D., LL.D.
 ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1874), Guelph. (870).—*President*, J. D. MacLachlan, Ph.D.
 WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (4,177).—*President*, G. E. Hall, A.F.C., M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

Ceylon

- CEYLON (1942), Peradeniya. (Full-time students, 3,684).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, D.Sc., LL.D.

East Africa

- EAST AFRICA, Entebbe, Uganda.—*Vice-Chancellor designate*, B. de Bunsen, C.M.G.
 MAKERERE UNIV. COLL. (1949), Kampala, Uganda. (Full-time students, 911).—*Principal*, B. de Bunsen, C.M.G.
 ROYAL COLL., NAIROBI (1961), Kenya. (465).—*Principal*, J. M. Hyslop, Ph.D., D.Sc.
 UNIVERSITY COLL., DAR ES SALAAM (1961), Tanganyika.—*Principal*, R. C. Pratt.

Ghana

- GHANA (1961), Legon. (Full-time students, 609).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. K. Nketsia IV.
 UNIV. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Kumasi (512).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. P. Baffour, O.B.E.

Hong Kong

- HONG KONG (1911). (Full-time students, 1,267).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. T. Ride, C.B.E., D.M., LL.D.

India

- AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 39,777).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. B. Agarwala.
 ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (4,907).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. H. Zaidi.
 ALLAHABAD (1887). (6,270).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. K. Kaul, B.A., LL.B.
 ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (24,677).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. L. Narayan, D.Sc.

- ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalai Nagar. (3,552).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. Subramanya Nadar.
- BANARAS HINDU (1915). (8,416).—*Vice-Chancellor*—N. H. Bhagwati.
- BARODA (1949). (7,726).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Mehta, Ph.D.
- BIHAR (1952), Muzaffarpur. (24,581).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. K. Banarje.
- BOMBAY (1857). (51,317).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. R. Khanolkar, M.D.
- CALCUTTA (1857). (122,049).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Mitra, M.D.
- DELHI (1922). (17,159).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. K. Sidhanta, LL.D.
- GAUHATI (1948). (22,033).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. H. C. Bhuyan, Ph.D.
- GORAKHPUR (1956). (10,514).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. Prasad.
- GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (28,989).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. P. Desai.
- JABALPUR (1957). (9,525).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Pandit K. L. Dubey.
- JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (2,791).—*Rector*, T. Sen, Dr. ing.
- JAMMU AND KASHMIR (1948), Srinagar. (7,761).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. M. Panikkar.
- KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (13,365).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. C. Pavate.
- KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (37,759).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. C. K. E. Raja.
- LUCKNOW (1921). (11,900).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. Singh.
- MADRAS (1857). (57,643).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.
- MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad. (4,579).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Dongerkerry.
- MYSORE (1916). (35,383).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. A. Nikam.
- NAGPUR (1923). (22,500).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. B. Badkas.
- OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (18,794).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. S. Reddi, D.Litt.
- PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (53,147).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. C. Joshi, D.Sc.
- PATNA (1917). (10,361).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. N. Rai.
- POONA (1948). (27,963).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. V. Potdar.
- RAJASTHAN (1947), Jaipur. (21,086).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. S. Mehta, Ph.D.
- ROORKEE (1949). (1,691).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Pande.
- SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH (1955), Anand. (4,723).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. J. Patel.
- SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (13,817).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. P. Mishra, D.Litt.
- SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (1951), Bombay. (6,330).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Miss P. V. Thackersey, D.Litt.
- SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (8,732).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Govindarajulu.
- UTKAL (1943), Cuttack. (13,696).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. Parija, O.B.E., D.Sc.
- VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain. —*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Datta, Ph.D.
- VISVA BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (454).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Das.

Malaya and Singapore

- UNIV. OF MALAYA (1949), Kuala Lumpur. (Full-time students, 2,259).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Alexander Oppenheim, O.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.
- UNIV. OF MALAYA IN KUALA LUMPUR (1959). (654).—*Principal*, Sir Alexander Oppenheim, O.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D. (*Acting*).
- UNIV. OF MALAYA IN SINGAPORE (1959). (1,605).—*Principal*, B. R. Sreenivasan, LL.D.

- NANYANG (1953), Singapore. (1,960).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Chuang Chu-Lin, Ph.D.

Malta

- ROYAL UNIV. OF MALTA (1769), Valletta. (Full-time students, 422).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. Manché, C.B.E., M.D., LL.D.

New Zealand

- NEW ZEALAND (1870), Wellington. (Full-time students, 7,965).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir George Currie, D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D.
- AUCKLAND (1882). (2,276).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. J. Maidment.
- CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (2,017).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. L. Pownall, Ph.D.
- OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (2,102).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. G. Soper, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (1,457).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Williams, Ph.D., LL.D.
- CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1873), Christchurch. (346).—*Principal*, M. M. Burns, C.B.E., Ph.D.
- MASSEY COLL. (1926), Palmerston North. (540).—*Principal*, A. Stewart, D.Phil.

Nigeria

- UNIV. COLL., IBADAN (1948). (Full-time students, 1,255).—*Principal*, K. O. Dike, Ph.D., LL.D.
- NIGERIA (1960), Nsukka. (255).—*Acting Principal*, G. M. Johnson, LL.D.

Pakistan

- DACCA (1921). (Full-time students, 40,580).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Husain, Ph.D.
- KARACHI (1950). (1,430).—*Vice-Chancellor*, I. H. Qureshi, Ph.D.
- PANJAB (1882), Lahore. (16,673).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. M. Khayal.
- PESHAWAR (1950). (7,912).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. K. Afridi, C.B.E., M.D.
- RAJSHAHI (1953). (17,087).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Ahmed, Ph.D.
- SIND (1947), Hyderabad. (6,981).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Raziuddin Siddiqi, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

- UNIV. COLL. OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 248).—*Principal*, W. Adams, G.M.G., O.B.E., LL.D.

Sierra Leone

- FOURAH BAY COLL., THE UNIV. COLL. OF SIERRA LEONE (1960), Freetown. (Students, 302).—*Principal*, D. S. H. W. Nicol, M.D., Ph.D.

West Indies

- UNIV. COLL. OF THE WEST INDIES (1946), Jamaica. (Full-time students, 621).—*Principal*, W. A. Lewis, Ph.D., LL.D.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

36 Gordon Square, W.C.1
(Branch Office: Marlborough House,
Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

The Association holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth, and other meetings in the intervening years, publishes the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, etc., acts as a general information centre, and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom and for the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission.

Secretary, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United Kingdom by universities and university colleges (pp. 502-510), local education authorities (pp. 514-516) and by a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representatives from each university was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extramural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, M.A.) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices, Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide a means of consultation and cooperation between the various forces in adult education.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES AND ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.—*Sec.*, F. W. Jessup, M.A., LL.B.

CAMBRIDGE, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart House, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, G. F. Hickson, M.A.

LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.—*Dir.* (vacant).

DURHAM, Board for Extra-Mural Studies (*Durham Division*), 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—*Dir.*, T. F. Daveney, B.A.; (*Newcastle Division*), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Dir.*, B. W. Abraham, M.Ed.

BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham. 15.—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker, M.A.

BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.—*Dir.*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Com.

EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter.—*Head*, Prof. H. Sellon.

HULL, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull.—*Dir.*, W. E. Styler, M.A.

LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—*Dir.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, B.Sc., Ph.D.

LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. A. J. Allaway, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester.—*Dir.* W. Burmeister, M.A.

NOTTINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, A. H. Thornton, M.A., B.C.L. (*acting*).

READING, The University, Reading.—*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson, B.A.

SHEFFIELD, Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, M. Bruce, B.A.

SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Adult Education, University of Southampton.—*Dir.*, H. J. Trump, M.A.

WALES, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

ABERYSTWYTH, University College, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, A. D. Rees, M.A.

BANGOR, University College Bangor.—*Dir.*, A. Llywelyn-Williams, M.A.

CARDIFF, University College, Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 31 Corbett Road, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Tutor-in-Charge*, I. Morgan, M.A.

SWANSEA, University College, Swansea.—*Dir.*, I. M. Williams.

EDINBURGH, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edinburgh.—*Dir.*, J. Hossack, M.A., B.Com.

GLASGOW, Extra-Mural Education Committee, The University, Glasgow.—*Dir.* (vacant).

ST. ANDREWS, Adult Education Committee, The University, St. Andrews.—*Sec.*, D. M. Devine, M.A., LL.B.

ABERDEEN, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, N. T. Walker, O.B.E. Ph.D.

BELFAST, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.—*Dir.*, R. H. Semple, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES

Residential Colleges for Adult Education
(Offering courses for a year or longer)

England

CATHOLIC WORKERS' COLLEGE, Plater Hall, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—*Principal*, Rev. H. O. Waterhouse, S.J.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A.

FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Men).—*Principal*, P. G. H. Hopkins, B.A., B.Sc.

HILLCROFT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Surbiton, Surrey (50).—*Principal*, Mrs. C. M. Dyson, B.A., B.Litt.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (120).—*Principal*, H. D. Hughes, M.A.

WOODBROOKE COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29. Religious, Social and International Courses (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—*Warden*, T. R. Tregear.

Wales

COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (80).—*Warden*, T. I. Jeffreys-Jones, M.A.

Scotland

NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women).—*Warden*, C. L. Rigg, M.A.

Residential Colleges

(Offering Shorter Courses)

ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—*Warden*, Sir George Trevelyan, Bt., M.A.

AVONCROFT COLLEGE, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs.—*Warden*, A. Gregg.

BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Warden*, G. E. Curtis, B.Sc.

BRAZERS PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—*Director of Studies*, J. N. Glaister, M.B. B.S.

BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Warden*, John Newton, M.A.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Cambridge. (10 places reserved each term for Y.M.C.A. students drawn from industry and commerce, 2 months' general cultural course).—*Tutor*, G. F. Palmer, B.A.

DEBDEN HOUSE, Debden Green, Loughton, Essex (East Ham Education Ctee.).—*Warden*, Mrs. H. R. Dennis, B.A.

DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (N.F.W.I.).—*Warden*, Miss M. Moller, M.A.

DILLINGTON HOUSE, near Ilminster, Somerset.—*Warden*, T. Harvey Sheppard, M.A.

DUNFORD HOUSE, Midhurst, Sussex (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Director*, Rev. R. G. Bliss.

HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (Of Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 30 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.—*Warden*, D. Garside, B.A.

KINGSCLATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Principal*, D. Raymond, M.A., B.Sc.

KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.—*Warden*, Miss E. Smith, B.Sc.

MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—*Warden*, G. T. Griffith.

MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—*Warden*, F. S. Grimwood, B.A., D.Phil.

PENDLEY MANOR, Tring, Herts.—*Director*, Dorian Williams.

ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—*Director of Studies*, H. W. Clark, M.A., M.Com.

URCHFONT MANOR, Devizes, Wilts.—*Warden*, M. Price, D.Phil.

WANSSELL, Theydon Bois, Epping (Essex Adult College).—*Warden*, W. Down, B.A., Ph.D.

WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent (Oxford University, Univ. Coll. of N. Staffordshire; Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent & Burton-on-Trent Educ. Authorities and N. Staffs. Dist. Workers' Educational Assocn.).—*Warden*, W. E. Lloyd, M.A.

WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—*Principal*, F. Owen, T.D., B.A.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Full particulars regarding public provision for education can be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

English and Welsh Counties

ANGLESEY, Shire Hall, Llangefni.—*Director*, D. Jones-Davies, M.A.

BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, T. S. Lucking, M.A.

BERKSHIRE, 1-5 Abbot's Walk, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Williams, M.A., B.Sc.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. J. North.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, 4 Castle Street, Caernarvon.—*Director*, M. Williams, M.A., B.Sc.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards, M.A.

CARDIGANSHIRE, Swyddfa'r Sir, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, J. H. Jones, M.A., Ph.D.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, County Hall, Carmarthen.—*Director*, I. Howells, B.A., LL.B.

CHESHIRE, County Hall, Chester.—*Director*, J. G. Kellett, Ph.D., M.Sc.

CORNWALL, County Hall, Truro.—*Secretary*, J. G. Harries, M.B.E., M.A.

CUMBERLAND, 5 Portland Square, Carlisle.—*Director*, G. S. Bessey, M.A.

DENBIGHSHIRE, Ruthin.—*Director*, T. G. Davies.

DERBYSHIRE, County Offices, Matlock.—*Director*, J. L. Longland, M.A.

DEVONSHIRE, County Hall, Exeter.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. E. Philip, M.A.

DORSET, County Hall, Dorchester.—*County Education Officer*, J. R. Bradshaw.

DURHAM, Shire Hall, Durham.—*Director*, G. H. Metcalfe, M.A.

ESSEX, County Gardens, Rainsford Road, Chelmsford.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. E. Lawrence, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.

FLINTSHIRE, County Buildings, Mold.—*Secretary and Director*, B. Haydn Williams, B.Sc., Ph.D.

GLAMORGAN, County Hall, Cardiff.—*Director*, E. Stephens, M.Sc., Ph.D.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, Shire Hall, Gloucester.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. R. Watkin, M.A.

HAMPSHIRE, The Castle, Winchester.—*County Education Officer*, R. M. Marsh.

HEREFORDSHIRE, County Offices, Bath Street, Hereford.—*Director*, M. L. Edge, B.A.

HERTFORDSHIRE, County Hall, Hertford.—*County Education Officer*, S. T. Broad, M.A.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, Gazeley House, Huntingdon.—*Director*, I. C. Currey, M.A.

ISLE OF ELY, County Hall, March.—*Chief Education Officer*, T. G. Fendick, M.A., LL.B.

ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—*County Education Officer*, A. L. Hutchinson, M.A.

KENT, Springfield, Maidstone.—*County Education Officer*, J. Haynes, M.A.

LANCASHIRE, County Hall, Preston.—*Chief Education Officer*, P. Lord, B.Sc., M.Ed.

LEICESTERSHIRE, Grey Friars, Leicester.—*Director*, S. C. Mason, M.A.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Holland), Boston.—*County Education Officer*, A. W. Newsom, B.A.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Kesteven), Sleaford.—*Director*, T. W. P. Golby, B.Sc., Ph.D.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Lindsey), Lincoln.—*Director*, F. J. Birkbeck, M.A.

LONDON, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—*Education Officer*, W. F. Houghton.

MERIONETHSHIRE, County Offices, Penarlag, Dolgellau.—*Director*, B. M. Jones, M.A., LL.B.

MIDDLESEX, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Gurr, M.Sc., Ph.D.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, County Hall, Newport, Mon.—*Director*, T. M. Morgan, M.A.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, County Offices, Newtown.—*Director*, J. A. Davies, M.A.

NORFOLK, Stracey Road, Norwich.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. L. Ralphs, M.Sc., Ph.D., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, County Hall, Northampton.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. E. Churchill, M.A.

NORTHUMBERLAND, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Director*, C. L. Mellows, M.A.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, County Hall, Nottingham.—*Director*, J. E. Mason, M.A., M.Ed.

OXFORDSHIRE, County Offices, New Road, Oxford.—*Director*, A. R. Chorlton, M.A.

PEMBROKESHIRE, County Offices, Haverfordwest.—*Director*, W. Davies, M.A.

PETERBOROUGH, Town Hall, Peterborough.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Tait, B.A.

RADNORSHIRE, County Hall, Llandrindod Wells.—*Director*, M. W. Cole.

RUTLAND, County Offices, Oakham.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. A. Simmonds, M.A.

SHROPSHIRE, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.—*Secretary*, H. M. Wilson, M.A.

SOMERSET, Belmont, Trull Road, Taunton.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. J. Deacon, M.A.

STAFFORDSHIRE, Earl Street, Stafford.—*Director*, J. H. P. Oxspring, M.B.E., M.Sc.

SUFFOLK (East), Rope Walk, Ipswich.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. R. Missen, C.M.G., M.C. M.A.

SUFFOLK (West), Manor House, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. J. Mill.

SURREY, County Hall, Kingston on Thames.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. M. Baird.

SUSSEX (East), County Hall, Lewes.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. S. Braithwaite, M.A.

SUSSEX (West), County Hall, Chichester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. W. W. Read, Ph.D., B.Sc.

WARWICKSHIRE, 22 Northgate Street, Warwick.—*County Education Officer*, N. A. Y. Yorke-Lodge, M.A.

WESTMORLAND, County Hall, Kendal.—*Director*, E. L. Clarke, M.A.

WILTSHIRE, County Hall, Trowbridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Bradley.

- WORCESTERSHIRE, 17 Castle Street, Worcester.—*County Education Officer*, J. C. Brooke, M.A.
- YORKSHIRE, E.R., County Hall, Beverley.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. Clark, M.A.
- YORKSHIRE, N.E., County Hall, Northallerton.—*Secretary*, F. Barraclough, C.B.E., M.A.
- YORKSHIRE, W.R., County Hall, Wakefield.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. B. Clegg, M.A.
English and Welsh County Boroughs
- BARNSELY.—*Director*, H. A. Redburn, O.B.E., T.D., B.A.
- BARROW IN FURNESS, John Whinnerah Institute, Abbey Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. G. Bate, B.Sc.
- BATH, Guildhall.—*Director*, H. W. Brand, M.A.
- BIRKENHEAD, 63 Hamilton Square.—*Director*, H. G. Wilkinson, M.Sc., M.Ed.
- BIRMINGHAM, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. L. Russell, C.B.E., M.A.
- BLACKBURN Library Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Hartley, B.A.
- BLACKPOOL, 3 Caunce Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. E. Hodd.
- BOLTON, Nelson Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. T. Selley M.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.
- BOOTLE, 53 Balliol Road.—*Director*, W. R. J. Coc, B.Sc.
- BOURNEMOUTH, Town Hall.—*Education Officer*, W. R. Smedley, B.Sc.
- BRADFORD, Town Hall.—*Director*, A. Spalding, B.A.
- BRIGHTON, 54 Old Steine.—*Director*, W. G. Stone, M.A.
- BRISTOL, The Council House, College Green.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. H. Sylvester, M.A.
- BURNLEY, 111 Manchester Road.—*Director*, R. O. Beeston, M.A., B.Sc.
- BURTON UPON TRENT, Guild Street.—*Director*, A. H. Blake, M.A.
- BURY, Town Hall.—*Director*, F. Dawson, B.A., M.Ed.
- CANTERBURY, 78 London Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, N. Polmear, M.A.
- CARDIFF, City Hall.—*Director*, R. E. Presswood, B.Sc., M.Fd.
- CARLISLE, 19 Fisher Street.—*Director*, L. Charnley, M.A.
- CHESTER, Town Hall.—*Director*, H. J. Hack.
- COVENTRY, New Council Offices, Earl Street.—*Director*, W. L. Chinn, M.A.
- CROYDON, 19 Katharine Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. W. King, M.A.
- DARLINGTON, North Lodge.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Peter, M.A., M.Ed.
- DERBY, Becket Street.—*Director*, C. Middleton, M.A.
- DEWSBURY, Halifax Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. D. Ridge.
- DONCASTER, Whitaker Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. H. Hoskin, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- DUDLEY, 3 St. James's Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. W. C. Eisel, M.A., M.Litt., M.Ed.
- EASTBOURNE, 14 Upperton Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. C. Aspden, M.A.
- EAST HAM, Town Hall Annexe, Barking Road, E.6.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. T. Davies, M.A.
- EXETER, 33 St. David's Hill.—*Director*, J. L. Howard, M.Sc.
- GATESHEAD, Prince Consort Road South.—*Director*, W. N. Howard, M.Sc.
- GLOUCESTER, Belsize House, Brunswick Square.—*Education Officer*, R. Turner.
- GRIMSBY, Eleanor Street.—*Director*, R. E. Richardson, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- HALIFAX, West House.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. T. Jackson, M.A.
- HASTINGS, Wellington Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, M. O. Palmer, M.A.
- HUDDERSFIELD, Ramsden Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Gray, B.A.
- IPSWICH, 17 Tower Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. T. Hill.
- KINGSTON UPON HULL, Guildhall, Hull.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. W. Hobson, M.A.
- LEEDS, Municipal Buildings, Calverley Street.—*Director*, G. Taylor, M.A.
- LEICESTER, Newarke Street.—*Director*, E. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- LINCOLN, 4 Lindum Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Sutcliffe, M.A., B.Sc.
- LIVERPOOL, 14 Sir Thomas Street.—*Director*, H. S. Magnay, M.A.
- MANCHESTER, Deansgate.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. K. Elliot.
- MERTHYR TYDFIL, Pontmorlais.—*Director*, D. A. Davies, B.A.
- MIDDLESBROUGH, Woodlands Road.—*Director*, E. D. Mason, M.A.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Northumberland Road.—*Director*, H. V. Lightfoot, B.Sc.
- NEWPORT, Mon., Educ. Dept., Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Fussell, M.A., B.Sc.
- NORTHAMPTON, Springfield, Cliftonville.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. A. Skerrett, B.A.
- NORWICH, Education Office, City Hall.—*Director*, J. W. Beeson, M.Sc.
- NOTTINGHAM, Exchange Buildings.—*Director*, W. G. Jackson, B.A., M.Ed.
- OLDHAM, Union Street West.—*Director*, M. Harrison, M.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.
- OXFORD, Education Office, 77-9 George Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Garne, M.C.
- PLYMOUTH, Cobourg Street.—*Director*, A. Scotland, M.A., D.Ph.
- PORTSMOUTH, 1 Western Parade, Southsea.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. G. Barnard, M.A.
- PRESTON, Municipal Building.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. R. Tuson, B.Sc.
- READING, Blagrove Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, P. S. Taylor, M.A.
- ROCHDALE, Fleece Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. L. Robinson, M.A.
- ROTHERHAM, 21 Moorgate Road.—*Director*, R. Bloomer, B.Com.
- ST. HELENS, 17 Cotham Street.—*Director*, N. F. Newbury, M.A., M.Sc.
- SALFORD, Chapel Street, Salford, 3.—*Director*, F. A. J. Rivett, M.Sc.
- SHEFFIELD, Leopold Street.—*Director*, T. H. Tunn.
- SMETHWICK, 215 High Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Robin, M.A.
- SOUTHAMPTON, Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. J. Dempster, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.
- SOUTHEND ON SEA, Warrior Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. B. Bartlett, B.A., M.A. (ed.).
- SOUTHPORT, 99-105 Lord St.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. R. Hutton, B.Sc.
- SOUTH SHIELDS, Westoe Hall.—*Director*, D. R. Barraclough, M.A.
- STOCKPORT, Town Hall.—*Director*, E. G. Thomas, B.A., Ph.D.
- STOKE ON TRENT, Town Hall, Hanley.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Dibden, M.A., B.Sc.
- SUNDERLAND, 15 John Street.—*Director*, W. Thompson, M.Ed., B.Sc.
- SWANSEA, The Guildhall.—*Director*, L. J. Drew, M.A., M.Ed.
- TYNEMOUTH, The Chase, North Shields.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. Wilson, M.A., M.Litt.
- WAKEFIELD, 27 King Street.—*Director*, D. Broadhurst, M.A., M.Ed.
- WALLASEY, Town Hall.—*Director*, K. A. Rowland, B.Sc.
- WALSALL, Darwall Street.—*Director*, V. Millson, B.Sc.

WARRINGTON, Sankey Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. M. Phillipson, M.A.
 WEST BROMWICH, Highfields.—*Director*, J. H. Turner, B.Sc.
 WEST HAM, 95 The Grove, Stratford, E.15.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. Openshaw, M.A.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL, Park Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Dowsland, B.A.
 WIGAN, Town Hall.—*Director*, K. H. R. Edwards, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.
 WOLVERHAMPTON, North Street.—*Director*, G. W. Randall Lines, M.Ed., B.A.
 WORCESTER, 13 High Street.—*Director*, T. A. Ireland.
 YARMOUTH, 22 Euston Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Farrow, O.B.E., M.A.
 YORK, 5 St. Leonard's Place.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Oldman, M.A.
 Channel Islands, etc.

JERSEY, 5 Library Place, St. Helier.—*Director*, H. C. A. Wimberley, M.A.
 GUERNSEY, Elm Grove, St. Peter Port.—*Education Officer*, L. K. Redford, B.Sc.
 ISLE OF MAN, Strand Street, Douglas.—*Director*, H. C. Wilkinson, M.A.
 ISLES OF SCILLY, Town Hall, St. Mary's.—*Clerk*, R. Phillips.

Scotland

ABERDEEN (City), Castle Street.—*Director*, J. R. Clark, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.
 ABERDEENSHIRE, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. L. Young, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.
 ANGUS, 50 East High Street, Forfar.—*Director*, J. Eadie, B.L.
 ARGYLL (County), Education Offices, Dunoon.—*Director*, T. G. Henderson, M.A.
 Ayrshire, County Buildings, Ayr.—*Director*, W. T. H. Inglis, M.A.
 BANFF (County), Education Offices, Keith.—*Director*, J. McNaught, M.A.
 BERWICK (County), Education Office, Southfield, Duns.—*Director*, R. D. Birch, M.A.
 BUTE (County), Education Office, Colbeck Place, Rothesay.—*Director*, J. E. Harrison.
 CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director*, H. R. Stewart, M.A.
 CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Ludgate, Alloa.—*Director*, T. E. M. Landsborough, M.A.
 DUMFRIESSHIRE, Huntingdon, Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director*, J. L. Brown.
 DUNBARTON, 18 Park Circus, Glasgow, C.3.—*Director*, A. B. Camcron, M.A.
 DUNDEE, 14 City Square.—*Director*, J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B.
 EAST LOTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddington.—*Director*, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.
 EDINBURGH, 12 St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, G. Reith, M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D.
 FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director*, D. M. McIntosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 FORFARSHIRE. See Angus.
 GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Director*, H. S. Mackintosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. Ed.B., Ph.D.
 INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director*, J. A. Maclean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
 KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director*, A. Jenkins, M.A., B.A., B.D.
 KINROSS. See PERTHSHIRE.
 STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director*, J. Laird, B.Sc., B.L.
 LANARKSHIRE, 118 Queen Street, Glasgow.—*Director*, J. S. McEwan, M.A., LL.B.
 MIDLOTHIAN, 9 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director* T. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.

MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director*, W. F. Lindsay, M.A., B.Ed.
 ORKNEY (County), Education Office, Kirkwall.—*Director*, J. Shearer, M.A., B.Sc.
 PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. J. Jamieson, T.D., M.A.
 PERTHSHIRE AND KINROSS-SHIRE, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director*, L. B. Young, M.A., LL.B., Ed.B.
 RENFREWSHIRE, 16 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director*, J. Crawford, O.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., LL.B.
 ROSS AND CROMARTY, High Street, Dingwall.—*Director*, G. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
 ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director*, J. B. Baxter, M.A.
 SELKIRK (County) Technical Coll., Galashiels.—*Director*, J. M. Urquhart, M.A., Ed.B.
 STIRLING (County), Spittal Street.—*Director*, W. J. Goldie, M.A.
 SUTHERLAND (County), Brora.—*Director*, J. Mc-Lellan, B.Sc.
 WEST LOTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director*, J. W. Taylor.
 WIGTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director*, H. K. C. Mair, B.Sc.
 ZETLAND (County), Brencham Place, Lerwick.—*Director*, J. H. Spence, M.A., LL.B.

Northern Ireland

ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475-7 Antrim Road, Belfast, 15.—*Director*, K. A. McCormac, B.Sc.
 ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, Courthouse, Armagh.—*Director*, W. J. Dickson, B.Sc.
 BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, Academy Street, Belfast, 1.—*Director*, J. S. Hawnt, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
 DOWNS COUNTY, Education Office, 7 Brunswick Street, Belfast, 2.—*Director*, H. Dinsmore, O.B.E., M.C., B.A.
 FERMANAGH COUNTY, Education Office, East Bridge Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Malone, M.Sc.
 LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, New Row, Coleraine.—*Director*, R. B. Hunter, M.A.
 LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
 TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Gibson, M.Sc.

Professional Education

ACCOUNTANCY

The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.
 INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
 ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.
 INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

The following Universities provide a special degree course in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants: Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton and Wales.

There are Accountant Student Societies at Bedford, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Exeter, Grimsby, Ipswich, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool

London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport (I.O.W.), Nottingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Truro, Cardiff and Swansea.

There are Accountant Students' Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and in these cities the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland provides professional libraries.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, J. P. Martin-Bates (1961).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

AERONAUTICS

(See also Engineering, Aeronautical)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGES

Bracknell

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal M. L. Heath, C.B., O.B.E. (1959).

Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore N. C. Hyde, C.B.E., C.B.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Equipment and Secretarial Branches of the Royal Air Force.

Commandant, Air Commodore, E. D. McK. Nelson, C.B.

Director of Studies, J. A. Boyes.

ROYAL AIR FORCE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Henlow

Provides professional training for cadets and officers of the Technical Branch of the Royal Air Force, including specialist training at post-graduate level.

Commandant, Air Commodore J. C. Pope, C.B.E. *Director of Studies*, Group Captain J. H. Stevens, O.B.E., A.D.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Uxbridge, Middx.

Commanding Officer, Wing Cdr. J. W. Sim, G.M.

THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical and other branches of science and engineering.

Principal, Prof. A. J. Murphy, M.Sc. *Warden*, T. L. Palmer.

OTHER COLLEGES

COLLEGE OF AIR TRAINING, *Hamble*, Southampton. DE HAVILLAND AERONAUTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, *Astwick Manor*, Hatfield, Herts.

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, *Sydney Street*, Chelsea, S.W.3, and *Redhill Aerodrome*, Surrey.

AGRICULTURE

The following Universities and Agricultural Colleges give Degree or Diploma courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Degree).

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 41½ Union Street).—*Sec.*, H. Munro. ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Degree and Diploma).

BELFAST, Queen's University (Degree).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, F. H. Garner.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, King's College, Newcastle: on Tyne (Degree).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, *THE*, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Principal*, Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (Degree).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, W. T. Price, C.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

READING UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, *Newton*, Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, Prof. H. I. Moore, M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, *Old Warden Park*, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, K. N. Russell, B.Sc.

STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire (Agricultural and Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss E. Hess, N.D.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, *Sutton Bonington*, nr. Loughborough.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythwood Square, Glasgow and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Sec.*, Nigel B. Bain, B.L.

WYE COLLEGE, Ashford, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, Dunstan Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 27 Regent Street, S.W.1., conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*, C. B. Hewitt.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman*, A. G. Sheppard Fidler, F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, D. D. Benton.

Set up under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931 to 1938, the Council maintains the Register of Architects. To qualify for admission to the Register, a person must pass one of the examinations in architecture recognized under the Acts for that purpose. One half of the annual fees paid by architects to the Council for the retention of their names on the Register is devoted to the provision of scholarships and maintenance grants for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, has three classes of members, Fellows, Associates and Licentiates. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

- *Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (five years' full-time course).
- *Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course)
- *Cambridge University, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
- *Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *Hull Regional College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).
- *Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *Oxford College of Technology, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
- *Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art (five years' full-time day course).
- *Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
- *Aberdeen, Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College (five years' full-time Diploma course and two years' part-time course concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full-time).
- *Birmingham School of Architecture College of Arts and Crafts (five years' full-time course).
- *City of Canterbury College of Art (five years' full-time course).
- *Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, Welsh College of Advanced Technology (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).
- *Dublin, University College School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).
- Edinburgh University, School of Architecture (three years' full-time course).
- *Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture (Diploma course).
- *Glasgow School of Architecture, Royal College of Science and Technology (Diploma course or Degree course).
- *Kingston-upon-Thames School of Art, Dept. of Architecture (five-year Diploma course).
- *Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning (five years' Diploma course and seven years' composite course).
- *Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool (five-year Degree course).
- *London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Diploma course).
- *London University, Bartlett School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- *London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course and eight years' evening course).

- *London, Hammersmith College of Art and Building (five years' full-time course).
- London, The L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton, S.W.4.
- *Manchester University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- *Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College, University of Durham, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- *Nottingham College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
- *Sheffield University, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

In addition to the above Schools of Architecture, facilities for architectural education may be obtained at some of the Technical Institutions referred to on pp. 534-5.

ART

(See also Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—London University awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading, Leeds, Durham, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution) and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art:—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.)—See University of London.

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—Director, E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGES OF ART

There are about 200 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 1 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading, Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private Schools.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting and Sculpture, Burlington House, W.1. (65).—Keeper, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A.; Secretary, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; Curator, Walter Woodington; Registrar, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1., provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography. Facilities available for the Study of Film.—Slade Professor, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; Sec., I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—Pres., R. R. Tomlinson, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.7.—Principal, Robin Darwin, C.B.E.; Registrar, J. R. P. Moon, M.A.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, a. The Ashmolean Museum (90).—Principal, Percy Horton, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.

GLASGOW, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—Hon. Pres., Sir John R. Richmond, K.B.E., LL.D.; Chairman, J. D. Kelly, C.B.E.; Director, D. P. Bliss, M.A., A.R.C.A.; Sec. & Treas. D. C. Black, C.A.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 20 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham; Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; College of Technology, Manchester; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, London.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; Sec., G. E. R. Sanders, C.M.G., M.B.E.

BUILDING

(See also under Technical Schools)

Courses leading to a degree in Building are available at the Universities of Manchester and Wales.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Liverpool House, 15-17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—Sec., E. W. Hazell.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, METALLURGY

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—President, Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sec. and Registrar, H. J. T. Ellingham, Ph.D.

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—Registrar-Secretary, R. G. S. Ludlam.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—Hon. Sec., Dr. W. Bonney Rust, B.Sc., West London College of Commerce, Airlie Gardens, W.8.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION (BACIE), 26a Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—Dir., P. J. C. Perry.

Degrees in Commerce are awarded by Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh Universities. A post-graduate diploma (1 yr.) is granted by the University of Birmingham.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Broad Street. Principal, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1. Principal, W. B. Armstrong, M.Sc., B.Com.

GLASGOW.—Scottish College of Commerce. Principal, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. Principal, P. Barber, M.A.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. Principal, E. V. Roberts, B.Com.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2. Principal, T. Gore, M.A., B.Sc.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. Principal, A. J. McIntosh, B.Com., Ph.D.; Sec., F. W. Walker.

LONDON.—The Polytechnic School of Commerce, 309 Regent Street, W.1. Head, V. W. J. Pendered, B.Com.

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, 103 Princess Street. Principal, F. Tellwright, B.Sc.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. Principal, R. G. W. Bragg, B.A., B.Com.

WEDNESBURY.—Staffordshire College of Commerce.—Principal, H. Harman, B.Com.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce. Similar courses are offered by Technical Colleges (q.v.) in places where there is no separate College of Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains colleges of commerce at Balham and Tooting, Catford, Clapham Junction, E. London, Greenwich, Highbury, Holborn, Kennington, Marylebone, N. London, Peckham, W. London and Westminster. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the Education Officer, County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 1 Clinton Terrace, Derby Road, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 25a Paradise Street, Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.

CRIPPLEGATE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Golden Lane, E.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 6 Austin House Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hal-lam Street, W.x.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 25 Bury Street, E. C.3.

THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCN., 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 3 Craven Hill, W.2.

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (Incorporated by Royal Charter), 15 Holland Park Gardens, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examinations).

THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 45 Colet Gardens, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director/Principal*, Arnold L. Haskell, C.B.E., M.A.

DENTAL

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

The Dentists Register is kept by the General Dental Council, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Wilfred Fish, C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. *Registrar*, D. Hindley-Smith.

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

BELFAST, Queen's University.

BIRMINGHAM, The University.

BRISTOL, The University.

DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University).

EDINBURGH, The University.

GLASGOW, The University.

LEEDS, The University.

LIVERPOOL, The University.

LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.

" King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

" London Hospital Dental School, Turner Street, Whitechapel, E.1.

" Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

" University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

See also Teaching Hospitals, pp. 523-5.

MANCHESTER, The University.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, The Dental School (Durham University).

SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic Subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There is a Diploma course at Sheffield University.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects.

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

ABERDEEN *Robert Gordon's Technical College.

BATH, *Bath College of Domestic Science.

BELFAST, *College of Technology, Belfast.

CARDIFF, *College of Domestic Arts, Llandaff.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.

EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.

GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.

" Scottish College of Commerce, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.

GLOUCESTER, *Gloucestershire Training College of Domestic Science, Oxstalls Lane.

ILKLEY, *College of Housecraft, Wells Road.

LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Road.

LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.

LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Dowsefield Lane, Liverpool, 18.

LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

" *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortune Green Road, N.W.6.

" *National Training College of Domestic Subjects 72-78 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

" L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.

" Westminster Technical College, Hotel School, Vincent Square, S.W.1.

MANCHESTER, *Manchester College of Housecraft, High Street, Manchester 13.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.

SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.

STAFFORD, *County of Stafford Training College, Nelson Hall, nr. Stafford.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).

HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.

THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 156 Camden High Street, N.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 53-54 King William Street, E.C.4.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN, 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 529).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1.—*Principal*, John Fernald.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE, 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.—*Principal*, Michael MacOwan.

ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorby Park, Sidcup, Kent.—*Principal*, Rose Bruford.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

Degree Courses. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge provide a general course in Engineering Science, leading to an honours degree. Cambridge and other Universities provide more specialized courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional Institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses available at Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities. Diploma courses are available at Hatfield and Hull Technical Colleges; Loughborough College; Northampton College of Advanced Technology, London; and the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bucks.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Sheffield and Wales.

Professional qualifications are granted by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at many of the Universities and at some University Colleges.

Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, W.C.2.

Engineering Design

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, 38 Portland Place, W.1.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Glasgow Universities.

Professional qualifications awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, The Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all universities in U.K. except Reading and Hull.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Other

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT, AUCTIONEERING AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—B.A. (Estate Management); and by London University—B.Sc. (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.

THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

VALUERS INSTITUTION, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (B.A., Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (B.Sc., Forestry).

A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organizations

THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.

THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and Sheffield, Universities and the University of Wales.

Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

- THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

- THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.
 THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
 THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Burley House, 5 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
 THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

The principal professional organizations are:—

- THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.
 THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS, 89-90 Chancery Lane W.C.2.
 The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) conducts a Diploma Course in journalism.

LEGAL

Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in Law (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

- Treasurer* (1961), H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Deputy Treasurer, The Viscount Monckton of Brechley, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C.
Sub-Treasurer, Comdr. R. S. Flynn, R.N.
Chief Clerk, N. F. Hudson.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

- Treasurer* (1961), K. S. Carpmal, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

- Treasurer* (1961), Sir Henry Wynn Parry.
Master of the Library, Lord Justice Danckwerts.
Organist, C. H. Trevor.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.
Chief Clerk, F. C. Coales.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

- Treasurer* (till Dec. 31, 1961), M. E. Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Treasurer, H. B. D. Grazebrook, Q.C.
Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(Carpmael Building, Temple, E.C.4.)

The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

- Chairman*, G. Lawrence, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, J. Thompson, Q.C.
Hon. Treasurer, H. F. Francis, Q.C.
Secretary, W. W. Boulton, C.B.E., T.D.

BAR AND PROBATE COURT LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT
 (Royal Courts of Justice)

Librarian, R. A. Riches, O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

- Chairman*, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Sir Henry Wynn-Parry.
Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston, *Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law*, Sir Fred E. Pritchard, M.B.E., LL.D.
Secretary to the Council and Deputy Director, T. Harvatt, C.M.G.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.

- Dean of Faculty*, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.
Vice-Dean, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.
Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
Clerk of Faculty, T. W. Strachan.
Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.
Agent, Sir Hugh Watson.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.

Treasurer (until Dec. 31, 1961), The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Black.

Under-Treasurer and Librarian, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY

(Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 17,346.

- President of the Society* (1961-62), A. J. Driver.
Vice-President (1961-62), H. B. Lawson, M.C.
Secretary, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.
Under-Secs., G. T. Cruickshank (*Finance Officer*); H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; E. H. Matthews, T.D.; H. M. Lloyd.

THE SOCIETY'S LAW SCHOOL

- Chairman of the Education and Training Committee*, G. W. R. Morley, O.B.E., T.D.
Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.
Clerk to the Education and Training Committee and Secretary to the Principal, L. A. Tipson.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articled clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET (Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B.

Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., B.L.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND

President, J. W. K. Morton, B.L., 46 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street,
Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President, (1961-62), N. Watson, LL.B.

Secretary, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barty, Dunblane.

LIBRARIANSHIP AND ARCHIVE ADMINISTRATION

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Commerce, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, C.3.

A post graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship and Archives (University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.).—*Dir.*, Prof. R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

Archive Administration

The University of London offers a Post graduate Diploma in Archive Administration, intended primarily for candidates hoping to obtain appointments in local record offices and similar institutions. The full time course lasts one year, and a first or second class honours degree in an arts subject is required. Information may be obtained from the Director, School of Librarianship and Archives, University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1. The University of Liverpool (Department of History) offers a rather similar Diploma in the Study of Records and the Administration of Archives, and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, offers a post graduate Diploma in Palaeography and Archive Administration. The L.C.C. provide a course in palaeography and one also in archive repair work each year.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other

medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*President*, Sir David Campbell, M.C., LL.D., M.D.; *Registrars* (General Council and England and Wales) W. K. Pyke-Lees; (Scotland), A. B. Brown, M.C., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; Ireland, Miss G. McMeekin, 68 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

The Council is responsible for the standard of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 317; In-patients, 1960, 5,690; New out-patients, 1960, 14,350. 24 house appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart. Medical School, 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. *Dean*, Prof. W. J. Hamilton, D.Sc., M.D. F.R.S.E. *Secretary*, B. S. Drewe, M.A., LL.B. Charing Cross Hospital Group: Fulham (377 beds); Fulham Maternity (30 beds); Kingsbury Maternity (56 beds); West London (230 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 831 (in Group); In-patients 1960, 16,056; New out-patients, 1960, 56,918; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1960, 59,520; *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cunliffe; *Secretary*, A. H. Burfoot. Medical School, *Dean*, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. C. Houston, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, F. S. Warner, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Cook, Guy's Hospital Group: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 506; In-patients, 1960, 11,823; New out-patients at consultative clinics, 1960, 48,019; Casualty attendances, 1960, 75,532. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. *House Governor and Secretary*, J. D. Banks, M.A. Medical School. *Dean*, V. F. Hall, C.V.O., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. King's College Hospital Group: Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexes*, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 629 beds includes 50 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,031; In-patients, 1960, 20,845; New out-patients, 1960, 141,863. *House Governor*, Capt. H. Brierley, C.B.E., M.C. *Deputy House Governor*, Hon. J. L. Scarlett. Medical College and Dental School, Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. V. Crawford, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, N. Livingstone Ward, L.D.S., D.D.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. The London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; *Annexes* at Banstead, Brentwood, Hayes and Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds in Group, 981; In-patients, 1960, 18,556; New out-patients, 1960, 81,018. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Col. the Lord Astor of Hever. *Secretary-Superintendent*, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E. Medical School. *Dean*, Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer, D.Sc., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, Miss E. M. Walton. Middlesex Hospital Group: St. Luke's-Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1.; The Arthur Stanley Institute,

N.W.x.; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6.; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1960, 670; New out-patients, 1960, 46,686. House appointments open four times yearly, 12. *Secretary*, Miss L. J. M. Brace. *School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes open*, 1; value £100. *Dean*, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 974 (in Group); In-patients, 1960, 18,024; New out-patients, 1960, 38,468; Casualty attendances, 1960, 99,682. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. P. Samuel, M.C. *Secretary to the Board of Governors*, R. G. Heppell. *School of Medicine*, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. *Dean*, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Warden and Secretary*, Mrs. S. C. Robinson, M.A. *Royal Free Hospital Group: The North-Western Branch and the Liverpool Road Branch*; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, N.W.x.; Hampstead General Hospital, N.W.3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1. Number of beds, 812 (in Group, of which 179 at Hill End, St. Albans); In-patients, 1960, 14,717; New out-patients, 1960, 77,563; 57 resident appointments open annually. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, M. W. Perrin, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, C. C. Carus-Wilson. *Medical College. Dean*, D. F. E. Nash. *Secretary*, C. E. Morris.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 311; In-patients, 1960, 7,765; New out-patients, 1960, 28,738; Clinic attendances, 1960, 117,233; Casualty Dept., 49,407. 20 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, P. H. Constable, O.B.E. *Medical School. Number of scholarships and prizes open*, 22; value, £1,450. *Dean*, A. Hunter, M.D. *Secretary*, C. R. Cuthbert. *St. George's Hospital Group: Victoria Hospital for Children (111 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (108 beds); St. George's, Tooting Grove (404 beds); Royal Dental Hospital (g.v.)*.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 880 (in Group); In-patients, 1960, 18,168; New out-patients, 1960, 57,354. *House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors*, A. Powditch, M.C. *Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance*, 1 of £100 and 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; *University*, for Clinical Students, 1 of £100, 2 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. *Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. Dean*, G. B. Mitchell-Heggs, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. *St. Mary's Hospital Group: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2.; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2.; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.*

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 951 (in Group); In-patients, 1960, 20,351; New out-patients 1960, 117,036. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. *Clerk to the Governors*, B. A. McSwiney. *Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. Dean*, R. W. Nevin, T.D., M.A.,

F.R.C.S. *Medical Secretary*, A. L. Crockford, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. *St. Thomas's Hospital Group: Royal Waterloo Hospital, S.E.1.; General Lying-in Hospital, S.E.1; Grosvenor Hospital, S.W.1; St. Thomas' Babies Hostel, S.E.11.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,121; In-patients, 1960, 21,019; New out-patients, 1960, 53,013. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, T. F. W. Mackeown, M.A. *Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. Dean*, C. W. Flemming, O.B.E., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., D.S.O. *University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1.*

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 427; In-patients, 1960, 8,435; New out-patients, 1960, 31,892. *House Governor and Secretary (vacant). Medical School. Dean*, R. I. S. Bayliss, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, W. R. Moule, M.A. *Westminster Hospital Group: Westminster Hospital Chest Clinic; Westminster Children's Hospital (106 beds); Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds); Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; All Saints Hospital (52 beds); Austral Street, S.E.11. Annexes, Swanley, Kent (110 beds); East Grinstead, Sussex (30 beds); and Broadstairs, Kent (85 beds).*

Post Graduate Teaching Hospitals

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12; St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1. NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1; Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1). MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITALS, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S, ST. PAUL'S, and ST. PHILIP'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. E. T. C. Spooner, *Dean*.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 18 Guilford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir James Paterson Ross, K.C.V.O., LL.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., *Director*. *Comprises:—*

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Prof. H. J. B. Atkins, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A. Haddow M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Acting Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. W. W. Bridgen, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H. News, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Prof. R. V. Bradlaw, C.B.E., D.D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. B. F. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. J. R. Bignall, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. J. C. Hogg, C.V.O., F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. M. Kremer, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. R. M. Feroze, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. T. Keith Lyle, C.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., M.R.C.P. F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÆDICS, Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davies, M.A., D.M., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. A. R. C. Higham, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —Commandant, Maj.-Gen. W. R. M. Drew, C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P., Q.H.F.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—239 beds. *Dean*, Maurice Shaw, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Sec.*, Miss Margaret Mcredith.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals Order, 1959, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Castle Hill Convalescent Home.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Branch Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals: Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexe; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals: Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfield Hospital; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—United Oxford Hospitals: Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital.

Number of beds (in Group) 1,361; In-patients, 1960, 30,462; New out-patients, 1960, 68,520.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G. *Medical School*, *Regius Professor of Medicine*, Prof. Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Clinical Studies*, J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies*, and *Secretary of Medical School*, A. W. Williams, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Pre-Clinical Adviser*, J. M. Walker, D.M.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals: Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital, Penarth; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; The Maternity Hospital, Cardiff; St. David's Hospital, Cardiff; Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff; Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff; Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff; Sully Hospital, Sully.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals: Birmingham United Hospital; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, including St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospitals for Women.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals: Royal Liverpool United Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals, Liverpool and Heswall (Cheshire); Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—Prof. A. L. d'Abreu, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

BRISTOL.—Prof. J. M. Yoffey, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

CAMBRIDGE.—L. B. Cole, M.D., F.R.C.P.

DURHAM.—Prof. A. G. R. Lowdon, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LEEDS.—A. B. Pain, T.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL.—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. W. Schlapp, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., Ph.D., M.Sc.

OXFORD.—J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. (*Director of Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD.—J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

WALES.—A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Provost*).

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—Prof. R. D. Lockhart, M.D., Ch.M.

EDINBURGH.—Prof. J. H. F. Brotherston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW.—C. M. Fleming, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

ST. ANDREWS.—Prof. R. B. Hunter, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.
THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 28 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

NURSING

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain. University Diploma in nursing awarded by London University and Diplomas for nurse teachers by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1. Information about a nursing career and advice about hospital training schools on application. *Secretary*, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for England and Wales

P.O. Box 803, 23 Portland Place, W.1.

The Council was established by the Nurses Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved by the Council; the Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to enrolled nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

Chairman, Miss C. A. Smaldon, S.R.N.
Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for Scotland

5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3

Registrar, Mabel Wilson, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

Education Division, 21 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Division provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses and ward sisters.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

for Scotland

7 Hill Square, Edinburgh, 8.

Secretary, Miss D. S. Young, M.A.

PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the following recognized schools. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved for the employment of chiropodists within the National Health Service.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 250 King's Road, S.W.3.

THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

MANCHESTER FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.

SALFORD SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Salford Technical College, 28-9 The Crescent, Salford.

CARDIFF SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Llandaff Technical College, Cardiff.

EDINBURGH FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW FOOT CLINICS AND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace and 48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to qualified dietitians who have completed a recognised training. Particulars of training may be obtained from the Secretary.

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 74 New Cavendish Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 22-24 Merton Rise, N.W.3.

ST ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.

EXETER SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Millbrook House, Topsham Road, Exeter.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool.

DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 403 Burton Road, Derby.

SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1 and the Faculty of Physiotherapists, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.

BELFAST, N. Ireland School of Physiotherapy, Royal Victoria Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston.

„ Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.

BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).

CARDIFF, Royal Infirmary.

COVENTRY, *Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.

„ Western Infirmary.

LEEDS, *General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL, School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street.

LONDON, *West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, Middlesex.

„ Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.

„ King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

„ London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.

„ †Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

„ *Royal National Institute for the Blind, 204-6 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

„ St. Mary's Hospital School of Physiotherapy (Swedish Institute), 108 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

„ St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1.

LONDON, *Prince of Wales's General Hospital School of Physiotherapy, 50 Chepstow Villas, W.11.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Withington Hospital.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Royal Victoria Infirmary.

OSWESTRY, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

SALFORD, *Salford Hospital Group, School of Physiotherapy, Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.

SHEFFIELD, *United Sheffield Hospitals, Westbourne House, Whitham Road, Sheffield, 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *The Royal Hospital.

* Training for male students available at schools marked thus.

Training in hydrotherapy is available at schools marked †, and also at Buxton School of Hydrotherapy, Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, and at Harrogate School of Hydrotherapy, Royal Baths, Harrogate.

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at 49 cities and towns in England and Wales; in Scotland at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Royal Infirmaries and (for women students only) at Glasgow Western Infirmary; in Northern Ireland at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and at Londonderry.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 523-4 (courses at Guy's, King's College, London, Middlesex, Royal Free and St. George's Hospitals for women students only); and at the Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals, at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex and at Woolwich.

Courses in radiotherapy only are held at Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy, Cardiff Radiotherapy Centre, Oxford (Churchill Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Radium Institute), Manchester (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute), Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital; and in N. Ireland at Belfast (N. Ireland Radiotherapy Centre).

REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Remedial Gymnasts, Physical Medical Dept., Northampton General Hospital, Northampton. The recognized training centre is the School of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy, Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Diploma courses are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.

THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.

THE SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY, 59 Portland Place, W.1.

THE ELIZABETH GASKELL COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Hathersage Road, Manchester 13.

THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Pelham House, 100 Welford Road, Leicester.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, 8.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

ALMONERS

Training of almoners is organized by The Institute of Almoners, 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by The Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, 1 Park Crescent, W.1. The recognized training centres are London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, W.C.2; the Department of Social Science, University of Liverpool, 19 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool 7; and the Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Manchester, Royal Infirmary, Manchester 13.

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

PHARMACY

Qualification may be achieved by obtaining the Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma on a university degree in pharmacy, followed by the Qualifying Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in forensic pharmacy only. Further information may be obtained from the Universities and The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

OPTICS

GENERAL OPTICAL COUNCIL, 41 Harley Street, W.1.

—Chairman, G. R. Rougier, Q.C.; Registrar, A. T. Gerard.

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or consulting optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

Examining body granting qualification as a dispensing optician:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.

Recognized Training Institutions

LONDON REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 58-62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Sackville Street, Manchester, 1.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
GLASGOW REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 8 Clairmont
Gardens, C.3.
BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY,
Gosta Green, Birmingham 4.
CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECH-
NOLOGY.
STOW COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, 43 Shamrock
Street, Glasgow, C.4.

ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treat-
ment of all types of squint and other anomalies of
binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthal-
mic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical
practitioner. The training and qualification of
Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of
Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic
Board. Training consists of a two-years and three
months' course at one of the approved Orthoptic
Schools. There is a post-graduate training for the
Teacher's Certificate.

The Professional Association is the British
Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying
body, The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock
House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Recognized Training Schools

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Road,
Birmingham 16.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church
Street, Birmingham 3.
GENERAL, EYE AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,
Cheltenham.
ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.
COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Covent-
ry.
GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, Berkeley Street, Glas-
gow, C.3.
MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.1 and
High Holborn, W.C.1.
MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Road,
Manchester.
EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford.
UNITED SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS, West Street, Shef-
field, 1.

(See also under Optics.)

Other recognized qualifying bodies are:

Audiology, The Society of Audiology Technicians.
—Sec., Miss M. Downer, 6 Tennyson Road,
Hounslow, Middx.
Operating Theatre, The Association of Operating
Theatre Technicians, 23 Salmons Road, Lower
Edmonton, N.9.
Venereology, Institute of Technicians in Venereology,
21 Crescent Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.

OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 24-25 Dorset
Square, N.W.1.
Dean, R. W. R. Watson, M.B., Ch.B.
Sec., Maj. A. F. Lockwood, E.R.D.
BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 16 Buckingham
Gate, S.W.1.—Principal, S. Webster-Jones.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the
letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. H. P. Harington, C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Assistant Commandant, Brig. R. E. T. St. John, M.C.
Librarian, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (ret.).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,
founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College,
Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in
1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train officer
cadets for regular commissions in the Army.
Length of course 2 years. Entrance from school
by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination, or
from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the
Regular Army.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. G. C. Gordon Lennox, C.B.,
C.V.O., D.S.O.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864
and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer
students are prepared for degrees in engineering
and science of London University; Technical Staff
Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies
take post-graduate courses and officers of the three
Services take more advanced courses.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Ewbank, C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.

Dean, S. J. Davies, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar, T. W. Hall, M.A.

WELBECK COLLEGE

Worksop, Notts.

Headmaster, D. A. Rickards, C.B.E., M.A.

Bursar, Brig. J. M. F. Cartwright, C.B.E.

R.A.C. SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE

Allenby Barracks, Bovington Camp,
nr. Wareham, Dorset

Commandant and Chief Instructor, Col. B. S. Heath.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Brig. G. Laing, C.B.E.

Secretary, F. C. Jones.

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. R. V. M. Benn, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Brig. A. M. Finlaison, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
(ret).

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. A. L. Fowler, M.C., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Eltham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. G. W. H. Mew, C.B.E.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining
Engineering and Mining Surveying are available
at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham,
Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College),
Glasgow (Royal College of Science and Techno-
logy), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School
of Mines), Nottingham, and Wales, and, in
Metalliferous Mining, at the School of Metalliferous
Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil
Engineering, etc. are available at the Universities
of London (Imperial College of Science and Techno-
logy) and Birmingham. Courses of study in
preparation for certificates of competence in Mining
and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for
Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining
Engineers are available at these universities together
with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, London, Hull, Manchester, Sheffield and Nottingham; the University of Wales; the University of Edinburgh; Dublin University and the National University of Ireland.*

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1839 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, L. H. Macklin, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellows (Hon. F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships are offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum. No. of Students (1961), 800.

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester.
 Chairman of Committee, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Bond, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Principal, Sir Thomas Armstrong, M.A., D.Mus.

Warden, Myers Foggin, F.R.A.M.

Secretary, S. Creber.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Deller, O.B.E.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.) and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council. A.R.C.M., G.R.S.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination. No. of Students (1961), 509.

Patron, H.M. The Queen.

Patron and President, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Director, K. Falkner, F.R.C.M.

Registrar, J. R. Stainer, B.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Bursar, Capt. J. Shrimpton, C.B.E., R.N.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

(Founded in 1880 by the Corporation of London)

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiatehip (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduateship (G.G.S.M. Lond.) confers graduate addition to salary.

Principal, G. Thorne, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, E. H. Day, M.A.

Registrar, John Isard.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Founded in 1864 for the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and church musicianship. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.) and Diploma (CHM), also a certificate in choir training.

President, J. Dykes Bown, C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.

Hon. Treas., W. S. Lloyd Webber, D.Mus.

Hon. Secretary, J. A. Sowerbutts, M.C., B.Mus.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

(Birmingham and Midland Institute), Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1. (729).

Principal, G. Clinton, A.R.C.M.

Secretary, E. A. Knight.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Curwen Memorial Building,

9 Queensborough Terrace, W.2. (1863) (60)

International examining and teaching body for dual notation.

President, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Mus.D.

Director, W. Irwin Hunt.

Hon. Secretary, Dr. Muriel Lock.

DARTINGTON MUSIC SCHOOL

Dartington Hall Arts Centre,

Totnes, S. Devon (50)

Warden, Peter Cox.

Director of Music, R. Hall.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1 (500)

Awards diplomas of Graduateship (G.L.C.M.) and Licentiatehip (L.L.C.M.). Courses recognized by the Ministry of Education.

Director, Reginald Hunt, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, J. F. Holmes.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman of Council, The Bishop of Malmesbury.

Director, Gerald H. Knight, M.A., F.R.C.O.

Warden, Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

General Secretary, H. L. A. Green.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Devas Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15 (332).

Awards diplomas of Graduateship and Associateship.

President, The Earl of Harewood.

Principal, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.

Warden, N. Andrew, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

91 Oxford Road, Manchester, 2 (720)

Principal, Miss I. Carroll.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (42)

Commandant, Col. A. A. N. Tuck, M.B.E.

Chief Instructor, Lt.-Col. B. H. Brown, M.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Deal, Kent (250)

Commandant, Col. F. C. Barton, O.B.E.

Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines, Lt.-Col.

F. V. Dunn, C.V.O., O.B.E., F.R.A.M., R.M.

(Twenty-two Bands in commission in 1961).

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC

St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2 (900)

Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the musical profession. Special Diploma Course for those who wish to teach music in schools.

Principal, H. Havergal, M.A., B.Mus.

NAVAL**ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich**

President, Rear-Admiral A. H. C. Gordon Lennox, D.S.O.

Secretary, Store Officer, &c., G. W. Fisher.

ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE,

Greenwich

Director, Capt. C. P. Mills, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Alverstoke, Hants.

Medical Officer in Charge, Surgeon Capt. J. L. S. Coulter, D.S.C.

BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE,

Dartmouth (349)

Captain, H. R. Law, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

Commander, T. W. Stocker, R.N.

Dir. of Studies, G. W. E. Ghey, M.B.E., M.A.

Captain's Secretary, Lt.-Cdr. J. H. Stanley, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGEH.M.S. *Thunderer*.

Manadon, Plymouth (338)

Captain, R. C. Paige, R.N.

Commander, Cdr. H. D. Nixon, M.V.O., R.N.

Dir. of Engineering, Cdr. D. G. Satow.

Dean, Instr. Capt. H. E. Dykes, Ph.D., R.N.

Captain's Secretary, Lt.-Cdr. H. G. Sparks, R.N.

JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL

Londonderry, N. Ireland

Director, R.N., Capt. D. H. Mason, R.N.

Director, R.A.F., Group Capt. P. R. Casement,

D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Deputy Directors, Cdr. R. Greenshields, R.N.; Wing

Comdr. J. R. Saunders, R.A.F.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Holbrook, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk (660)

Headmaster, N. A. York, M.A.

Chief Naval Instructor, Cdr. J. R. Lamb, R.N. (ret).

ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL

Bear Wood, Wokingham, Berks.

Co-educational (until 1963, then boys only) for children of Merchant Navy officers and men and for sons of serving members of the Armed Forces. Headmaster, C. W. S. Averill, B.Sc.

TRAINING SHIPS**Merchant Navy***For Officers*

H.M.S. CONWAY (1859) Merchant Navy Cadet School, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey (Training Officers for Royal and Merchant Navies). (310).

Capt. Supt., Capt. E. Hewitt, R.D., R.N.R.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester* (1862) (250).

Capt. Supt., Capt. L. W. L. Argles, C.B.E., D.S.C.,

R.N.; Sec., I. A. Borland; Offices, Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe, Kent.

NAVAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP *Mercury* (1885), Hamble, Southampton (160).—(Normal G.C.E. curriculum, including Navigation and Seamanship. Age on entry 13–14½).—Capt. Supt., Cdr. R. F. Hoyle, R.D., R.N.R.

DEVITT AND MOORE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, LTD. (1917). (280).—For training officers for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Particulars from Captain's Secretary, The Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks. Capt. Supt., Capt. A. F. P. Lewis, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton (1935). Director, Capt. G. W. Wakeford, M.B.E. Senior Department provides full and part-time courses for candidates for Ministry of Transport Certificates (200). Head, Capt. A. Nichols. Junior Department trains boys who wish to become officers in the Merchant Navy. The one-year (40-week) residential course satisfactorily completed entitles a cadet to nine months remission of sea service (135).—Capt. Supt., Capt. H. Stewart, M.B.E.

For Seamen

MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Hanway House, Clark's Place, E.C.2.—Enables boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards expense of pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.

INDEFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (136). For boys between 14½ and 15½ years of age at entry and of good character only. Capt. Supt., Capt. G. W. Irvin, Sec., V. G. Winfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool, 1.

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa* (1866), off Upnor in the Medway, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship). 240 fit boys of good character educated and trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Priority to boys who are in need of help. Age of entry 13–14½ years. Captain, Cdr. M. H. Le Marc, R.N.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 146–150 Minors, E.C.3.—Schools at Sharpness, Gloucestershire (T.S. *Vindictrix*), and Gravesend, Kent (training establishments for deck boys and junior catering ratings); for boys of 15½ to 17½ years at entry and of good character only. Numbers according to Merchant Navy requirements. Secretary, L. H. Tite, M.B.E.

NURSING

(See Medical)

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES**SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES**

University of London, W.C.1

No. of Students (1960–61), 692.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.

Director, Prof. C. H. Philips, Ph.D.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, see Public and Private Buildings in London.

PATENT AGENCY

The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Board of Trade, by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—Sec. and Registrar, P. E. Lincroft, M.B.E.

PHOTOGRAPHY

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS (1901), 38 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—Gen. Sec., J. L. A. Hunt.

Examinations in Industrial, Commercial, Advertising, Portraiture and Pictorial, Scientific and Medical Photography, for Associateships.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (6 Bedford Square, W.C.1).—*President*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; *Secretary*, Miss P. C. Colson, O.B.E. Brings together about 200 national organizations in England, Wales and N. Ireland concerned with outdoor and indoor physical recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and industry, trains coaches and leaders, administers National Recreation Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks, Lilleshall Hall, Salop and Plas y Brenin, Capel Curig, N. Wales.

Training Colleges

M.=For Men; W.=For Women
 ABERDEEN (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Woolmanhill). W. (180). *Principal*, Miss N. Blunden.
 BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). W. (240).—*Principal*, Miss Eileen Alexander.
 BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. M. and W. (24).
 DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education) (Bergman Osterberg Trust). W. (170).—*Principal*, Miss Edith Alexander.
 DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover). W. (120).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.
 EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Carlisle Road). W. (260).—*Principal*, Miss A. J. Bamba.
 EXETER (St. Luke's College). M. (500).—*Principal*, J. L. Smeall.
 LEEDS (Carnegie College of Physical Education, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6). M. (120).—*Principal*, E. Bouffier.
 LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. W. (170).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe.
 LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). M. & W. —*Principal*, P. C. McIntosh.
 LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). M. (730).—*Principal*, J. W. Bridgeman, C.B.E.
 SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road). Staffordshire Education Committee. W. (100).—*Joint Principals*, Miss A. K. Hobbs; Miss C. M. Webster.
 WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education). W. (190).—*Principal*, Miss E. F. Casson.
 YORK (St. John's College). M. (90).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

SECRETARIAL

(See COMMERCIAL)

SOCIAL WORK

Degree courses in Social Studies are available at Birmingham, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton Universities and diploma courses at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oxford, Sheffield and the University of Wales.

The following are among the associations awarding professional qualifications and (or) providing training:—

ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL AND FAMILY CASE WORKERS, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. Wells.

THE INSTITUTE OF ALMONERS INC., 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Mary Appleby, O.B.E.

THE SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. S. Cleaver.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING (INC.), 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

TEACHING

TRAINING COLLEGES

(For Training Colleges in Housecraft, see p. 520, in Physical Education, see col. 1.)

M.=For Men; W.=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; C. of E.=Church of England; R.C.=Roman Catholic; T.C.=Training College.

ABERDEEN (Aberdeen College of Education, St. Andrew Street). M. & W. (700).—*Principal*, J. Scotland.

ALNWICK, Northumberland. L.E.A. W. (134).—*Miss W. Taylor*.

ALSAGER (Cheshire County T.C.) L.E.A. M. & W. (370).—R. Wesley.

AMBLESIDE, Westmorland (Charlotte Mason T.C.). W. (120).—*Miss M. Hardcastle*.

BANGOR, Caernarvonshire (S. Mary's College, Bangor). W. (175). C. of E.—*Miss H. M. Stevens*.

" (Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. M. & W. (420).—E. Rees.

BARNET, Herts. (Trent Park T.C.). L.E.A. M. & W. (450).—H. A. T. Simmonds.

BARNSELY, Yorks. (Wentworth Castle T.C.). L.E.A. W. (130).—*Miss J. Richardson*.

BARRY, S. Wales (Glamorgan T.C.). L.E.A. W. (290).—*Miss O. R. Powell*.

BATH, Somerset (Newton Park). L.E.A. M. & W. (240).—*Miss A. M. Dawson*.

BEDFORD (T.C., 14 The Crescent, Bedford). L.E.A. W. (150).—*Miss M. P. G. Kerr*.

BINGLEY, Yorks. L.E.A. W. (250).—*Miss E. A. M. Maxwell*.

BIRMINGHAM (City of Birmingham T.C.). L.E.A. M. & W. (350).—*Miss M. M. Rigg*.

" (Saltley T.C.), M. (300) C. of E.—*Rev. Canon T. G. Platten*.

" (Westhill T.C., Selby Oak). M. & W. (200).—*Rev. R. T. Newman*.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Herts (Hockerill T.C.). W. (158). C. of E.—*Miss A. Eden*.

BLETCHLEY, Bucks (Bletchley Park T.C.). L.E.A. W. (145).—*Miss D. G. Cohen*.

BOGNOR REGIS, Sussex. L.E.A. M. & W. (180).—*W. R. Macklin*.

BOLTON (Bolton Technical T.C.), L.E.A. M. & W. (300).—*J. P. Parry*.

BRADFORD (Margaret McMillan T.C.). L.E.A. W. (230).—*Miss M. Morrison*.

BRIGHTON, L.E.A. M. & W. (240).—*A. Steward*.

BRISTOL (The College of St. Matthias, Fishponds). C. of E. W. (400).—*Miss M. M. Graham*.

" (Redland T.C., Promenade). L.E.A. M. & W. (340).—*J. T. Wharton*.

CAERLEON (Monmouthshire T.C.). L.E.A. M. (244).—*G. P. Ambrose*.

CAMBRIDGE (Homerton College) W. (340).—*Miss B. Paston Brown*.

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., Heath Park). M. & W. (300).—*W. T. Jones*.

CARMARTHEN (Trinity College). M. & W. (350). C. of E.—*Rev. Canon T. Halliwell*.

- CHALFONT ST. GILPS, Bucks (Newland Park T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (255).—A. H. Ensor.
- CHELTENHAM, Glos. (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (370). C. of E.—Miss V. N. Hall.
- „ (St. Paul's T.C.). *M.* (345). C. of E.—E. L. Bradby.
- CHESTER (Chester College). *M.* (340). C. of E.—Rev. A. J. Price.
- CHICHESTER, Sussex (Bishop Otter T.C.). *M. & W.* (300). C. of E.—Miss K. M. E. Murray.
- CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex (St. Osyth's T.C., Marine Parade). L.E.A. *W.* (360).—Miss M. Parsons.
- COVENTRY, Warwicks. (City of Coventry T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (670).—Miss J. D. Browne.
- CREWE (Cheshire County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (320).—Miss M. J. P. Laurence.
- CULHAM, Oxon. (Culham College, Abingdon, Berks). *M.* (250). C. of E.—J. V. Barnett.
- DERBY (Diocesan T.C.). *M. & W.* (300). C. of E.—Miss A. E. G. Sephton.
- DONCASTER (Doncaster T.C., High Melton Hall). L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss G. A. Williams.
- DUDLEY, Worcs. (Dudley T.C., Castle View). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (350).—D. Jordan.
- DUNDEE (College of Education, Park Place). *M. & W.* (405).
- DURHAM (Neville's Cross T.C.) L.E.A. *W.* (300).—Miss M. Whitley.
- „ (St. Hild's). *W.* (170). C. of E.—Miss N. M. E. Joachim.
- „ (The Venerable Bede). *M.* (290). C. of E.—K. G. Collier.
- EASTBOURNE, Sussex. (Eastbourne T.C., Darley Road). L.E.A. *W.* (200).—Miss F. E. Ward.
- EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart College of Education). R.C. *W.* (224).—Mother Veronica Blount.
- „ (Moray House College of Education). *M. & W.* (1,400).—W. B. Inglis, O.B.E., Ph.D.
- EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (500). C. of E.—J. L. Smell.
- EXMOUTH, Devon (Rolle T. C.). L.E.A. *W.* (290).—Miss D. E. L. Spicer.
- GLASGOW (Jordanhill College of Education). *M. & W.* (2,000).—H. P. Wood.
- „ (Notre Dame College of Education, Dowanhill). R.C. *W.* (375).
- HEREFORD (County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss E. Hipwell.
- HERTFORD (Balls Park). L.E.A. *W.* (189).—Miss M. M. Wingate.
- HUDDERSFIELD (Technical T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (250).—A. MacLennan.
- HULL (Endsleigh T.C.). *W.* (350). R.C.—Sister Mary Madeleine Guy.
- „ (T. C., Cottingham Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (313).—Dr. C. Bibby.
- KIDDERMINSTER, Worcs. (Shenstone T.C., nr. Kidderminster). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (230).
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey (Gipsy Hill T.C., Kerry House, Kingston Hill). L.E.A. *W.* (250).—Miss F. D. Batstone.
- LEEDS (City of Leeds T.C., Beckett Park). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (530).—Dr. R. W. Rich.
- LEICESTER (City of Leicester T.C., Scraptoft). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (340).
- LINCOLN (Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (225). C. of E.—Miss E. L. Butcher.
- LIVERPOOL (City of Liverpool, C. F. Mott T.C., Prescott). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (300).—Miss D. M. Farr, Ph.D.
- „ (St. Katharine's College). *W.* (380). C. of E.—Miss M. A. B. Jones.
- „ (T.C., 96 Mount Pleasant). *W.* (400). R.C.—Miss A. Rawcliffe.
- LONDON (Avery Hill T.C., Eltham, S.E.9). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (620).—Mrs. K. E. Jones.
- „ (Borough Road College, Isleworth). *M.* (360).—K. E. Priestley.
- „ (Cavendish Square T.C., W.1). *W.* (120). R.C.—Miss M. Braun.
- „ (Philippa Fawcett T.C., 94-100 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.) L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss F. Jarvis.
- „ (College of S. Mark and S. John, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10). *M.* (360). C. of E.—A. A. Evans.
- „ (Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, S.W.15). *W.* (450). R.C.—Mother Mary Richardson.
- „ (Froebel Educational Institute, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). *W.* (380).—Miss M. Brearley.
- „ (Furzedown T.C., Welham Road, S.W.17). L.E.A. *W.* (320).—Miss C. Fletcher.
- „ (Garnett Technical T.C., 83 New Kent Road, S.E.1). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (180).—C. Jameson.
- „ (Goldsmiths' Coll., New Cross, S.E.14). London Univ. *M. & W.* (900).—Dr. D. R. Chesterman.
- „ (Maria Assumpta, 23 Kensington Square, W.8). *W.* (240). R.C.—The Principal.
- „ (Maria Grey T.C., 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham and 11 The Avenue, N.W.6). L.E.A. *W.* (280).—Miss B. E. Deayton.
- „ (Rachel McMillan T.C., Deptford, S.E.8). *W.* (160).—Miss M. Davies.
- „ (Shoreditch T.C., Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). L.E.A. *M.* (320).—E. F. Marshall.
- „ (St. Gabriel's College, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E.5). *W.* (250). C. of E.—Miss M. B. Atkinson.
- „ (St. Katharine's College, N.17). *W.* (240). C. of E.—Dr. K. H. Nahapiet.
- „ (St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham). *M.* (480). R.C.—Very Rev. K. Cronin, C.B.E.
- „ (Southlands College, 65 Wimbledon Parkside, S.W.19). *W.* (400). Methodist.—Miss M. S. Johnson.
- „ (Stockwell T.C., Bromley, Kent). L.E.A. *W.* (300).—Miss R. F. Carr.
- „ (Whitlands College, West Hill, Putney, S.W.15). *W.* (330). C. of E.—Miss M. M. Saunders.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (730).—J. W. Bridgeman, C.B.E.
- MANCHESTER (Manchester T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (270).—Miss M. S. Valentine.
- „ (Didsbury T.C., Wilmslow Road, Didsbury). *M. & W.* (370).—A. H. Body, O.B.E.
- MATLOCK, Derbyshire. L.E.A. *M. & W.* (260).—Miss G. E. Allen.
- MIDDLETON, Manchester (De la Salle College). *M.* (400). R.C.—The Rev. Brother Augustine.
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (250). R.C.—Madame A. M. Ward.
- „ (Kenton Lodge T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (244).—Miss N. I. Chelton.
- NORWICH (Norwich T.C.). *M. & W.* (255). C. of E.—Miss M. G. Duff.
- ORMSKIRK, Lancs. (Edge Hill T.C., St. Helens Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (354).—Dr. M. I. Bain.
- OXFORD (Westminster T.C., North Hinksey). *M. & W.* (400). Methodist.—Rev. H. T. Hughes.
- PORTSMOUTH (City of Portsmouth T.C., Milton). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (385).—Miss D. J. Phillips.

- PRESTWICH, Lancs. (Sedgley Park College). *W.* (240). R.C.—Madame M. Hoole.
- RETFORD, Notts (Notts County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (230).—Miss L. M. Warren.
- RIPON, Yorks. (Ripon, Wakefield and Bradford Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (234). C. of E.—Miss M. D. Gage.
- RUGBY, Warwicks. (St. Paul's T.C., Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse). *W.* (300). R.C.—Miss M. R. Sutherland.
- SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex (British and Foreign School Society). *W.* (155).—Miss D. B. Hall.
- SALISBURY, Wilts. (Church T.C.). *W.* (210). C. of E.—Principal, Dr. V. M. Grubb.
- SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (North Riding T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (120).—Miss E. L. Madge.
- SHEFFIELD (City T.C., Collegiate Crescent). *M. & W.* (466).—Dr. H. D. Wing.
- .. (Thornbridge Hall). L.E.A. *W.* (123).—Miss P. H. Whittaker.
- SOUTHAMPTON (College of the Immaculate Conception, The Avenue). *W.* (225). R.C.—Miss M. E. Ward.
- STAFFORD (County T.C., Nelson Hall). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (400).—Miss E. G. Malloch.
- STOCKTON ON TEES (Wynyard Hall, Wolveston, Billingham). (Amalgamated with Neville's Cross College, Durham, Sept. 1961).
- STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (240).—W. V. Warmington.
- SUNDERLAND (Sunderland T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (255).—Miss J. T. Tasker.
- SWANSEA. L.E.A. *M. & W.* (300).—Miss M. R. Smith.
- WAKEFIELD, Yorks. (Bretton Hall T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (218).—J. F. Friend.
- WARRINGTON, Lancs. (Padgate T.C., Fearuhead). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (370).—Miss I. Martin.
- WATFORD, Herts. (Wall Hall T.C., Aldenham). L.E.A. *W.* (150).—Miss I. N. Dickinson.
- WEST WICKHAM, Kent (Coloma Coll., Wickham Court). *W.* (200). R.C.—Mother Mary Benignus.
- WEYMOUTH, Dorset. (Weymouth T.C., Dorchester Road). L.E.A. *W.* (260).—Miss M. B. Weinstock.
- WINCHESTER, Hants. (King Alfred's College). *M. & W.* (420). C. of E.—J. A. Stripe.
- WORKINGHAM, Berks. (Easthampstead Park College). L.E.A. *W.* (160).—Miss H. M. S. Wylie.
- WORCESTER (City of Worcester T.C., Henwick Grove). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (383).—E. G. Peirson.
- WREXHAM. L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss M. Taylor.
- YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (405). C. of E.—Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

For Teachers of the Deaf

- DEPARTMENT OF AUDIOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University. *M. & W.* (86).—Director, Prof. Sir Alexander Ewing.
- NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF (Longwill Deaf School), Moseley Road, Birmingham, 12.—Hon. Sec., H. H. Shorrocks.

For Teachers of the Blind

- THE COLLEGE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE BLIND (School for the Blind, Westbury on Trym, Bristol). Hon. Registrar, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E. Awards certificates after examination to home teachers, school teachers and craft instructors of the blind.

Courses of training are also available at:

- THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND (190).
- THE NORTH REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, *M. & W.* (30), 17 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds 2.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

See also "Commercial Education" and "Engineering"

National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

Established in 1948 to advise the Minister on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

Chairman, Sir Harry Pilkington.

Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Ministry of Education of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

- REGION 1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- 2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 22 The Forbury, Reading.
- 3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, 12 Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.
- 4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Further Education, Pitman Buildings, 161 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.
- 5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, 12 King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
- 6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Education Offices, Stracey Road, Norwich.
- 7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Basinghall Buildings, Upper Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1.
- 8 (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Africa House, 54 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.
- 9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
- 10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

City and Guilds of London Institute

76 Portland Place, W.1.

Dir., Maj.-Gen. C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., F.INST.P.

- (1.) *City and Guilds College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology under University of London).
- (2.) *City and Guilds Art School*, 122 to 124 Kensington Park Road, S.E.11.

Technical Colleges

The majority of the technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are four main types.

Colleges of Advanced Technology. These provide a broad range and substantial volume of work exclusively at advanced level (whether in full-time, sandwich or part-time courses), including post-graduate and research work. They are required to fulfil certain conditions as to the constitution of the governing body, staffing, accommodation, etc., which are prescribed by the Minister of Education. Up to the present, nine establishments have been formally designated by the Minister as colleges of advanced technology:—

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, P. F. R. Venables, Ph.D.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. G. Edwards, Ph.D.

BRISTOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Ashley Down.—*Princ.*, G. H. Moore.

LONDON: BATTERSEA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.—*Princ.*, D. M. A. Leggett, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.

LONDON: CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, S.W.3.—*Princ.*, N. M. H. Lightfoot.

LONDON: NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Princ.*, J. S. Tait, Ph.D.

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, H. L. Haslegrave, Ph.D.

SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, C. Whitworth, Ph.D.

CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, A. Harvey, Ph.D.

Regional Colleges. These are colleges which do a substantial amount of advanced work, including in particular, full-time and sandwich courses, but in which the volume and character of the advanced work are not such as to make it realistic for the colleges to concentrate entirely on such work. There are at present 22 regional colleges:—

ACTON: BRUNEL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, J. Topping, Ph.D.

BRIGHTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, G. E. Watts, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Huddersfield COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. E. Scott, M.B.E., Ph.D.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, J. R. I. Hepburn, D.Sc., Ph.D.

LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.—*Princ.*, R. E. Wood.

LIVERPOOL: CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street.—*Princ.*, S. A. J. Parsons.

" CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF BUILDING, Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Princ.*, T. E. Hall.

LONDON: BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, J. E. Garside, Ph.D.

" Brixton L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.—*Princ.*, D. A. G. Reid.

" NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.*, J. Leicester.

" THE POLYTECHNIC, 300 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, J. E. Richardson, Ph.D.

" SIR JOHN CASS COLLEGE, Jewry Street, E.C.3.—*Princ.*, A. M. Ward, D.Sc., Ph.D.

" WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, Thomas Street, S.E.18.—*Princ.*, H. Heywood, D.Sc., Ph.D.

NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, D. A. R. Clark.

PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, E. Bailey.

PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. Davey, Ph.D.

RUGBY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. S. Atkinson, Ph.D.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. R. Patrick, Ph.D.

SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, M. Hutton.

TREFOREST: GLAMORGAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, D. P. Evans, Ph.D.

WEST HAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. W. Bulmer, Ph.D.

Area Colleges. There are about 160 of these, providing mainly part-time courses up to the level of Higher National Certificate or its equivalent.

Local Colleges, of which there are about 270, provide on the vocational side a wide range of mainly part-time courses up to Ordinary National Certificate level or its equivalent.

In addition to these four main categories of technical college, there are some 8,500 *Evening Institutes* ranging in size from those with a few classes for adults in such subjects as music and arts and crafts to those catering for thousands of students in a wide variety of vocational as well as non-vocational classes.

There are also six *National Colleges* providing advanced and post-graduate courses for the comparatively few students from certain highly specialized industries for whom it would be impracticable to provide the highest level of training on a local basis. These colleges, which are financed partly by contributions from the industries concerned but, principally by means of grant from the Minister of Education are:—

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS, Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR HEATING, VENTILATING, REFRIGERATION AND FAN ENGINEERING, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Principal*, J. D. Mounfield, Ph.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RUBBER TECHNOLOGY, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY COLLEGE, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.

NATIONAL LEATHERSELLERS COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. P. Danby, Ph.D., B.Sc.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council

The former regional advisory councils for technical education have been replaced by the Consultative Council which represents both sides of industry and educational interests. The Council's object is "to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education between employers, employees and those responsible for its provision, and to advise, and generally to promote, the development of such education".—*Sec.*, W. A. M. Good, Scottish Education Department, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at 95 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. C. West, Ph.D.

DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 40 Bell Street, Dundee.—*Principal (Technical)*, J. R. Whittaker, Ph.D.

EDINBURGH: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE, Edinburgh, 1.—*Principal*, H. B. Nisbet, Ph.D., D.Sc.
 GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Market Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—*Princ.*, J. G. Martindale, Ph.D.
 GLASGOW: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (see p. 520).
 LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 59 Commercial Street, Leith.—*Princ.*, W. A. Fisher.
 PAISLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 28–40 George Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire.—*Princ.*, H. N. Henry.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, D. H. Alexander, O.B.E.
 LONDONDERRY (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Williams.

TEXTILES

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 20 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3, is the responsible authority under Royal Charter for the supervision of professional status in the textile industry.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England and Church in Wales
 BANGOR (Church Hostel) (25).—*Warden*, Rev. O. W. Jones, M.A.
 BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. M. Hennell, M.A.
 BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (42).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. S. Gribble, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.
 „ (Westcott House Clergy Training School, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, (vacant).
 CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Central College of the Anglican Communion) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon A. K. Cragg, M.A., D.Phil.
 CHESHUNT (Bishops' College) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. J. Trillo, B.D., M.Th.
 CHICHESTER (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. P. M. Jones, M.A.
 CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Stafford Wright, M.A.
 CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, 9 (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Anscombe, M.A.
 CUDDESDON, OXFORDSHIRE (54).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. A. K. Runcie, M.C., M.A.
 ELY (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon D. G. Hill, M.A.
 KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (90).—*Warden*, Rev. H. Theodore Smith, B.A.
 LAMPETER (St. David's Coll., Theological Hall) (35).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. R. L. Thomas, M.A.
 LICHFIELD (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D.
 LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii) (48).—*Chancellor*, Rev. Canon N. S. Rathbone, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. A. B. Webster, B.D.
 LLANDAFF, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (48).—*Warden*, Rev. O. G. Rees, M.A.
 LONDON (King's College, W.C.2) (See London University).
 LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, St. John's Hall, Northwood, Middlesex. (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Jordan, M.A., B.D.
 MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Bishop, C.R., M.A.
 OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. A. P. Wood, D.S.C., M.A.
 OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (46).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.
 „ (St. Stephen's House) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. H. Couratin, M.A.
 „ (Wycliffe Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. J. Taylor, M.A.

SALISBURY (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. C. Tindall, B.D.
 WEELS (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. T. G. A. Baker, M.A.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. Prof. A. M. Hunter, Ph.D., D.Phil., D.D.
 EDINBURGH (New Coll.) (196).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. J. H. S. Burleigh, B.Litt., D.D.
 GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (96).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. K. Wimbush, M.A.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. R. J. Wilson.
 CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, M.B.E., M.A., D.D.
 LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish University Colleges.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. R. Williams, M.A.; *Registrar*, Prof. R. N. Williams, M.A.
 BALA (Preparatory Theological) (25).—*Princ.* and *Librarian*, Rev. R. H. Evans, M.A., B.D.

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.* (vacant).
 BRISTOL (Didsbury Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58).—*Princ.*, Rev. Frederic Greaves, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Flemington, M.A., B.D.
 HANDSWORTH (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, B.A., M.Th., Ph.D.
 HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 6 (Wesley College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. R. George, M.A., B.D.
 MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road, South) (92).—*Princ.*, Rev. Percy Scott, B.D., D.Th.
 RICHMOND. *See* London University.

Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841) (6).—*Princ.*, Rev. Gwilym Bowyer, B.A., B.D.
 BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (28).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. H. Sims, M.A., B.Litt.
 CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College) (30).—*Pres.*, Rev. E. H. Pyle, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.
 LONDON (New College).—*See* London University.
 MANCHESTER (Northern Congregational College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A. Ph.D.
 NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, Ph.D., B.A., B.D., B.Litt.
 OXFORD (Mansfield College) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D.
 SWANSEA (40).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. R. B. Hearne, O.Carm.
 BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. F. Thomson, S.T.L., M.A.
 CARNFORTH, Lancs (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Underley Hall) (120).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.

- COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (175).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. Mgr. W. Doran, M.A.
 GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon C. Treanor, D.D., Ph.D. (Prof. Ap.).
 MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (100).—*Rector*, Rev. W. J. Westlake.
 OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Mgr. R. J. Foster, S.T.L., L.S.S.
 OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (140).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.
 UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (250).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Breen.
 USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon P. Grant.
 WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Butcher, M.A.
 WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. Igglelden, S.T.L., L.C.L.

Baptist

- BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Ellis Jones, M.A., B.D.
 BRISTOL (1679) (34).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.
 CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (30).—*Princ.*, J. Ithel Jones, M.A., B.D.
 GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.
 LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, M.A., M.Th., Ph.D.
 MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.
 OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (48).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Henton Davies, M.A., B.D., B.Litt., D.D.
 RAWDON, Leeds (31).—*Pres.*, Rev. D. S. Russell, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Unitarian

- MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy, M.A., B.D.

Moravian

- FAIRFIELD, Manchester (14).—*Princ.* (vacant).

Interdenominational

- CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. G. Davies, B.A., B.D.
 OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. A. Garrard, M.A., B.D.

Jewish

- JEW'S COLLEGE (and Institute for the Training of Teachers), Montagu Place, W.1.—*Princ.*, The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie (acting).

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS (1844)

College House, 29-31 Wright's Lane, W.8.

President, L. G. Anderson.

Registrar, W. G. R. Oates.

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons may be obtained under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948, by obtaining the registrable veterinary degree of a recognized University. The College is in general responsible for the supervision of veterinary education in the United Kingdom.

The following Universities present their students for registrable veterinary degrees:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge.

- ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, University of London, Camden Town, N.W.1. (408).—*Principal and Dean*, Prof. R. E. Glover, M.A., D.Sc.
 LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Veterinary Science (161).—*Dean*, Prof. J. G. Wright, D.Sc.
 BRISTOL UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Science.—*Chairman, Board of Veterinary Studies*, Prof. A. Messervy.
 ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, University of Edinburgh (275).—*Director*, Prof. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow, C.3.; VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Bearsden Road, Glasgow. (266).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, Prof. W. L. Welpers, B.Sc.

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

- BOEKE TRUST, care of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Bournville, Birmingham. (Applications by individuals for financial assistance not considered.)—*Sec.*, J. P. Bartlett.
 CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND, The Merchants Hall, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treasurer*, T. A. F. Noble, M.B.E., M.A.
 CASSEL EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 21 Hassocks Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.—*Sec.*, D. Hardman.
 DARTINGTON HALL TRUST, Totnes, Devon.—*Chairman*, L. K. Elmhirst.
 EDUCATION AID SOCIETY (for Jewish Students), 19 Wendover Court, Finchley Road, N.W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss S. M. Levy.
 EDUCATION SERVICES, Alturas, Rotherfield, Sussex.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Annand.
 FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH TRUST, 10 Wyndham Place, W.1.—*Director of Studies*, J. M. Bowyer.
 GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., LL.D.
 HARKNESS FELLOWSHIPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FUND, Harkness House, 38 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Warden*, S. G. Putt.
 KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.* (vacant).
 LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. M. Broom, M.A. Awards annually for university courses '30 to '40 scholarships established to reward long and distinguished service, and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (a) sons of members or ex-members (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 30 on 1st January of year of competing, and (b) male applicants aged under 30, who have served in war in the British Navy, Army or Air Force (National Service not normally a qualification). Administers also six Kitchener Medical Services Scholarships, and six Dental Services Scholarships, awarded annually for applicants qualified as (a) above, desiring to be trained for commissions in the Medical or Dental branches of the Forces. Application forms, available after Jan. 1, are returnable by Feb. 28.
 MITCHELL CITY OF LONDON CHARITY AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, 31 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Clerk*, A. E. L. Cox, M.A.
 NUFFIELD FOUNDATION, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E.
 ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, 1 Lower Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, W. D. Sturch.
 SIR RICHARD STAPLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 121 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Brown, B.A.

TRUSTEES OF THE LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

income 1960, £374,011. Grants made in support of Polytechnics, for the maintenance of City Churches, in the payment of pensions, and for the welfare of the poorer classes of the Metropolis. *Clerk to the Trustees*, Sir Donald Allen.

THOMAS WALL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1. *Sec.*, Miss A. F. Bowley.

S. C. WITTING TRUST, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Faram.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

BEDFORD INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, 128A Hoxton Street, N.1. (6 Friends' centres at Barking, Bethnal Green, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Ratcliff, Walthamstow).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Hoare.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Scott Lidgett Crescent, S.E.16.—*Warden*, Rev. C. D. Johnson, B.A.

BERNHARD BARON ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT, Berner Street, E.1.—*Warden*, M. Sopcl.

BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19.—*Warden*, Miss S. de C. Forster; and 670 Kingstanding Road, Birmingham, 22.—*Warden*, C. J. Blamire.

BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT (formerly Women's University Settlement), 44 Nelson Square, S.E.1.—*Warden*, D. W. A. Collett.

BOSTON, Extra-Mural Department, University of Nottingham, Pilgrim College.—*Warden and Resident Tutor*, A. Champion, M.A.

BRADFORD UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR ADULT EDUCATION, 10 Morlington Villas, Bradford 8. (Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Leeds).—*Warden*, R. Shaw, B.A.

BRISTOL, The Folk House, College Green.—*Warden*, R. C. Terry, B.A.

BRISTOL (Headquarters), 43 Ducie Road, Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Miss M. E. Jones.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131-139 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.—*Head*, Brig. G. P. Crampton, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.

CITY LITERARY INSTITUTE, Stukeley Street, W.C.2.—*Principal*, H. A. Jones, M.A.

DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, branches at Isle of Dogs, E.14; Bristol; Rotherhithe, S.E.16; Devonport; Dagenham Docks; Stratford, E.15 and Holiday Home, Herne Bay.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Logan-Hunt, 164 Romford Road, Stratford, E.15.

DUNDEE, Grey Lodge Settlement, Wellington Street.—*Warden*, Miss B. B. Whittou.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, Cameron House, Prestonfield.—*Warden*, Mrs. M. E. Oag (*acting*); *Adult Education Centre*, Kirk o' Field College, Morton House, Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh, 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss E. Wood, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Head, Adult Educ. Dept.*, J. A. Gulland, M.A.

LEEDS, Swarthmore Educational Centre, 3 & 4 Woodhouse Square, Leeds 3.—*Warden*, G. B. Stapleton, B.Sc.

LEICESTER, Vaughan College.—*Warden*, P. A. W. Collins, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, R. T. Clarke.

LIVERPOOL, Victoria Settlement, York Terrace, 294 Netherfield Road, N., Liverpool, 5.—*Warden*, J. R. Waddington.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Quest House, College of Further Education.—*Tutor*, P. J. Madgwick, M.A., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Nottingham.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall and the Round House, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester 4.—*Warden*, K. Hill.

MANSFIELD HOUSE, Fairbairn Hall, E.13.—*Warden*, Sir Ian M. Horobin, M.A.

MIDDLESBROUGH SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY CENTRE, 132 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.—*Warden*, J. Webb, B.Sc.

MIDDLESBROUGH UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE, 37 Harrow Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. (Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Leeds).—*Warden*, J. W. Saunders, M.A., B.Litt.

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, D. G. Richards, M.A.

OXFORD AND BERMONDSEY CLUB, 42 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.—*Wardens*, E. C. G. Harlow; J. P. E. C. Marindin.

OXFORD HOUSE, THE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Rev. J. R. G. Ragg, M.A.

PILGRIM HOUSE, Dace Road, E.3.—*Warden* (vacant).

POPLAR HOUSE PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT AND TRAINING CENTRE, 56-58 East India Dock Road, E.14.

ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.—*Warden*, Rev. H. Rathbone Dunnico, LL.D.

ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement), 29 Stepney Green, E.1.—*Warden*, Wing Cdr. D. H. Montgomery.

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT, 46 Harleyford Road, S.E.11.—*Warden*, Miss A. C. Páton Walsh.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Miss G. Panter, B.A.

SPENNYMOOR SETTLEMENT, King Street, Spennymoor, Co. Durham (*Hon. Sec.*, 66 St. Paul's Gardens, Spennymoor).

TOYNBEE HALL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.1.—*Warden*, A. E. Morgan, M.A., LL.D.

WHITECHAPEL MISSION: WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE, 279 Whitechapel Road, E.1.—*Superintendent*, Rev. A. E. D. Clipson.

WILMSLOW, The Wilmslow Guild, 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Warden*, W. Carter, B.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.—*Principal*, Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

YORK EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, Holgate Hill, Warden, A. J. Peacock, B.A.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

500 preparatory schools in England and Wales are members of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, recognition by the Ministry of Education as efficient being a condition of membership. The Association has a Joint Standing Committee with the Headmasters' Conference, and the Common Examination for entry to public schools is conducted by a committee of the Headmasters' Conference and I.A.P.S. *Secretary*, I.A.P.S., L. P. Dealtry, 31 Melbury Court, W.8.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE SCHOOLS

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Chairman*, C. P. C. Smith (Haileybury and I.S.C.). *Sec.*, F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C., 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in September.

The election of a Headmaster to membership of the Conference depends on the following criteria: (1) the degree of independence enjoyed by the Governing Body and Headmaster; (2) the number of boys over 13 years of age in the school; (3) the number in proportion to this doing post-School Certificate work, and the quality and variety of that work; (4) the number of Undergraduates from the School in British Universities.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D—Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks.....	1372	735	£252.....D£75	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.....	1597	315	£384.....D£174	P. Griffin (1962)
Alleyn's School, S.E.22.....	1619	830	.....D£77	S. R. Hudson, T.D. (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon.....	1515	240	£330.....D£120	V. A. L. Hill (1948)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York.....	1802	695	£399.....D£180	Rev. D. W. M. Price, O.S.B. (1954)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex.....	1858	426	£384.....D£75	C. H. Bulteel, M.C. (1962)
Arnold School, Blackpool.....	1870	660	£213.....D£73	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Ashville College, Harrogate.....	1877	420	£238.....D£80	G. R. Southam (1958)
Bablake, Coventry.....	1500	800	.....D£58	E. A. Seaborne (1937)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green.....	1737	420	£185.....D£65	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle.....	1883	470	£223-235D£79-81	H. E. Birkbeck (1935)
Beaumont Coll. (R.C.), Old Windsor.....	1861	260	£360.....D£144	Rev. J. P. Costigan, S.J. (1958)
Bedford School.....	1552	905	£330.....D£144	W. M. Brown (1955)
Bedford Modern School.....	1566	960	£189.....D£54	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1541	730	£354.....D£144	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire.....	1860	600	£234.....D£75	K. D. Robinson (1945)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts.....	1868	367	£345.....D£138	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Bloxham School, Oxon.....	1860	261	£336.....D£135	R. S. Thompson (1952)
Blundell's, Tiverton.....	1604	400	£345.....D£135	Rev. J. M. Stanton (1959)
Bolton.....	1524	1035	.....£84	F. R. Poskitt (1933)
Bootham, York.....	1823	246	£399.....D£144	H. F. Lindley (1961)
Bradfield College, Berks.....	1850	413	£405.....D£67	A. Chevenix-Trench (1955)
Bradford Gr., Yorks.....	1548	1060	£267.....D£81	Rev. J. P. Newell (1954)
Brentwood Sch., Essex.....	1557	1085	£378.....D£123	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex.....	1845	384	.....D£60	W. Stewart, M.C. (1950)
Bristol Grammar.....	1532	1162	£390.....D£195	J. Mackay, D.Phil. (1960)
Bromsgrove, Worcs.....	1553	331	£438.....D£69	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford.....	1028	460	.....D£204	F. G. R. Fisher (1959)
Bury Grammar, Lancs.....	1603	600	.....Dnll	J. T. Hansford (1960)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset.....	1923	450	£259.....D£104	I. A. Wallace (1961)
Carlisle Gr. School.....	1170	600	£450.....D£198	V. J. Dunstan (1932)
Caterham, Surrey.....	1811	292	.....D£132	T. R. Leatham (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming.....	1611	950	.....D£134	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College.....	1841	479	£300.....D£132	D. Ashcroft (1959)
Chigwell, Essex.....	1629	400	£309.....D£134	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon.....	1541	260	Nil-£200	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1956)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham.....	1552	834	.....D£101-126	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1442	850	£330.....D£196	A. W. Barton, Ph.D. (1950)
Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.....	1896	218	.....D£240	D. P. M. Burke (Master) (1945)
Clifton College, Bristol.....	1862	680	£243.....D£84	N. G. L. Hammond, D.S.O. (1954)
Cranleigh, Surrey.....	1863	428	£244.....D£75	D. A. Emmis (1960)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds.....	1881	431	£244.....D£84	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne.....	1705	415	.....D£75	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes.....	1543	378	£244.....D£84	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham.....	1884	340	£420.....D£204	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954)
Denstone College, Staffs.....	1868	376	£355.....D£134	B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D. (1957)
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton.....	1615	235	£354.....D£159	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent.....	1871	300	£430.....D£200	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downside (R.C.), Bath.....	1607	522	£299.....D£134	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21.....	1619	1472	£336.....D£159	R. Groves (Master) (1954)
Durham.....	1414	257	£415.....D£210	J. A. Brett (1958)
Eastbourne College, Sussex.....	1867	463	£222.....D£81	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.....	1563	506	£330.....D£115	K. J. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire.....	1879	376	£272.....D£86	I. D. S. Beer (1961)
Eltham College, S.E. 9.....	1842	525	.....Dnll	C. Porteous (1959)
Emanuel Sch., S.W. 11.....	1594	770		J. B. C. Grundy, T.D., Ph.D. (1953)

Name of School	F.d.d.	No. of boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Epsom College, Surrey	1853	500	£410.....D£205	H. W. F. Franklin (1940)
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1189	£490.....D£82	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon	1633	422	£243.....D£150	F. K. Paul, T.D. (1950)
Felsted, Essex	1564	568	£369.....D£159	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17	1834	462	£301.....D£159	D. A. Foxall (1960)
Franklingham Coll., Suffolk	1864	305	£228.....D£178	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks.	1512	336	£375.....D£120	O. J. T. Rowe (1961)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	382	£420.....D£120	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, Herts.	1691	1010	£270.....D£90	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts.	1862	587	£390.....D£231	C. P. C. Smith (Master) (1948)
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	658	£462.....D£120	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School	1876	410	£216.....D£66	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	337	£327.....D£156	J. R. Peebles (1957)
Highgate, N.6.	1565	663	£170.....Dnil	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D. (1955)
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1567	1056	£375.....D£150	E. R. Tucker (1933)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1611	620	£309.....D£144	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex	1849	340	£300.....D£117	Rev. Canon R. C. Howard (1945)
Hymers Coll., Hull	1889	626	£339.....D£175	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk	1400	633	£411.....D£190	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1951)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1867	228	£327.....D£162	J. T. Melvin, T.D. (1959)
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	685	£225-255.....D£105	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (Chief Master) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry	1545	906	£375.....D£150	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	458	£309.....D£144	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon, S.W.19	1829	550	£300.....D£144	F. H. Shaw, M.B.E., T.D. (1960)
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	296	£411.....D£190	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury	600	670	£327.....D£162	(vacant)
King's Sch., Chester	1541	505	£225-255.....D£105	Rev. Canon L. F. Harvey (1947)
Kings' Sch., Ely	1541	320	£330.....D£135	B. E. N. Fawcett (1955)
King's Sch., Macclesfield	1502	1024	£213.....D£75	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester	604	490	£380.....D£215	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	542	£150.....Dnil	D. M. Annett (1959)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston-upon-Thames	1561	570	£380.....D£215	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath	1748	440	£150.....Dnil	A. L. Creed (1959)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School	1469	840	£396.....D£63	J. L. Spencer, T.D. (1961)
Lancing College, Sussex	1848	425	£396.....D£63	E. W. Gladstone (1961)
Latimer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1624	1101	£396.....D£63	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	938	£396.....D£261	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	246	£405.....D£150	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	351	£275.....D£150	W. A. Barker (1958)
Lincoln School	1090	575	£312.....D£132	P. W. Martin, T.D. (1958)
Liverpool College	1840	747	£345.....D£60	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandoverly Coll.	1848	250	£250.....D£80	Rev. R. J. Tree (1957)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Basingstoke, Hants.	1912	280	£250.....Dnil	A. Henderson (1943)
Lytton (King Edward VII School)	1908	636	£250.....D£80	C. D. A. Baggeley (1957)
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1478	444	£411.....D£225	R. S. Stanier (Master) (1944)
Maidstone Gr. School	1549	881	£411.....D£225	W. A. Claydon, C.B.E. (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.	1865	603	£411.....D£225	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1400	£411.....D£225	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (High Master) (1962)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.	1887	700	£372.....D£214	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.	1843	810	£209.....D£74	J. C. Dancy (Master) (1961)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood	1561	600	£387.....D£159	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	720	£360.....D£201	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill	1807	432	£291.....D£96	R. Moore (1950)
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	305	£291.....D£96	D. R. Wigram (1946)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.)	1842	290	£291.....D£96	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1545	983	£291.....D£96	W. D. Haden, T.D. (1960)
Newcastle under Lyme (High)	1874	660	£207.....D£72	J. M. Todd (1948)
Norwich Sch.	1240	600	£207.....D£72	A. Stephenson (1943)
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	890	£303.....D£80	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland	1584	430	£435.....D£85	J. D. Buchanan, M.B.E. (1958)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.	1556	685	£256.....D£85	R. J. Knight (1956)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge	1615	570		S. Stubbs (1945)

Name of School	F. ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Peter Symonds, Winchester.....	1607	660	£180.....Dnil	J. S. Shields (1957)
Plymouth College.....	1877	614	£213.....D£72	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch. E. Yorks.....	1514	475	£243.....D£78	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.....	1732	950	.....D£85	D. H. Hibbert, C.B.E. (1954)
Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Blackburn.....	1509	880	.....D£68	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1956)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield..	1591	641	£239.....D£72	E. J. Baggaley (1956)
Radley Coll., Abingdon.....	1847	480	£426.....	W. M. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T.D. (Warden) (1954)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester.....	1847	325	£360.....	Very Rev. C. R. Leatham (1948)
Reading School.....	1125	582	£165.....Dnil	C. E. Kemp (1939)
Repton Sch., Derby.....	1557	480	£410.....	J. L. Thorn (1961)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.....	1844	550	£390.....D£195	G. S. Sale (1957)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey.....	1789	382	.....Dnil	H. G. Mullens, T.D. (1957)
Rugby Warwickshire.....	1567	700	£459.....D£168	W. Hamilton (1957)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.....	1885	287	£351.....	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.....	948	650	.....D£69	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland.....	1583	264	£350.....D£150	J. C. Wykes (1951)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.).....	1902	525	.....D£165	Rev. G. G. Brown, O.S.B. (1961)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.....	1446	830	.....D£120	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury.....	1749	298	£360.....D£195	B. M. S. Hoban (1960)
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1863	490	£405.....D£240	F. F. Fisher, M.C. (Warden) (1954)
St. John's, Leatherhead.....	1851	350	£345.....D£162	I. Sutherland (1960)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate.....	1879	350	£360.....D£168	Rev. Canon R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1.....	1571	650	.....Dnil	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14.....	1509	671	£339.....D£183	A. N. Gilkes (High Master) (1954)
St. Peter's, York.....	627	410	£380.....D£165	I. Dronfield (1937)
Sebright Sch., Wolverley.....	1620	270	£300.....D£140	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedbergh, Yorks.....	1525	422	£390.....D£169	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent.....	1418	554	£297.....D£135	L. C. Taylor (1954)
Sherborne, Dorset.....	1550	595	£381.....D£191	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School.....	1552	550	£420.....D£174	J. M. Peterson (1950)
Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks.....	1820	280	£330.....D£171	R. J. M. Evans, Ph.D. (1960)
Solihull, Warwicks.....	1560	850	£314.....D£139	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stamford, Lincs.....	1532	640	£244.....D£79	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stockport Gr. Sch.....	1487	453	.....D£75	F. H. Philpot (1943)
Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), Blackburn.....	1593	325	£369.....	Rev. J. D. Boyle, S.J. (1958)
Stowe, Bucks.....	1923	600	£435.....	D. Crichton-Miller, T.D. (1958)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone.....	1576	332	£375.....D£153	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset.....	1847	768	£300.....D£252	J. G. Leatham (1945)
Tonbridge, Kent.....	1553	532	£360.....D£180	Rev. L. H. Waddy (1949)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	225	£360.....	R. G. Ikin (1936)
Truro, Cornwall.....	1879	657	£204.....D£69	D. W. Burrell (1959)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3.....	1830	510	.....D£144	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland.....	1584	590	£411.....	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey.....	1852	245	£250.....D£75	R. Postill, T.D. (1945)
Warwick.....	914	711	£267-306 D£102-135	A. H. B. Bishop (1936)
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1595	415	£345.....D£150	H. J. C. Bashford (1956)
Wellington Coll., Berks.....	1859	686	£399.....D£240	G. H. Stainforth (Master) (1956)
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1842	390	£240.....D£84	J. C. Stredder (1957)
Westminster, S.W.1.....	1560	407	£462.....D£279	J. D. Carleton (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	850	.....D£120	M. J. Hugill (1961)
Whitgift Trinity Sch., Croydon.....	1596	620	.....D£54	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College.....	1394	525	£453.....	Sir Desmond Lee (1954)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1512	575	.....Dnil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford.....	1812	415	£232.....D£78	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester College for the Blind.....	1866	65	£465.....	R. C. Fletcher (1959)
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1201	725	£165.....Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Workshop College, Notts.....	1895	425	£370.....D£200	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrckn Coll., Wellington, Salop.....	1880	393	£396.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	260	£351.....D£156	S. G. H. Loosley, M.C. (1947)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh.....	1855	940	.....D£45-57	H. J. L. Robbie, Ph.D. (1946)
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	975	£303.....D£132	R. C. Watt (Rector) (1951)
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	460	£375.....	I. D. McIntosh (1958)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh	1628	1500	.....D£36-42	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1723	1560	£243.....D£63	R. W. Young (1958)
Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow	1878	600	.....D£38	C. J. R. Mair (1958)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh	1827	240	£400.....	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1960)
Glasgow Academy	1846	876	£284-335D£63-135	B. M. Holden (Rector) (1959)
Gordonstoun, Eigin, Morayshire	1934	400	£423.....D£171	F. R. G. Chew (1959)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh	1833	294	£375.....D£135	A. Bush, M.C. (1958)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen	1729	1104	£251.....D£47	J. Marshall (1960)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire	1912	330	£390.....	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity College, Glenalmond	1847	330	£400.....	R. M. M. Barlow (Warden) (1948)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	468	£295.....D£109	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1954)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen	1608	450	£261.....D£95	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast	1810	1080	.....D£73	S. V. Peskett (Principal) (1959)
Isle of Man				
King William's College	1668	382	£330.....D£105	G. R. Rees-Jones (Principal) (1958) [(1949)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham	1843	178	£270.....	Rev. F. M. Argyle (Warden)

With a few exceptions the schools listed above are members of the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.). Other schools in membership of G.B.A. but not of the Headmasters' Conference are:—Abbotsholme; *Ackworth*, Pontefract, Yorks; Adams' Grammar School, Newport, Salop; *Bedaes*, Petersfield, Hants; Cathedral, Truro; Churchers, Petersfield, Hants; Colston's Boys' School, Bristol; Kimbolton School, Hunts; King Edward Sch., Bath; King's School, Gloucester; Melville College, Milton Abbey, Dorset; Oratory, Woodcote, Reading; Prior Park, Bath; Rendcomb, Glos.; Rishworth, Yorks; Royal Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks.; Ruthin, Denbighshire; *St. George's*, Harpenden, Herts; St. John's College, Southsea, Hants; West Buckland, Devon; Woodbridge, Suffolk; *Dollar Academy*, Clackmannanshire. Co-educational Schools are shown in *italic type*.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OVERSEAS

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the Headmasters' Conference; marked (†) of the Headmasters' Conference of Australia.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
South America				
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine	1898	300	£425.....	[C.B.E. (1940)
*Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Brit. Guiana	1844	640	.....D£18	Rev. Canon R. B. Jackson, V. J. Sanger-Davies, T.D. (1952)
*Grange School, Santiago, Chile	1928	760	£350.....D£165	I. M. Richardson (1959)
India				
*Mayo College, Ajmer	1873	426	£150.....	J. T. M. Gibson, O.B.E. (1954)
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling	1823	300	£192.....	L. J. Goddard, O.B.E. (Rector) (1934)
*Deon Sch., Dehra Dun	1935	385	Rs.2,500DRs.1,675	J. A. K. Martyn, O.B.E. (1948)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior	1897	459	Rs.2,090...DRs. 75	K. C. Shukla (Principal) (1944)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa	1891	285	\$1,700....D\$800	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville, Que.	1836	230	\$1,700.....	F. R. Pattison (1960)
Hillfield, Hamilton, Ont.	1901	340	.....D£250	Lt. Col. J. P. Page, E.D. (1950)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal	1909	445	\$1,380....D\$720	D. S. Penton (1941)
*Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.	1889	405	\$2,000....D\$750	J. R. Hamilton (1949)
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	260	\$1,900-2,000	J. R. Coulter (1958)
			D\$875-925	
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	275	\$2,090.....	P. A. C. Ketchum, LL.D. (1933)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	795	\$1,950....D\$1,000	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (Principal) (1949)
Australia				
N.S.W.:—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale	1894	350	£450.....D£100	G. A. Fisher (1940)
*†Barker Coll., Hornsby	1890	400	£435.....D£156	J. G. Dewes (1958)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	910	£468D£156-171	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1959)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney	1918	450	£432.....D£156	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta	1831	836	£495.....D£180	H. D. Hake, O.B.E. (1939)
*†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga	1924	728	£360-435.D£105-156	T. R. McKenzie, Ed.D. (1956)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	1012	£432.....D£174	H. S. Dean (1961)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1879	530	.....D£72-81	Very Rev. J. Casey, S.J. (1954)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1880	540	£345.....D£96	Rev. F. J. Wallace, S.J. (1954)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1881	570	£225.....	Rev. Br. Othmar (1955)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
*Scots Coll., Sydney	1893	753	£435 .. D £159	A. E. McLucas (1956)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney	1857	1060	£471 .. D £186	C. O. Healey, O.B.E., T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney	1913	1040	£420 .. D £150	J. W. Hogg (1944)
<i>Victoria:—</i>				
†Ballarat Coll.	1864	290	£456 .. D £156	A. D. P. Dyer (1960)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1910	200	£415 .. D £134	G. F. J. Dart (1942)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew	1923	1200	£415 .. D £167	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.	1881	999	£418-439 D £104-143	Rev. S. W. Kurrle (1954)
†Geelong Coll., Geelong	1861	740	£490 .. D £195	P. N. Thwaites (1960)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio ..	1857	720	£600 .. D £216	T. R. Garnett (1961)
*†Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton ..	1892	1015	£450 .. D £150	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.	1915	511	£330-366 D £90-126	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1858	1500	£500 .. D £158-192	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne	1851	1576	£520 .. D £186	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew	1902	776	£420 .. D £127-158	J. J. J. Leppitt (1959)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	701	£516 .. D £120-186	S. L. Coates, Ph.D. (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne ..	1878	720	£306 .. D £114	Very Rev. P. Keenan, S.J. (1959)
<i>Queensland:—</i>				
†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers ..	1920	281	£264 .. D £60	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong	1902	585	£388 .. D £96	A. J. Birtles (1956)
*†Brisbane C. of E. Grammar Sch.	1912	1117	£336 .. D £105	H. E. Roberts (1947)
*†Brisbane Grammar Sch.	1808	820	£249 .. D £75	H. F. Newell (1956)
†The Southport Sch.	1901	564	£300 .. D £60	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.	1876	320	£280 .. D £69	L. T. Heenan (1956)
<i>South Australia:—</i>				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide	1847	550	£468 .. D £168	Rev. J. S. C. Miller (1961)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town ..	1869	880	£441 .. D £156	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham	1919	625	£486 .. D £180	(vacant)
<i>Western Australia:—</i>				
*†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont ..	1910	710	£375 .. D £147	P. M. Moyes (1951)
†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1896	427	£390 .. D £150	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
†Hale School, Perth	1858	500	£390 .. D £150	J. R. Prince (1960)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne	1897	575	£330-375 D £90-150	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
†Wesley Coll., Perth	1923	570	£333-384 D £90-144	N. R. Collins (1953)
<i>Tasmania:—</i>				
†Launceston Church Gr. Sch.	1846	488	£408 .. D £132	D. V. Selth (1959)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart	1846	520	£420 .. D £150	G. H. Newman (1959)
†Scotch College, Launceston	1900	320	£417 .. D £147	Rev. R. H. Dean (1950)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.	1869	1234	..... Dnil	W. H. Cooper (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll., Otahuhu ..	1896	530	£323 .. D £115	G. N. T. Greenbank (1946)
*Canterbury, Timaru Boys' High Sch.	1880	637	£207 .. D £54	M. A. Bull (1947)
*Christchurch Boys' High	1881	1055	£150 .. Dnil	C. F. S. Caldwell (1959)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.	1850	571	£280 .. D £105	H. R. Hornsby, M.B.E. (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	966	£160 .. Dnil	B. H. Wakelin (1957)
New Plymouth Boys' High School ..	1881	1110	£150 .. Dnil	J. S. Webster (1958)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru ..	1883	710	£150 .. Dnil	M. Leadbetter (1950)
*Wanganui Collegiate	1852	370	£315 .. D £105	T. U. Wells (1960)
Wellington Coll., Wellington	1874	970	£165 .. Dnil	H. A. Heron (1951)
<i>South Africa</i>				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown ..	1855	475	£270 .. D £93	(vacant)
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch	1849	380	£230 .. D £100	H. J. Kidd (1943)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg	1898	382	£280 .. D £140	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balmowan, Natal	1896	400	£300 .. Dnil	R. T. S. Norwood (1960)
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>				
*Peterhouse School, Marandellas	1954	360	£360 .. Dnil	F. R. Snell (1954)
*St. George's College, Salisbury	1890	460	£225 .. D £90	Rev. E. P. Ennis, S.J. (1961)
<i>Kenya</i>				
*Prince of Wales, Nairobi	1931	622	£156-360 D £44-186	O. C. Wigmore (1960)
<i>West Indies</i>				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados	1729	630	..... D £18	J. C. Hammond, O.B.E. (1949)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados ..	1721	400	£300 .. D £15	A. R. V. Newsam (1954)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica	1729	595	..... D £30-36	N. S. Jackson (1953)
<i>Malta</i>				
*St. Edward's College	1920	230	£150 .. Dnil	[O.B.E., M.C. (1956)] Rev. J. R. Brookes, O.S.B.,
<i>Cyprus</i>				
English School, Nicosia	1900	410	£105 .. D £30	R. M. Hamer (1960)

PRINCIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	Estd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1880	220	£345.....	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	546	..... D£78	S. M. Hardcastle (1960)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead.....	1912	86	£405.....	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	560	£300 .D£102-138	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School	1718	233	£270 .D£135	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	643	£225-258D£57-114	M. Nightingale (1955)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	348	£300-354 .D£105	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	264	£350.....D£135	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	600	£312-333 D£111-132	M. G. Watkins (1949)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School...	1882	818	£240.....D£54	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent.....	1924	304	£420.....	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	490	£279.....D£108	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverley High Sch., East Yorks.....	1908	400	.....Dnil	Mrs. R. Noble (1960)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1919	360	.....Dnil	H. E. Mothershead (1961)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.	1909	500	£210.....Dnil	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.....	1918	400	.....D£72-96	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1877	660	.....D£78	M. D. Hingston (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	720	.....D£71-77	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline High (R.C.).....	1900	760	£243.....D£83	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1900	560	£189.....Dnil	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Bruton School for Girls, Som.....	1930	400	£297.....D£111	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1900	221	£255.....D£60-90	M. A. Morris (1955)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.....	1872	530	.....Dnil	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.	1935	294	£297.....D£138	M. Tuck (1949)
Casterton, Carnforth.....	1823	221	£312.....D£115	K. I. Staines (1957)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1907	620	.....Dnil	A. M. McMaster (1956)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	596	.....Dnil	P. Pattison (1961)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	795	£360.....D£186	J. A. Tredgold (Princ.) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1850	407	.....D£185	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1951)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	288		D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Deni- son House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent.....	1920	130	£330.....	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	150	£309.....D£164	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1.):				
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	470	.....D£79-105	E. S. Bryce (1960)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	344	£180-212D£52-104	H. W. Thompson (1956)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	340	.....D£59-114	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland Church High Sch.....	1884	360	.....D£76-96	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	350	.....D£93-108	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College.....	1908	270	.....D£57-114	H. C. Randall (1944)
Cleveland, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	290	£270.....D£114	A. K. Forster (1950)
Clifton High School for Girls.....	1877	732	£308.....D£122	D. N. Glenday (1933)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1891	650	.....Dnil	A. M. S. Dunn (1953)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts.	1946	149	£315.....	C. B. Galton (1946)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1899	412	.....D£60-147	Miss M. E. Ayre (1959)
Derby High Sch.....	1892	342	.....D£48-138	D. M. Hatch (1957)
Doigellau, Dr. Williams' School.....	1878	350	£235.....D£75	D. B. Lickes (1946)
Doncaster, High School for Girls.....	1905	600	.....Dnil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downe Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks.	1907	265	£375.....	N. I. Medley (1947)
Durham High Sch.....	1884	300	.....D£84-96	C. I. Salter (1958)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham.....	1876	850	.....D£63-106	E. A. Hopkins (1954)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.....	1886	484	£236-252D£69-117	M. Going (1947)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon.....	1884	530	£204.....D£69	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School.....	1905	380	.....Dnil	B. Tilly, Ph.D. (1936)
Etothen, Caterham, Surrey.....	1892	300	.....D£50-151	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.....	1958	482	£242.....D£77	E. M. Ryan (1935)
Farnborough, Hill Convent Coll.....	1889	300	£300.....D£90	Mother R. Alexander (1958)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent.....	1911	210	£321.....D£180	F. E. Wilson (1957)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School.....	1883	297	.....Dnil	B. Saunders (1957)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk.....	1929	270	£360.....	R. M. Jones (1943)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch.	1921	150	£225-268 D£52-80	E. M. Regge (1921)

School	Found.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bath High.....	1875	530	£217-232D £67-79	G. S. Blackburn (1942)
Birkenhead High.....	1901	580	.....D £73-79	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackheath High.....	1880	540	.....D £76-82	F. M. Abraham (1961)
Brighton and Hove High.....	1876	570	£226-241D £73-79	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High.....	1883	610	.....D £76-82	M. Leale (1949)
Croydon High.....	1874	900	.....D £76-82	E. J. B. Cameron (1960)
Ipswich High.....	1878	470	.....D £73-79	B. Strong (1960)
Liverpool (Belvedere).....	1880	450	.....D £73-79	M. C. L. Ward (1961)
Newcastle (Central) High.....	1895	630	.....D £73-79	G. K. Belton (1949)
Norwich High.....	1875	620	.....D £73-79	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High.....	1873	670	.....D £73-79	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High.....	1873	630	.....D £76-82	J. M. S. Hendry (1960)
Oxford High.....	1875	532	£220-235D £73-79	M. E. A. Hancock (1959)
Portsmouth High.....	1882	570	.....D £73-79	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High.....	1893	670	.....D £76-82	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High.....	1878	530	.....D £73-79	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High.....	1885	470	.....D £73-79	A. A. M. Wells (1957)
South Hampstead High.....	1876	1,600	.....D £76-82	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High.....	1887	500	.....D £76-82	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High.....	1884	900	.....D £76-82	J. R. Glover (1959)
Sydenham High.....	1887	560	.....D £76-82	M. D. Yardley (1942)
Wimbledon High.....	1880	630	.....D £76-82	M. M. Burke (1949)
Godolphin, Salisbury.....	1726	287	£366.....D £165	G. Engledow (1959)
Gravesend County Grammar School ..	1914	640	.....Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seafeld Gr. School, Sacred Heart of Mary (R.C.).....	1908	572	.....D £53	Mother Françoise (1959)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey.....	1933	250	£231.....D £79-95	E. P. Wagstaffe (1955)
Harrogate College, Harrogate.....	1893	437	£390.....Dnil	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls.....	1914	570	.....Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1942)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School.....	1840	225	£315-330D £126-141	Mrs. C. McClenaghan (1960)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds.....	1929	230	£315.....Dnil	M. E. Twist (1961)
Headington School, Oxford.....	1915	332	£321-336D £54-162	P. A. Dunn (1959)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School.....	1630	568	.....Dnil	M. A. Badland (1945)
Hollington Park, St. Leonards, Sussex.....	1860	110	£347.....D £107	A. M. Amos (1960)
Howells', Denbigh.....	1859	430	£321.....D £68	M. K. Stone, O.B.E. (1950)
Howells', Llandaff.....	1860	550	£225.....D £72	M. L. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.....	1895	421	.....D £72	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.....	1928	308	£330.....D £75	H. M. Darby (1955)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.).....	1903	400	.....Dnil	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.....	1906	610	.....Dnil	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.....	1872	750	.....Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham.....	1883	500	.....D £63	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick.....	1879	565	.....D £63	F. W. Hare (1948)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.....	1711	610	£298.....D £131	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.....	1884	388	£300-315D £90-132	N. K. Jones (1961)
Leeds, Girls' High.....	1876	720	.....D £76-88	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School.....	1913	550	.....Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.....	1893	346	£167.....Dnil	I. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool ..	1856	320	.....Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College.....	1893	491	£330.....D £165	E. C. Fenton (1958)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.).....	1902	500	.....D £53	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.).....	1851	390	.....Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
London*:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11.....	1911	560	.....Dnil	M. M. N. McLaughlan (1958)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5.....	1898	275	.....Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.....	1699	550	.....Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5.....	1871	700	.....Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6.....	1885	340	£283-299D £72-158	M. G. Lloyd Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1894	410	.....D £98	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.....	1905	650	.....Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton, W.3.....	1690	730	.....D £72-84	Miss E. G. Harold (1944)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.....	1896	595	.....Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.....	1878	250	.....D £150	J. M. Eagles (1959)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1.....	1881	260	.....D £101-151	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.....	1741	500	.....D £104	J. I. Leiper (1957)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	410	.....Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5	1877	660	.....Dnil	R. N. Pearse, O.B.E. (1951)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	850	.....D£77	Dame Kitty Anderson, D.B.E., ph.D. (1944)
Prendergast, Lewisham, Catford, S.E.6	1890	620	.....Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1957)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1	1848	230	.....D£165	A. M. Kynaston (1942)
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.)	1862	850	.....Dnil	[(1951)
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	460	.....D£136	Mother Benedict Davies, O.S.U
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1	1903	550	.....Dnil	M. Osborn (<i>High Mistress</i>) [(1948)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	636	.....D£186	E. J. M. Wilson (1959)
Loughton High School	1906	600	.....Dnil	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyi	1900	765	.....D£360	M. E. Heald (1945)
Luckley-Oakfield, Wokingham, Berks.	1894	157	.....D£284	E. W. Lemarchand (1960)
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1888	800	.....Dnil	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	600	.....D£366	E. Barnes (1951)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	875	.....D£174	M. M. Burgess (1954)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.	1890	530	.....D£75	K. L. Cottrell (1959)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	410	.....D£69	M. Hulme (1961)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1894	461	.....D£82	I. F. Brash (1941)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	600	.....D£18	A. Page (1960)
Northampton High Sch.	1878	720	.....D£66-96	Mrs. M. R. Pybus (1945)
North Foreland Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants.	1909	98	.....D£76	R. M. Marsden (1937)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	343	.....D£384	F. M. Gammell (1937)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	820	.....D£261-282	D. J. Worger (1938)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	262	.....Dnil	E. P. Ayles (1954)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	600	.....D£312	A. J. Havard (1959)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex	1706	550	.....Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	750	.....Dnil	A. Leworthy (1940)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	380	.....Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	256	.....D£285-372	C. Smith (1938)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	420	.....D£258	J. Marshall (1960)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1860	520	.....D£104	M. A. Scott (1947)
Polam Hall, Darlington	1880	284	.....D£67	Sister Mary Xavier (1960)
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1875	620	.....D£270-300	E. I. J. Martineau (1940)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.	1820	130	.....D£36	Mother Mary Edwina (1952)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	307	.....D£360	C. J. Stratford (1960)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	210	.....D£333	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	231	.....D£348	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	750	.....D£312	B. D. Snape (1960)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	570	.....D£60	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts.	1894	400	.....D£54	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	586	.....D£384	E. M. Essame (1943)
Red Maids', Bristol	1634	210	.....D£69	S. Peters (1945)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	520	.....D£222	D. D. Dakin (1961)
Roedean, Brighton	1885	407	.....Dnil	M. Butterfield (1939)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	400	.....D£480	Mrs. J. Fort (1961)
Runton Hill, W. Runton, Norfolk	1911	100	.....D£60-90	Mrs. U. J. Campbell (1959)
St. Albans High School, Herts.	1907	490	.....D£375	M. L. Kilvert (1958)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	286	.....D£330	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Clare, Polwitness, Penzance	1889	250	.....D£82-132	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1857	755	.....D£321	E. M. Johns (1947)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock	1844	299	.....D£270	Sister Mary Laurence (1957)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	322	.....D£62	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon	1903	330	.....D£180-270	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen's, Northwood	1899	595	.....D£375	Sister N. Gweneth, C.S.M.V. (1957)
St. James's School, West Malvern	1896	192	.....D£222	G. A. Mackenzie (1937)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.)	1908	1000	.....D£267-294	M. C. I. Southgate (1960)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.	1749	295	.....D£402	C. M. Shanahan (1956)
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	491	.....D£120	E. F. Birney (1936)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards-on-Sea	1913	200	.....D£315-£345	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
			.....D£300	Sister B. Allen (1958)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'del.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.....	1873	194	£336.....D£96	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent Sch., Cambridge (R.C.).....	1908	415	£212.....D£77	Sister M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.....	1836	270	£267.....D£132	D. Conrady (1950)
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	250	£315.....D£111	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks.....	1873	190	£315.....	Sister Brigitta, C.S.M.V. (1958)
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.....	1844	233	£390.....	K. L. Moseley (1947)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea.....	1936	210	£303.....D£152	M. M. Parker (1960)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs.....	1867	140	£321.....	Sister Catherine (1950)
St. Swithun's, Winchester.....	1884	440	£294-357D£64-764	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
S. Winfred's, Llanfairfechan.....	1887	215	£278.....D£84	M. J. Taylor (1952)
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.).....	1852	600	.....D£45	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.).....	1855	697	.....D£62	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1958)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset.....	1899	428	£360.....D£180	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	225	£300.....D£120	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Southeast-on-Sea High Sch.....	1913	778	.....Dnil	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.....	1876	700	£220.....D£65	J. C. Lomax (1947)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High	1883	296	.....D£57	E. K. Wallen (1959)
Stover Sch., Newton Abbot.....	1932	140	£369.....D£173	P. E. Dence (1935)
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.).....	1900	830	.....D£33	C. Healy (1939)
Bruton Sch. for Girls, Som.....	1900	400	£297.....D£111	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth.....	1886	601	£243.....D£72	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Tormead, Cranley Road, Guildford.....	1905	150	£265.....D£120	M. C. Shackleton (1959)
Truro High Sch.....	1880	524	£230.....D£75 86	S. M. Peatfield (1959)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.....	1799	249	£315.....D£142	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Wadhurst, The College.....	1930	174	£297.....D£141	M. E. Carter (1956)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.....	1893	370	.....Dnil	M. Carter (1946)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent.....	1838	387	£234.....D£81	E. A. Blackburn (1945)
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1906	540	.....Dnil	B. T. Robinson (1956)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1704	850	.....Dnil	J. Tennet (1957)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth.....	1890	217	£330.....D£150	N. A. E. Hibbert (1961)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.....	1926	860	.....Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.....	1928	301	£405.....	C. M. Scott-Smith (1955)
Westwood House, Peterborough.....	1936	324	£230.....D£100	Mrs. G. J. Bowis (1961)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1888	440	.....Dnil	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs.....	1887	580	.....Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex.....	1905	745	.....Dnil	A. M. Headley (1960)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1896	385	£410.....	P. A. Fisher (1962)
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.....	1901	950	.....Dnil	A. Downs (1944)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester.....	1878	737	.....Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School.....	1831	243	£348.....	J. Blake (1960)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow.....	1801	350	.....D£69	W. M. Packer (1942)
Esdaile, Edinburgh.....	1863	140	£162-252D£81-96	B. Forsyth (1953)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.):—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.....	1879	466	.....D£45-84	L. McDonald (1944)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's.....	1895	350	£285.....D£45-84	R. Drever Smith (1953)
Kilmacolm, St. Columba's.....	1897	397	£288-300D£47-92	K. C. MacArthur (1945)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh..	1871	665	.....D£45-57	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow.....	1878	520	.....D£49	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow ..	1876	891	.....D£42-54	I. G. McIver (1947)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh.....	1803	1300	.....D£15	M. D. Steel (1956)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh.....	1694	982	.....D£45-57	M. M. Jennings (1946)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff.....	1860	410	£255.....D£69	M. R. P. Muirie (1957)
St. Denis', Edinburgh.....	1858	350	£300.....D£120	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	440	£297-315D£72-126	J. O. Lindsay, Ph.D. (1960)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	400	£381.....D£162	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Isle of Man				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.....	1875	144	£246.....D£72	Mrs. J. M. Watkin (1961)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls.....	1880	462	.....D£65	E. M. Farewell (1960)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1960—SEPT. 30, 1961

HOME AFFAIRS

THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1960). **Oct. 10.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened new Queen's Bridge over the Tay at Perth. Later the Queen and the Duke went into residence at Holyroodhouse, and on following day attended service in Edinburgh to commemorate 400th anniversary of Reformation in Scotland, and Her Majesty addressed special Session of General Assembly of Church of Scotland. **12.** The Queen opened new power station at Kincardine-on-Forth. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Buckingham Palace from Scotland. Princess Alexandra arrived back at London Airport from Nigeria. **17.** The King and Queen of Nepal came to London for state visit. They were welcomed at Victoria Station by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family, and drove to Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon they visited Westminster Abbey, laying wreath on grave of Unknown Warrior, and later visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House. In the evening the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave state banquet in their honour at Buckingham Palace. **18.** The King and Queen of Nepal were entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall, and in the evening gave a dinner at Nepalese Embassy to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, which was also attended by many other members of the Royal Family. **19.** The Queen, with the King of Nepal, reviewed contingents of Brigade of Gurkhas in garden of Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon the King of Nepal went to Vickers-Armstrong works at Weybridge and the Queen of Nepal visited the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies at Woolwich. In the evening, the Government entertained the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their royal visitors at gala performance at Royal Opera House. **20.** The King and Queen of Nepal left Buckingham Palace at conclusion of their state visit. **21.** The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, launched first British nuclear submarine, H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, at Barrow-in-Furness. Later the Queen and the Duke flew to Copenhagen for private visit to Danish Royal Family. **25.** On return flight from Denmark, Comet aircraft, in which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were travelling, narrowly escaped collision with 2 Sabre jet fighters, thought to be German, 20 miles north of German-Dutch border. **27.** The Duke of Gloucester presided over ceremony in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, at which seven Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath were installed.

Nov. 1. The Queen opened new Session of Parliament. **3.** The Duke of Edinburgh opened new Esso refinery at Milford Haven. **4.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Oxford where Her Majesty replied to loyal address from the University in the Sheldonian Theatre and laid foundation-stone of St. Catherine's College. **6.** The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. **11.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Westminster School. **13.** The Queen led Two Minutes' Silence at the Cenotaph.

Dec. 5. It was announced from Buckingham Palace that the Queen had adopted a new personal flag. It was understood that this flag, and not the Royal Standard, would be flown when Her Majesty visited India and Pakistan, and on similar occasions. **8.** Princess Alexandra was entertained by the Lord

Mayor and City Corporation to luncheon in recognition of her Nigerian visit. **9.** The Queen gave luncheon party to the King and Queen of Thailand, who were paying private visit to England. **12.** The Duke of Kent was appointed to staff of C.I.G.S. **13.** Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones arrived in Brussels to attend wedding of King Leopold on Dec. 15. **22.** The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh and their children, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones left London to spend Christmas at Sandringham. **27.** It was announced that the Queen had appointed the Duke of Kent Knight Grand Cross and Princess Alexandra Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order. **31.** New Year's Honours List included barony for Sir Alexander Fleck and life barony for Mr. Tom Williams, former Labour Cabinet Minister. Sir Jocelyn Simon, Solicitor-General, was made a Privy Counsellor.

(1961). **Jan. 11.** The Queen, who was returning to Sandringham after visit to London, was delayed for an hour when train in which she was travelling broke down. **16.** Creation of 6 new life peerages announced, 5 for Labour Party supporters, including Rt. Hon. Edith Summerskill, and the other for Mr. Molson, former Minister of Works. **17.** It was announced that the Queen had received resignation of Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury (from May 31) with great regret, and that life barony would be conferred on him. **18.** Mr. Armstrong-Jones took unpaid full-time post with Council of Industrial Design. **19.** The Queen nominated Archbishop of York as Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Bradford as Archbishop of York. **20.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport for their tour of India, Pakistan and Persia. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones were at the Airport. Later the aircraft landed in Cyprus and the Queen had short meeting with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk. **21.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were greeted by large crowds on arrival at Delhi, and on following day flew to Jaipur, where they stayed with the Maharajah, and the Duke shot a tiger. **25.** The Queen and the Duke attended reception in Delhi given by High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries, and on following day were present at parade celebrating anniversary of foundation of Republic. **27.** Her Majesty opened All-Indian Institute of Medical Sciences. **29.** The Queen and the Duke saw the Taj Mahal.

Feb. 1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left India and flew to Karachi where on following day Her Majesty reviewed Pakistan Fleet in harbour. **6.** The Queen and the Duke drove to Khyber Pass. **8.** Death of Lady Elphinstone, elder sister of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. **10.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Lahore. **14.** The Queen and the Duke flew to Dacca in East Pakistan, crossing the Himalayas and flying within mile of Mount Everest. **16.** The Queen left East Pakistan for Durgapur in Bengal and the Duke of Edinburgh flew to Jorhat in Assam. The Duke rejoined the Queen in Calcutta on Feb. 17 and two days later they flew to Madras. **26.** After visits to Bombay and Benares, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left for Katmandu. **28.** At Pokhara, 200 Gurkha ex-service men, including a V.C., paraded before the Queen.

March 1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Delhi, where Her Majesty made farewell broadcast to India, before flying to Tehran on following day. Later during their stay in Persia,

the Queen and the Duke visited Isfahan, Shiraz and the ruins of Persepolis. 6. The Queen and the Duke, on their way from Tehran to London, stopped at Ankara airfield for an hour, and were met by President Gursel. In the evening they arrived at London Airport and drove to Buckingham Palace, being greeted there by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones, the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet. 8. The engagement of the Duke of Kent to Miss Katharine Worsley, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Lord-Lieutenant of North Riding of Yorkshire, was announced. 10. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were entertained to luncheon at Guildhall to mark their return from their Eastern tour; many of those attending Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference were present. 16. The Queen and the Duke gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace for Commonwealth Prime Ministers. 21. It was announced that the Queen had offered 1A Kensington Palace to Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones as permanent home and that it should be ready for occupation at end of 1962. 24. The Queen visited Kingston-upon-Thames Grammar School to mark 400th anniversary of granting of its charter by Elizabeth I. 30. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Rochester to commemorate 500th anniversary of granting of charter to city by Edward IV, and Her Majesty distributed the Royal Maundy in the Cathedral.

April 15. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh watched England v. Scotland match at Wembley. 17. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother left Portsmouth in *Britannia* for visit to Tunisia. 21. The Queen celebrated her 35th birthday at Badminton, where she was staying, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, for British Horse Society's trials. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Princess Alexandra were appointed to be Councillors of State during the Queen's visit to Italy. 24. The Duke of Kent arrived in Sierra Leone to represent Queen at independence celebrations. 29. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother landed at Cagliari in *Britannia* after her visit to Tunis. Later the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived there from London by Comet aircraft, which subsequently flew the Queen Mother home.

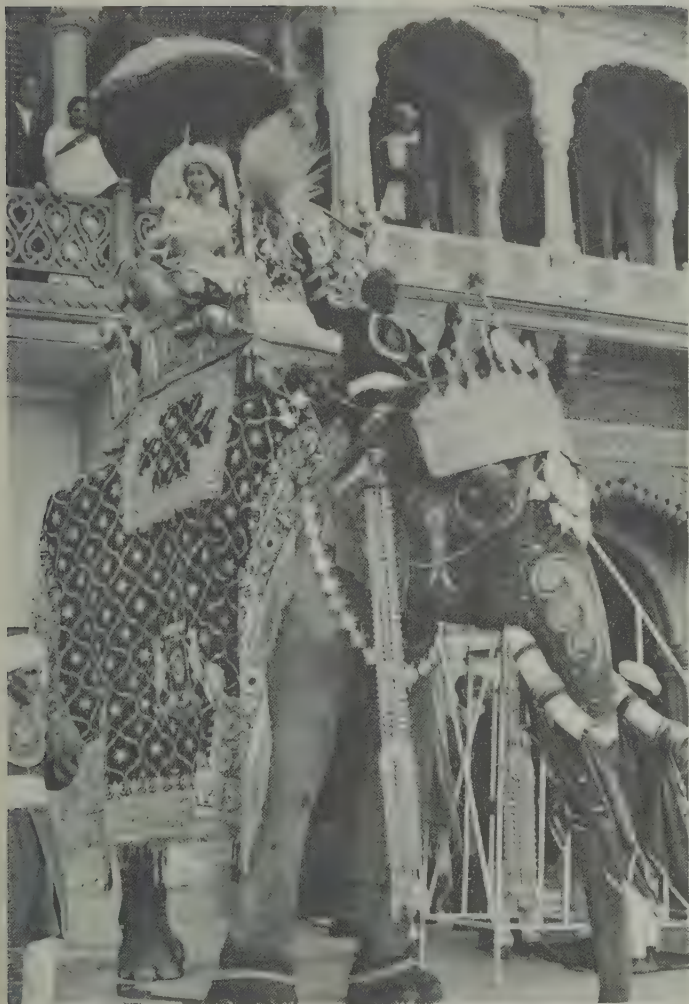
May 2. At beginning of first visit of reigning British monarch to Italy since 1923, the Queen and the Duke landed from *Britannia* at Naples, and drove for 16 miles round the Bay. Later they left by train for Rome, where they were met by the President and Signora Gronchi, and in the evening were entertained at state banquet. 3. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Commonwealth military cemetery, and after luncheon given by the Prime Minister and Signora Fanfani, attended municipal reception at the Capitol. In the evening they went to gala performance of Verdi's *Falstaff* at the Opera House. 4. The Duke of Edinburgh addressed meeting at headquarters of F.A.O. in Rome. In the afternoon the Queen and the Duke watched the Italian Derby, and in the evening gave banquet and reception at the British Embassy. 5. The Pope received the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in the Vatican. After audience of 25 minutes, they joined their suites and His Holiness delivered address of welcome. Later the Queen and the Duke flew to Ancona where they rejoined *Britannia* and sailed for Venice, where they spent following day sightseeing. 7. The Queen and the Duke visited Florence. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who had joined *Britannia* at Ancona, sailed in her for Athens. 9. The Queen and the

Duke visited Milan and Turin, and in the evening arrived back by Comet at London Airport. 10. The Duke of Gloucester unveiled memorial at Phaleron war cemetery, Athens, to 2,888 Commonwealth soldiers who died in Greece and Yugoslavia between 1940 and 1945 and have no known grave. 12. The Queen inaugurated Windsor Project scheme carried out by Windsor Corporation and traders and Civic Trust to improve appearance of town's two main shopping streets. 16. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave dinner at Buckingham Palace to President Bourguiba of Tunisia, who was in England on three-day official visit. 17. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones, attended consecration of Guildford Cathedral. 23. It was stated that after the marriage of her son, the Duchess of Kent would be known as Her Royal Highness Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent. 24. The Queen, who with the Duke of Edinburgh was making two-day visit to Lancashire, opened new Courts of Justice at Manchester. 25. It was announced that Princess Margaret was expecting a baby in the autumn, and would be undertaking no further official engagements. 29. The Duke of Gloucester reviewed Scots Guards on Horse Guards Parade to mark his 25 years as Colonel of the Regiment. 31. The Queen, with the Queen Mother, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Royal, saw the Derby.

June 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh entertained President and Mrs. Kennedy to dinner at Buckingham Palace. 8. In York Minister, in the presence of the Queen and many members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Kent was married to Miss Katharine Worsley by Dr. Ramsay, Archbishop of York and Archbishop-elect of Canterbury. After reception at Hovingham Hall, the bride's home, the bride and bridegroom left by air for first part of their honeymoon at Birkhall. 9. The Queen attended annual service of Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral. 10. The Queen's Official Birthday was celebrated. In the honours list, Sir Brian Robertson and Sir Simon Marks were made barons and Sir Alexander Coutanche and Mr. Alfred Robens life barons. At the Queen's birthday parade, the colour of 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, whose tercentenary was celebrated during 1962, was trooped. 12. The Queen and many other members of the Royal Family attended annual Garter Service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, but rain caused customary procession to be abandoned. 14. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother cancelled immediate engagements owing to cracked bone in her foot. 22. The Queen watched Test Match at Lord's. 27. After carrying out engagements in Fife, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh went into residence at Holyroodhouse. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, fulfilling first public engagement since her injury, launched 22,000-ton *Northern Star*, Britain's last passenger liner on order, at Vickers-Armstrong yard, Walker-on-Tyne. 28. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh lunched with the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs and in the afternoon held garden party at Holyroodhouse. 30. The Queen and the Duke visited Gorbals district of Glasgow, where they saw rehousing scheme.

July 3. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Stirling and later left for London. 5. The Queen visited Guy's Hospital, where she saw the new surgical block. It was announced that Her Majesty had approved conferment of earldom on Sir Anthony Eden, who subsequently took title of Earl of Avon. 8. The Duke of Edinburgh broke bone in his ankle while playing polo at

THE QUEEN IN INDIA



During the Royal tour of India, Pakistan, Nepal and Persia, the Queen visited Benares on February 25, and rode on an elephant in procession from Ramnagar Fort to the River Ganges.

THE QUEEN IN PAKISTAN



Rose petals were strewn in the Queen's path when Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Chittagong, the port on the Bay of Bengal in East Pakistan.

THE DUKE OF KENT'S WEDDING

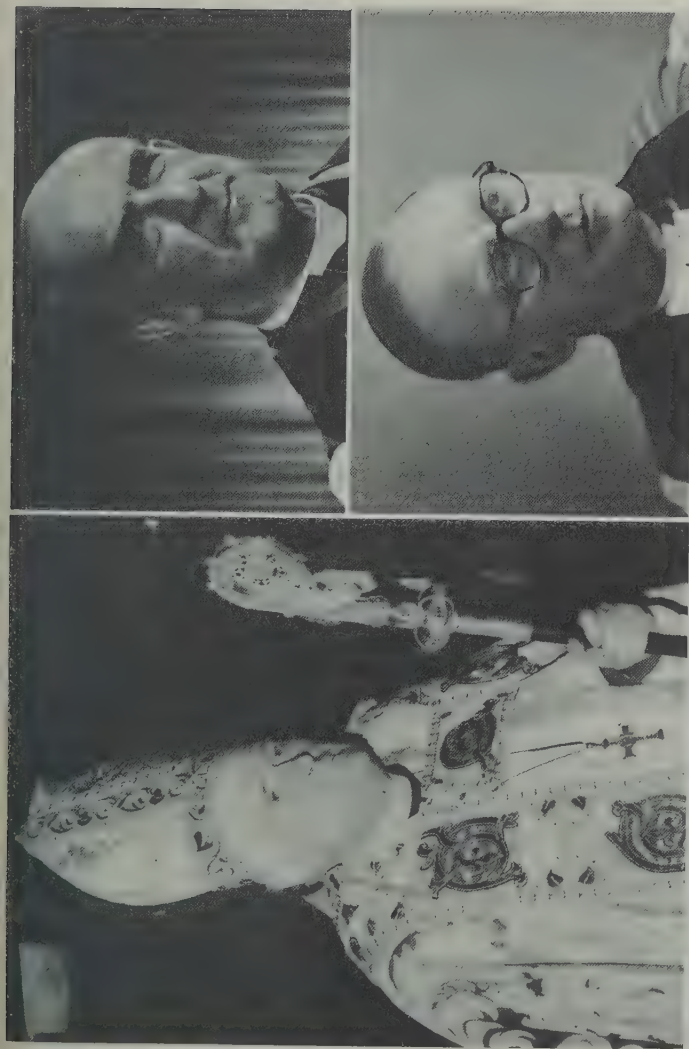


The Duke of Kent was married in York Minster on June 8 to Miss Katharine Worsley. The wedding group includes the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne (who was chief bridesmaid), Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, Princess Alexandra and Prince Michael of Kent, and the bride's parents, Sir William and Lady Worsley.

THE NEW PRESIDENT



On January 20 Mr. John F. Kennedy's inauguration took place in Washington, when he succeeded President Eisenhower, and took the oath as thirty-fourth President of the United States. Mr. Nixon, the defeated candidate at the Presidential election, is on Mr. Kennedy's left.



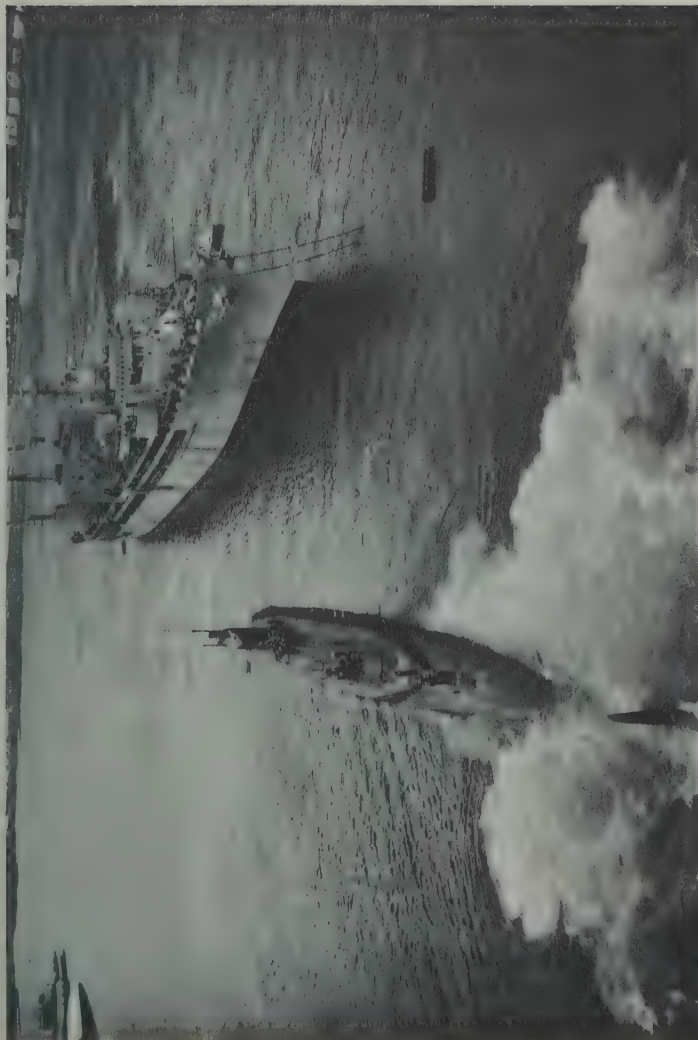
On May 31 Dr. Geoffrey Fisher (top right) resigned the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the Queen subsequently conferring a life peerage on him. He was succeeded by Dr. Michael Ramsey (left), who had been Archbishop of York since 1956. Dr. Ramsey's successor at York was Dr. F. D. Coggan (bottom right), previously Bishop of Bradford.

PIONEERS OF SPACE



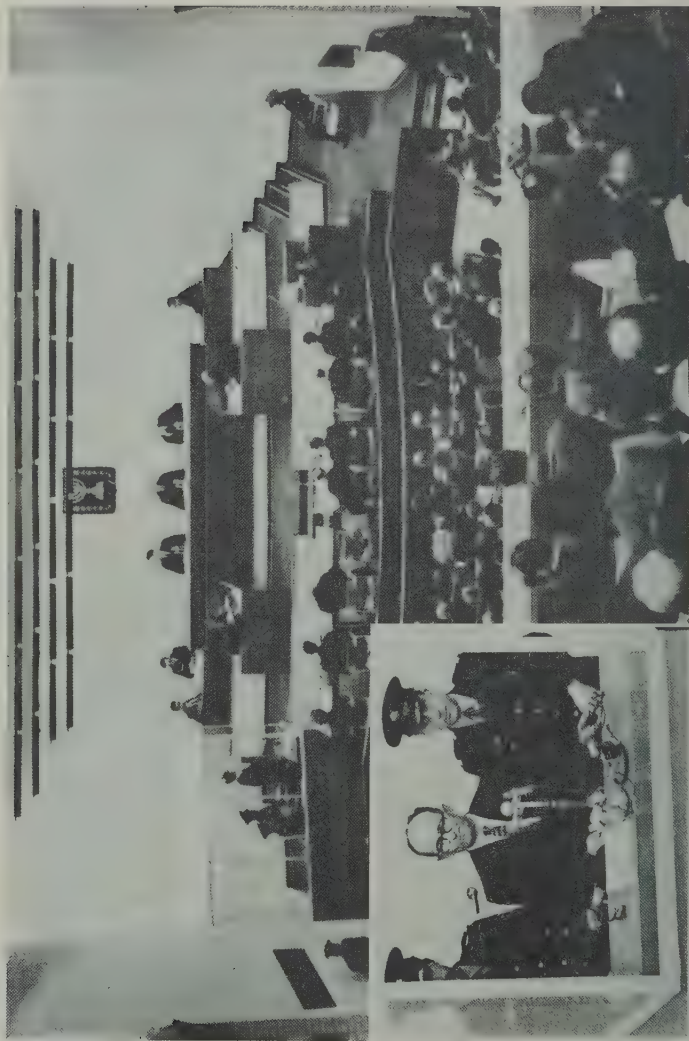
On April 12 the Soviet Government announced that Major Yuri Gagarin had been launched into space and, after circling the earth, had landed again 108 minutes later. Later in the year Major Gagarin visited London, where he was warmly welcomed. He is shown (left) with Mr. Harold Macmillan. On August 7, after completing 77½ orbits of the earth in the spaceship *Vostok II*, on August 7.

POLARIS SUBMARINES IN THE HOLY LOCH



The *Patrick Henry*, the first of ten U.S. nuclear-powered *Polaris* missile submarines to operate from the Holy Loch base in the West of Scotland, is seen approaching the depot ship, *Proteus*, on her arrival in the Holy Loch on March 8.

THE EICHMANN TRIAL



A general scene of the court when the trial of Adolf Eichmann, the former S.S. Colonel, opened in Jerusalem on April 11. Eichmann was charged with the extermination of 6,000,000 Jews, and faced in all fifteen counts. He is seen (*inset*) in the bullet-proof dock during the reading of the indictment. The hearings continued until August 14, when the presiding judge said that the verdict would not be given before November.

THE BERLIN CRISIS



East German tanks stationed by the border of East and West Berlin on August 13, when the East German authorities sealed off the boundary after many thousands of inhabitants of East Germany had fled to the West.



French paratroops dropping over Bizerta Harbour on July 19 after the French naval base had been attacked by Tunisian troops. On the left a French paratrooper is seen in action in the town of Bizerta three days later. Fighting ceased, after heavy casualties, on July 23.

THE GOYA THEFT



Goya's portrait of the Duke of Wellington (*inset*) was stolen on the night of August 21-22 from the National Gallery, where it had been standing on an easel in the vestibule. Earlier in the year the picture had been bought for £140,000 by an American, who had offered it to the National Gallery at the same price.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN



A total eclipse of the sun on February 15 was fully visible in southern Europe and was seen in part from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The sun was partly obscured by cloud as seen (*above*) from an aircraft at 8,000 feet over the Bay of Biscay a few minutes before totality, but the effects of the eclipse were clearly visible from St. Michel, Provence (*inset*).

DISASTER ON MONT BLANC



A cable car plunging on to the slopes of Mont Blanc after a low-flying plane had cut the cable of the aerial transporter in the Vallée Blanche on August 29. Six persons were killed and many tourists in other cars were imprisoned for 18 hours before being released.

HONOURED IN 1961



Among those honoured in 1961 were Professor C. H. Dodd (*top right*), general director of the new translation of the Bible, who was made a Companion of Honour, Sir Simon Marks (*bottom right*), who received a barony, and Professor A. C. B. Lovell (*top left*) and Tyrone Guthrie (*bottom left*) who were knighted.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPURS' GREAT DOUBLE



Danny Blanchflower, the Tottenham Hotspur captain, chaired by his team after receiving the F.A. Cup at Wembley on May 6, when they beat Leicester City in the Final. The Spurs also won the Football League, being the first team since 1897 to accomplish the double event.

BRITISH TENNIS TRIUMPH



Miss Christine Truman (*left*) and Miss Angela Mortimer walk on to the Centre Court for the first all-British Women's Singles Final at Wimbledon since 1914. Miss Mortimer, who won 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, after Miss Truman had injured her knee, became the first British holder of the title since 1937.

Cowdray Park and was compelled to cancel immediate public engagements. 12. The Queen opened Baden-Powell House, Gloucester Road, new international social and residential centre for Boy Scouts. 14. Major Gagarin, the Russian space-traveller, who was in England in connection with Soviet trade exhibition, lunched at Buckingham Palace with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. 20. The Queen sailed in *Britannia* from Westminster Pier for tour of Suffolk. 21. Her Majesty visited H.M.S. *Ganges* at Shotley, and later went to Stowmarket and Bury St. Edmunds. 28. The Queen attended International Horse Show at White City. 30. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived on board *Britannia* for Cowes Week. 31. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, with Princess Alexandra and Prince Michael, joined *Britannia*.

Aug. 8. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, on visit to Northern Ireland, landed from *Britannia* at Carrickfergus, and later drove to Belfast. 9. The Queen and the Duke toured Harland and Wolff's shipyard, and the Duke sailed his yacht *Coweslip* in Royal Ulster Yacht Club regatta. Later they visited Bangor, from which they re-embarked in *Britannia* and sailed for Scotland. 10. The Royal Family landed in Ross and Cromarty on visit to Lord Linlithgow. 13. *Britannia* put into Scrabster Roads and the Royal Family visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Castle of Mey. 14. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, after landing at Macduff, made 7-hour tour of towns and villages in Moray, Nairn and Banffshire, before driving to Balmoral.

Sept. 7. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and Princess Alexandra, attended the Braemar Highland Gathering. 9. The Duke of Edinburgh flew from Balmoral to Scarborough Cricket Festival. 13. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, brother of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, died at Birkhall; the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother travelled to Hertfordshire for his funeral on Sept. 16. 25. The Queen, who, with the Duke of Edinburgh had travelled from Balmoral on previous night, opened Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Westminster Hall. Later she and the Duke left for Sandringham. 29. The Queen opened new wing of Equine Research Station of Animal Health Trust at Newmarket and later returned to Balmoral.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1960). Oct. 3. Labour Party Conference opened at Scarborough. 4. In voting for Labour Party executive, Mr. Mikardo recovered his seat and Mr. Wedgwood Benn was defeated. 5. Labour Party Conference passed A.E.U. "unilateralist" motion by 407,000 votes and Mr. Cousins' motion on defence by 43,000 and rejected official defence policy by 297,000. Mr. Crossman was elected chairman of Party executive for ensuing year. 7. Mr. R. A. Allan resigned from joint Parliamentary Secretaryship of Foreign Office to become joint treasurer of Conservative Party. 10. Government decided to give assistance towards replacement of *Queen Mary* by new ship of about 75,000 tons. 12. Conservative Party Conference opened at Scarborough. 13. Mr. Anthony Greenwood resigned from Labour Shadow Cabinet. 25. Parliament reassembled for remaining three days of session and was prorogued on Oct. 27. 27. Bank Rate reduced from 6 per cent. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 28. Mr. G. R. Ward, Secretary of State for Air, resigned for business reasons and was succeeded by Mr. Julian Amery, and a number of changes among junior Ministers also took place. It was announced that Mr. Ward

would receive a viscountcy and that Mr. Amery would become a Privy Councillor.

Nov. 1. New Session of Parliament opened. The Queen's Speech contained proposals for legislation to increase pensions and pension contributions, to review penalties for motoring offences and to deal with young offenders, the licensing laws and registered clubs, land drainage and landlord's responsibility for repair of property. In debate on Address, Mr. Macmillan announced that floating base for American *Polaris* missile firing submarines would be established in Holy Loch on the Firth of Clyde early in 1961. 3. Mr. Gaitskell was re-elected leader of Parliamentary Labour Party by 166 votes against 81 cast for Mr. Wilson. Text of new Criminal Justice Bill contained proposals for reduction of minimum age for Borstal training from 16 to 15 and discontinuation of prison sentences for most offences by those under 17. 4. Mr. Watkinson told Commons that Government had firm assurance that *Polaris* missiles would not be fired in any circumstances in U.K. territorial waters and said that some work on facilities in Holy Loch had already started. 10. Mr. Brown was elected deputy leader of Labour Party with 146 votes against 83 for Mr. F. Lee. Lord Cromer was appointed Governor of Bank of England from July 1, 1961, upon resignation of Mr. C. F. Cობbold, Governor since 1949; it was announced that the Queen would confer barony on Mr. Cობbold. Mr. Butler said that in 1961 Summer Time would be extended by 3 weeks at either end, and would run from March 26 to Oct. 29. It was announced that I.C.I. intended to build large factory in Northern Ireland and that British Petroleum would set up first oil refinery there, alongside Belfast Lough. Government's Licensing Bill was introduced. Its provisions included increase on weekdays of half-an-hour in London licensing hours and an hour elsewhere, and on Sundays of an hour throughout the country, local option on Sunday opening in Wales and Monmouthshire and stricter regulation of undesirable clubs. 14. Advisory Council on Treatment of Offenders reported against restoration of flogging. 15. White Paper announced reduction of Territorial Army establishment from 300,000 to 190,000, with merger of many regiments. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd was questioned from both sides of Commons on Government's attitude to exchange control consent for proposed take-over bid by Ford Motors of Detroit for British-owned minority shares in Ford Motors of Dagenham. Sir Winston Churchill fell in his house and broke small bone in back. 16. In East Bolton by-election, Conservative candidate retained seat in four-cornered contest with majority of 641 over Labour opponent. At general election, when there was no Liberal candidate, Conservative majority was 2,732. Independent Conservative forfeited his deposit. 17. The results of five more by-elections were announced (Carshalton, Mid-Bedfordshire, Ludlow, Petersfield and Tiverton). In each case, seat was held for Government, but with reduced majorities except in Mid-Beds., where Conservative majority went up by 1,048. In each constituency except Mid-Beds., Liberal candidate came second, thus reversing positions with Labour at Carshalton, Petersfield and Tiverton. At Ludlow no Liberal had stood at general election. Supporters of Mr. Gaitskell secured 10 places out of 12 in voting for Labour Shadow Cabinet. 18. Mr. M. Foot was returned in Ebbw Vale by-election with majority of 16,729 in four-cornered contest, Liberal and Welsh Nationalist candidates forfeiting their deposits. Mr. Bevan's majority at general election in straight fight with Conservative had been 20,922.

Government's Rating and Valuation Bill was published, providing for full rating of industrial premises from 1963. Minister of Labour announced that last National Service men to be called up had joined their units on previous day and no more enlistment notices would be issued. 21. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told Commons that he had approved transfer, if offer were accepted by shareholders, of British shares in Ford U.K. Company to American Company. 22. Increases in all fares above 6d. and in season ticket charges in London transport area from Jan. 15 were announced. 24. Interim report of Royal Commission on Police recommended large increases in policemen's pay. 25. Result of Blyth by-election showed that Labour retained seat with majority of 16,072, 9,422 less than at general election. Independent candidate polled 3,223 votes. 29. It was announced that constitutional conference on Southern Rhodesia would be held at same time as Rhodesian Federation constitutional review, and that Southern Rhodesian delegates for both conferences would be increased by 10 members, including representatives of African National Democratic Party. House of Commons referred to Committee of Privileges petition of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, heir to late Lord Stansgate, submitting that he was and should remain member of Commons. 30. Minister of Housing told Commons that substantial increase in rateable values of houses could be expected when revaluation took place in 1963.

Dec. 1. Mr. Butler said that Dartmoor Prison would not be rebuilt on present site, but would be progressively demolished as other accommodation became available. 5. Conference on constitution of Central African Federation opened at Lancaster House. 6. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told Commons that U.S. Treasury had no intention of intervening in Ford Company's proposed take-over of British shares. 7. London Transport and British Railways announced that they would apply for further increase of fares in London area over and above those which would take effect in Jan. 1961. 8. Further cut in Bank Rate, from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Pay increases of 4 per cent. for about 600,000 civil servants agreed, at annual cost of £20,000,000. 9. Dr. Banda walked out of Lancaster House conference. 12. Dr. Banda returned to conference, but later he, together with Northern and Southern Rhodesia African delegates, walked out again. British Government announced that in consequence territorial conferences arranged for following day would be postponed. 13. Official Labour motion on defence was defeated in Commons by 318-163; about 70 Labour M.P.'s were thought to have abstained deliberately, some 50 of them remaining in their seats during division. 15. D.S.I.R. report on British shipbuilding was published; it concluded that world shipbuilding industry was facing major and probably prolonged recession, that there was no sign that U.K. shipbuilding industry had any marked technical or economic advantage over its major competitors, other than its large home market, and that research into industry's problems had been insufficient. Retail price index for November showed highest recorded figure. 16. It was announced that construction and testing of prototypes for first British *Scout* satellites was under way. Conference on constitution of Southern Rhodesia began. Main conference adjourned on following day to date in 1961 to be decided. 19. Government announced that simplified passport-cards, valid for 12 months and costing 7s. 6d., would be issued to British nationals making short visits to certain foreign countries. Northern Rhodesia constitutional conference began at Lancaster House, and on following

day was adjourned for a month. 20. White Paper on proposed reorganisation of railways issued, providing for setting up of separate boards for British Railways, London Transport, Docks, and Inland Waterways, in place of British Transport Commission, writing-off of £400,000,000 capital, and authority for railways, except in London Transport area, to fix their own fares and charges. 21. Minister of Transport announced that testing of vehicles more than 10 years old would become compulsory on Feb. 15, 1961. Parliament adjourned for Christmas recess. 28. Central Electricity Generating Board announced increase of approximately 2½ per cent. in bulk supply tariff charges for ensuing year; London Electricity Board said on following day that this would make increase to consumers inevitable. 30. Britain paid \$47,413,800 into International Monetary Fund to help to ease strain on U.S. balance of payments.

(1961) Jan. 11. Eleven thousand technical civil servants were awarded pay increases dated back to August, 1958. 16. Comptroller and Auditor-General reported that 26 Government-owned civil airfields showed total deficiency of £5,520,106 for 1959-60, no airfield showing surplus. It was stated that deficiency had been written off with Treasury authority. 19. Government relaxed hire-purchase controls by extending repayment period from 2 to 3 years. 23. Pay increases agreed for 230,000 civil servants working in London. 24. Parliament returned after Christmas recess. 30. M.P.'s protested in Commons at removal of coloured ratings from H.M.S. *Victorious* before she was due to call at Cape Town and Durban. Northern Rhodesia constitutional conference resumed at Lancaster House, but majority party (United Federal) and Dominion Party did not attend. 31. Mr. Macmillan said in Commons that Government had no power to intervene to prevent proposed merger of Odhams Press with other newspaper interests.

Feb. 1. Mr. Enoch Powell announced increase in July in weekly National Health Service contributions of 1s. (of which employer would pay 2d.), doubling of prescription charge from March 1, from 1s. to 2s. an item, and number of other increased charges. 2. Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Minister of State at Commonwealth Relations Office, was appointed U.K. High Commissioner in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; it was announced that the Queen would confer life peerage on him. 7. It was stated that Atomic Energy Authority would carry out new research programme on detection of explosives, which would include dropping of explosive charges in western part of English Channel. 8. Publication of Supplementary Estimates totalling £73,000,000. Five junior Ministerial appointments were made, including that of Mr. D. K. Preeth to new post of Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Science. 10. Prime Minister announced that he proposed to recommend to the Queen establishment of Royal Commission on the Press. 14. Defence White Paper published, giving Defence Estimates as £1,665,600,000, increase of £39,270,000 over 1960-61. White Paper issued foreshadowing Housing Bill, which would provide for subsidies to be distributed to local authorities on basis which would encourage them to introduce differential rent schemes. £25,000,000 would also be made available for advances to non-profit-making housing associations building small houses to rent. 17. Northern Rhodesia conference in London ended. 21. Mr. Macleod gave details to Commons of Government's proposals for new Northern Rhodesia constitution, providing for Legislative Council with 15 European seats, 15 African seats

and 15 "national" seats, open to all. 22. National executive of Labour Party and T.U.C. both approved new policy statement on defence. Dr. Adenauer arrived in London for talks with Mr. Macmillan. Mr. R. W. Casasola, former member of Labour Party executive, joined Communist Party. 23. Party statement on defence approved by Labour parliamentary party by 133 to 61. 27. In defence debate in Commons, Mr. Watkinson said that officers had been made to help Germany by placing contracts for ship and aircraft maintenance in Britain, providing storage facilities and arranging naval training in areas normally used by Home Fleet. British and Icelandic Governments agreed to proposals which, after 3 years, would exclude British trawlers from 12-mile zone round Iceland. 28. Prime Minister announced names of members of Royal Commission on Press, with Lord Shawcross as chairman. London Electricity Board announced considerable increases in price of electricity.

March 3. U.S.S. *Proteus*, depot ship of *Polaris* submarines, arrived in Holy Loch. 8. Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference opened at Lancaster House. First *Polaris* submarine, *Patrick Henry*, to arrive in Holy Loch, did so after record underwater voyage of 66 days, 22 hours. 10. Lord Salisbury resigned presidency of Hertford Conservative Association owing to disagreement with Government's policy on Africa. 13. Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference unanimously accepted Republic of Cyprus as member of Commonwealth, and invited Archbishop Makarios to join talks; debate on position of South Africa was adjourned after 3 long sessions. 14. Prime Ministers continued to discuss South Africa all day. 15. After further discussions at Commonwealth conference, Dr. Verwoerd announced that South Africa would withdraw from Commonwealth on May 31. Dr. Richard Beeching, a director of I.C.I., was appointed chairman of British Transport Commission and chairman-designate of new British Railways Board at salary of £24,000. 16. Commonwealth Prime Ministers agreed to accept Sierra Leone as member of Commonwealth when she became independent on April 27. Parliamentary Labour Party, by 90 votes to 63, decided to withdraw whip from 5 M.P.'s (Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. S. O. Davies, Mr. Michael Foot, Mr. Emrys Hughes and Mr. S. S. Silverman) who had voted against Army and Air Estimates on previous night. 17. Announcement of by-election results in Cambridgeshire, Colchester, High Peak and Worcester showed that Government had retained all 4 seats with majorities reduced by 1,402, 2,152, 3,043 and 3,595 respectively. 20. Joint statement by Mr. Macmillan and Sir Roy Welensky made it clear that U.K. Government adhered to its policy on constitution of Northern Rhodesia, but was prepared to consider proposals within this framework by Northern Rhodesian political groups and considerations put forward by Federal Government. 21. Committee of Privileges found that Mr. Wedgwood Benn had succeeded his father as Viscount Stansgate and was disqualified from membership of House of Commons. 22. Mr. K. Zilliacus was suspended from membership of Labour Party by National Executive. Mr. A. G. Brown, Labour member for Tottenham, resigned from Party and said that he would sit as Independent. 23. Labour held seat in Small Heath by-election with majority increased by 1,328 in 3-cornered contest; Liberal candidate forfeited his deposit. 24. Nore Command officially came to an end. Prime Minister left for tour of West Indies. 29. Mr. Butler announced committee of inquiry of 3, under Chairmanship of Sir Charles Romer, into considerations of security raised by recent spy trial.

April 5. Annual Economic Survey said that any substantial improvement must rest upon expansion of exports, which depended on competitive prices and maintenance of deliveries. Lord Lucas of Chilworth, former junior Minister in Labour Governments, left Labour Party. 11. White Paper on nationalised industries said that they must have freedom to make upward price adjustments. Sixty-seven Conservative M.P.'s voted against Government in support of new clause to Criminal Justice Bill, intended to authorise corporal punishment. 13. Commons rejected motion that Mr. Wedgwood Benn should be heard before report of Committee of Privileges on his position was debated. Later the House voted to agree with the report. 17. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd introduced his first Budget. Main proposals were increase of 2½ per cent. in profits tax, raising of start of surtax level on earned income from £2,000 to £5,000, taking of power to vary by 10 per cent. purchase tax and duties on tobacco, alcohol and petrol and of power to impose if thought necessary tax on employer of 4s. per employee per week. 20. Labour retained Warrington and Paisley in by-elections; at Warrington Labour majority was increased by 1,601 votes and at Paisley Labour candidate defeated Liberal by 1,658 votes, Conservative, who had polled 21,250 votes at general election, being bottom of poll with 5,597. 24. Government spokesman in Commons said that Lord Home had reached agreement with Mr. Gromyko for ceasefire in Laos and conference to begin at Geneva on May 12. 26. Mr. Butler announced appointment of joint select committee of both Houses to consider question of reforms in composition of House of Lords. Vice-Adm. Hughes-Hallett appointed additional Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Transport, with special responsibilities for shipping and shipbuilding.

May 4. Viscount Stansgate (Mr. Wedgwood Benn) returned in S.E. Bristol by-election with majority of 13,044; on May 8 he was stopped, on orders from Speaker, from entering Commons Chamber. Later, House rejected Mr. Gaitskell's motion that Mr. Benn "be admitted in and heard," and carried Government motion that he "be not permitted to enter the Chamber unless the House otherwise orders." 11. Mr. Macmillan announced that fresh review, by body of independent persons of standing, would be made of security procedures and practices in public service; on May 15, the Prime Minister said that Lord Radcliffe would be chairman of the inquiry. 15. Minister of Health rejected suggestion that names of doctors and dentists fined by local health executive councils should be disclosed. 16. Government agreed to allow cost of petrol for M.P.'s between their constituencies and Westminster, up to maximum of cost of corresponding first-class railway journey. Similar allowance was agreed for peers between their homes and Westminster. 31. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State at Foreign Office, was appointed Ambassador in Washington.

June 4. President and Mrs. Kennedy arrived at London Airport, where they were met by the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan. 5. President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan had long discussion at Admiralty House. In Commons debate on Licensing Bill, Government accepted amendment to extend normal permitted hours on Sundays to 10.30 p.m. 7. Preliminary 1961 Census figures showed population of U.K. as 52,675,094, increase of 2,449,870 over 1951. Population of England increased by 2,221,759, Wales by 41,957 and Scotland by 82,075. 13. Report of Romer Committee on breaches of security at Underwater Detection Establishment at Portland criticised

Admiralty security service and 3 officers for failing to press security inquiries and to act on suspicions. Mr. Macmillan told Commons that he had proposed to Commonwealth Prime Ministers that Mr. Sandys and two other senior Ministers should visit Commonwealth capitals to consult on possible arrangements with Common Market which might meet needs of Commonwealth countries. 15. Trade gap during May widened from £24,000,000 to £80,000,000 and retail price index went up further point. Iron and Steel Board approved increase of 1 per cent. in steel prices. Transport Tribunal approved further increases in bus and train fares; those over 8d. in London area would be increased by 1d. from July 30, season ticket charges in London area would go up by 5 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1962, and ordinary train fares outside London would be increased by 10 per cent. and season tickets by 5 per cent. not later than Sept. 1, 1961. 26. In debate in House of Lords on Oxford roads, report of inquiry chairman which proposed road 'through Christ Church Meadow received general condemnation. 27. Mr. Vosper, Minister of State at Home Office, was appointed Secretary of new Department of Technical Co-operation. Mr. D. L. M. Renton succeeded him at Home Office, and Mr. J. B. Godber became Minister of State at Foreign Office in place of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Ambassador-designate in Washington. 28. Labour Party's home policy programme published; it included proposals for gradual transfer of freehold of building land into public ownership and integration of public schools into state system. 29. Annual report of British Transport Commission showed that deficit on British Railways went up by £25,700,000.

July 3. Mr. Macmillan said in Commons that British forces were in Kuwait partly for defensive purposes and in accordance with treaty obligations and would be withdrawn as soon as Ruler of Kuwait considered that its independence was no longer threatened. 5. First Lord of Admiralty said that new department, bringing together naval and civilian security, would be set up. 12. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that Government would be prepared to give maximum of £1,000,000 towards capital cost of National Theatre and annual subvention of up to £400,000 for drama, opera and ballet. Mr. Marples announced that Euston Station would be rebuilt and historic buildings demolished. 13. Mr. Butler announced appointment of departmental committee to examine and report on legislation dealing with Sunday observance in England and Wales. 18. British, U.S. and French Governments all published Notes warning Russia of grave danger of her threatened unilateral action on Berlin. 24. Postmaster-General announced increase of 6d. in all parcel post charges, rise in printed paper rate from 2d. to 2½d. and on newspapers from 2½d. to 3d., and £a a year increase for telephone rentals. 25. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd announced rise in Bank Rate from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. and surcharge of 10 per cent. on all customs duties and purchase tax. He said that further action later in year might have to be considered, and that Government could not agree to size of proposed increase in primary and secondary school teachers' pay. 27. Annual report of B.O.A.C. showed deficit at end of financial year of £2,544,280. 31. Mr. Macmillan told Commons that Government had decided to make formal application to join Common Market, but would not enter it unless special interests of U.K., Commonwealth countries and European Free Trade Association were met. Fourth report of Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes advocated national wages policy and reduction in British tariffs. Mr. Malcolm St. Clair took his seat in Commons as member for S.E.

Bristol in accordance with decision of Election Court and House.

Aug. 2. Minister of Aviation announced that new airport authority would be set up to administer Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted and Prestwick airports, and that a number of provincial airports would be handed over to local ownership. 3. Government announced that legislation would be introduced in following session to transfer War Damage Commission's remaining responsibilities and staff to Board of Inland Revenue. 4. International Monetary Fund agreed to make £714,000,000 available to Great Britain, who would have right to make additional drawings up to £178,000,000 in ensuing 12 months. Parliament adjourned for summer recess. 10. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that there could be no increases in civil servants' pay, other than those already agreed by Treasury, for at least 6 months. Minister of Health said that this would also apply to National Health Service. 16. Government extended enforcement of pay pause to those workers with wages statutorily controlled through wages councils. 17. Three new members appointed to British Transport Commission, one of them at salary of £12,000 a year. 25. First contingent of German troops arrived at Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. 31. Miss Hornsby-Smith resigned her post as Joint Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in order to take up industrial appointment. It was announced that the Queen had appointed her a D.B.E.

Sept. 3. Joint British-U.S. Note to Russia declared readiness not to conduct atmospheric nuclear tests if Russia would agree to stop hers. It also said that U.K. and U.S.A. were prepared to rely on existing means of detection and were not suggesting additional controls. 8. British, French and U.S. Governments sent identical Notes to Russia warning her against interference with Allied flights in air corridors to West Berlin. 11. British Transport Commission closed passenger service from Fleetwood to Isle of Man. 21. Government decided on recall of Parliament on Oct. 17 instead of Oct. 24. Annual assembly of Liberal Party opened at Edinburgh and voted in favour of *de facto* recognition of East Germany. 26. Treasury decided that only 8s. a week increase should be paid to Admiralty storemen to whom Industrial Court had awarded £1 a week increase. 28. Postmaster-General announced that there would be no postal delivery on Christmas Day. 29. Labour Party executive decided to expel E.T.U.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.—(1960). Oct. 19. Report of Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London recommended 52 boroughs in the area, abolition of L.C.C. and establishment of Greater London Council. Nov. 8. L.C.C. decided to proceed with plans for enlargement of Andover, Basingstoke and Tadley as "overspill" towns. 12. Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen installed as Lord Mayor of London. 23. Minister of Housing confirmed order applied for by Hackney Borough Council for compulsory purchase of 7 houses whose tenants had had notice to quit, with offer of greatly increased rent.

(1961) March 23. L.C.C. announced plans for extensions to Festival Hall, with adjoining art and exhibition galleries and open-air sculpture courts, at estimated cost of nearly £4,000,000. April 10. County Council elections began; Conservatives regained control in Lancashire. 13. Labour retained majority on L.C.C., with loss of 17 seats to Conservatives; 34.7 per cent. of electorate voted, as against 31.5 per cent. in 1958. Conservatives won

15 seats from Labour in Middlesex, regaining control of council, and also won only seat previously held by Liberal. 15. Conservatives gained control in Essex, and in all county council elections Conservatives and Independents had net gain of about 180 seats, Liberals gaining about 20 and Labour losing about 200. May 9. Minister of Housing and Local Government rejected application by Richard Thomas and Baldwin and another firm to undertake opencast ironstone mining in agricultural area in north Oxfordshire. 11. In borough elections in England and Wales, Conservative candidates gained nearly 150 seats and Liberals nearly 80; Labour had net loss of 222 seats. Conservatives gained control in several towns, including Liverpool, Leicester, Nottingham and Bradford. 18. Chairman of inquiry into Oxford roads recommended driving of road through Christ Church Meadow. July 31. West Suffolk County Council agreed to accept 30,000 overspill population from London over 20 years. Aug. 1. Local Government Commission, in final report on East Midlands area, recommended amalgamation of Leicestershire and Rutland, Huntingdonshire and Soke of Peterborough, and Cambridge and Isle of Ely, and that Luton should become a county borough. 2. Mr. Brooke overruled City Corporation in allowing demolition of Bridewell Royal Hospital premises. Sept. 29. Sir Frederick Hoare was elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS.—(1960). Oct. 1. Heavy flooding caused much damage in Isle of Wight and in Devonshire, where railway bridge on Exeter-Crediton line was wrecked. 7. Further severe floods in Devonshire, Exmouth suffering particularly heavy damage. Floods later spread to many parts of Southern England and also caused much damage in Horncastle area of Lincolnshire. 17. Seven men lost their lives and several others were seriously injured by explosion in engine room of Union Castle liner *Capetown Castle* near Las Palmas. 25. Tanker loaded with petrol struck pier of railway bridge over Severn near Sharpness and blew up, demolishing span of bridge. Second tanker collided with first and also caught fire. Five out of 8 members of two crews were lost. Nov. 16. Public house in Preston, which was undergoing repair, collapsed, 4 persons being killed. Dec. 3-4. Renewed heavy flooding and violent gales caused damage in South Wales and in many other parts of British Isles. 17. Six persons killed when van crashed in thick fog through parapet of railway bridge at Pyle, Glamorgan, and fell 25 ft. into path of approaching train. 28. Two workmen and a head keeper who went to their assistance died after being overcome by fumes at head of artesian well in London Zoo.

(1961). Jan. 13. H.M. Submarine *Oberon* was refloated by tugs after being aground on sandbank near Rotlisay for 24 hours. Feb. 16. Tanker *B.P. Explorer* capsized in Severn with loss of crew of 5. 19. Motor tanker barge overturned in Humber, 2 members of crew and skipper's 5-year-old daughter being lost. April 8. British liner *Dara* seriously damaged by fire near port of Dubai, in Oman; 190 persons lost their lives. 18. Engine of passenger train from Fenchurch Street to Shoburness overturned on embankment between Laindon and Pitsea; 2 persons lost their lives and 49 were injured. May 1. Nineteen persons died in fire in club on top floor of warehouse building at Bolton. July 7. Portuguese liner *Save* ran ashore and blew up near Quelimane, Mozambique; as result of ensuing fire 259 people lost their lives. 16. Six people killed and 125 injured when Colne-Fleetwood diesel boat train crashed into stationary

goods train carrying ballast at Weeton, near Blackpool. Aug. 29. Six persons killed when jet fighter cut cableway on Mont Blanc; 81 others, suspended in cars for 19 hours, were rescued on following day. Sept. 16. Hurricane struck Ireland and Scotland, doing considerable damage, particularly in Londonderry; 13 persons lost their lives in Ireland and one at Ayr. Dutch cargo boat *Heron* sank after striking reef off Jersey. 23. Three persons were killed in 2 collisions in fog in English Channel; British motor vessel, *Crystal Jewel*, which had been in collision with tanker *British Aviator*, was beached at Newhaven; her master's 15-year-old daughter was killed.

AVIATION.—(1960). Oct. 18. Short S.B5. adjustable wing research aircraft flew for first time with wings swept back at angle of 69°.

(1961). Feb. 20. R.A.F. Anson aircraft crashed in fog into mountain on Isle of Man, all 6 occupants being killed. March 1. Cairns Committee on civil aircraft accident investigation and licence control recommended independent tribunals to review inspector's findings at request of any person or organisation having objection. 7. Maj. Robert White, of U.S.A.F., attained speed of 2,905 m.p.h. in X-15 rocket aircraft, 630 m.p.h. faster than X-15's previous record with smaller engine. (On April 21, he reached speed of 3,140 m.p.h.) 13. Hawker P1127 vertical take-off strike-reconnaissance aircraft made successful flight of 22 minutes. 30. X-15 rocket aircraft set up new world altitude record of 269,600 ft., more than 33,000 ft. higher than previous record. May 26. U.S.A.F. Convair B-58 Hustler bomber flew Atlantic in 3 hours 19 minutes. (This aircraft, with different crew on board, crashed near Paris on June 3, all 3 occupants being killed). Aug. 9. Cunard-Eagle Viking air liner crashed on hillside near Stavanger with loss of all 39 on board—crew of 3, and 2 masters and 34 boys from a Croydon secondary school. Sept. 10. All 83 persons aboard U.S. air liner were killed when it fell into estuary 2 miles from Shannon Airport.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1960). Nov. 2. Penguin Books were acquitted at Central Criminal Court of publishing an obscene article, namely an unpurgated version of D. H. Lawrence's novel, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. 29. Another railway guard was attacked and bound in train between South Coast and Victoria, his assailants throwing out mailbags and jumping from train when it halted near Merstham.

(1961). Jan. 10. At Central Criminal Court, Neil Kane, aged 16, was found not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter of 17-year-old boy after quarrel in cinema at Balham, and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. 26. London Transport wages guard died after being attacked at South Wimbledon by gang who stole £9,000. Feb. 6. Discovery of theft during week-end of uncut industrial diamonds worth more than £150,000 from offices at Holborn Viaduct by gang which had cut hole in safe. March 15. Arthur Albert Jones was sentenced at Central Criminal Court to 14 years' imprisonment for rape of 11-year-old Girl Guide; on June 19 Jones was convicted of murder of another Girl Guide, aged 12, and was sentenced to life imprisonment to begin on expiry of his 14-year sentence. 20. Christopher John Duffy, approved school boy of 16, was convicted of capital murder of man of 78 and sentenced to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. 22. All five accused in official secrets trial at Central Criminal Court were convicted. Man charged in name of Gordon Arnold Lonsdale was sentenced

to 25 years' imprisonment, and Peter John Kroger and Helen Joyce Kroger, who were said to be U.S. citizens whose real names were Maurice Cohen and Lorna Teresa Cohen, were each sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The Lord Chief Justice described these three as professional spies. Two other persons, Henry Frederick Houghton and Ethel Elizabeth Gee, who had both worked for Admiralty, were sent to prison for 15 years. 28. Victor John Terry, aged 20, was sentenced to death at Lewes Assizes for murder of bank guard in raid on bank at Durrington, Worthing. Alan Hosier, aged 20 and Philip Tucker, aged 17, who were tried with Terry, were found guilty of non-capital murder; Hosier was sentenced to life imprisonment and Tucker ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Terry was executed on May 25. May 3. George Blake, aged 38, who confessed to having spied for Russia, was sentenced at Central Criminal Court to total of 42 years' imprisonment on charges under Official Secrets Act. June 3. Police inspector and sergeant shot dead in West Ham street and another policeman wounded; man suspected of the shooting was found shot in telephone kiosk and died a week later. 11. A Dartmoor prisoner was killed when fighting with knives broke out during showing of film at the prison. Aug. 19-20. Following arrest of Arab crane-driver on charge of murder of 18-year-old Middlesbrough apprentice, disturbances took place in town and 36 arrests were made. On Aug. 21, 26 persons were sent to prison and 5 to detention centres, and on same evening, further disturbances broke out. 22. Goya's portrait of Duke of Wellington disappeared from National Gallery; the portrait, which had been bought by an American for £140,000 in June, was being acquired from him for the nation.

EDUCATION.—(1960). Nov. 22. First report of National Advisory Council on Art Education published. It was stated that its recommendations had been accepted by Minister of Education; they included new high-standard Diploma in Art and Design to replace present national diploma and special pre-entrance standards for students entering diploma course.

(1961). Jan. 25. Chancellor of Exchequer said that he had authorised University Grants Committee to increase Government-financed building programme starting in 1962 and 1963 from £15,000,000 each year to £25,000,000 and for schemes starting in 1963 and 1964 to £30,000,000 each year. Feb. 9. Minister of Education announced new increased scale for university grants to take effect on Oct. 1. March 2. Minister announced that from 1964 school leaving dates would be reduced to two a year—Easter and July—for those leaving at minimum age of 15. May 8. About 5,000 teachers in Glasgow went on strike organised by Educational Institute of Scotland. 18. Chancellor of Exchequer said that new universities would be established at Canterbury, Colchester and Coventry. July 27. Sir David Eccles rejected Burnham Committee's ratification of agreement to revise teachers' salaries at annual cost of £47,500,000 and repeated offer of £42,000,000 increase from Jan. 1962. Teachers in number of schools in London and elsewhere went on strike, and further strikes took place after re-opening of schools in September. Aug. 15. Royal Charter of Incorporation of University of Sussex took effect.

LABOUR.—(1960). Oct. 4. 370 Rover employees at Perry Bar, Birmingham, stopped work in piece-work dispute. 7. Greenock Dockyard closed because of strikes by shipwrights and burners on Clyde. Vauxhall Motors announced dismissal of

employees with less than 10 months' service, and short-time working. 10. British Transport Commission agreed to pay increases, back-dated 10 months, to railway engineering shop workers, and N.U.R. called off threatened rail strike. 11. Strike at Rootes Group factories, which had begun on previous day after dismissal of 18 men as redundant, spread to involve more than 20,500 employees. 12. B.M.C. said that from following week they would be putting 23,500 workers on short time. 17. Tally clerks in London docks returned to work after strike of 3½ weeks. 8,000 B.M.C. employees were idle because of number of unofficial strikes at Midland factories. 19. L.T.E. offered increase of 18s. a week to London bus drivers and conductors. 20. Miners' leaders demanded immediate pay rise of 18s. a week for day-wage men, with larger increase for craftsmen. 21. London Sessions Appeal Committee substituted fines for prison sentences imposed on 8 men in connection with seamen's strike.

Nov. 8. Standard Motor Company said that 1,700 hourly paid employees at its Coventry factories would be declared redundant, that 3-day week would begin for remaining manual workers and that some staff employees would also be dismissed. Pressed Steel Company announced that additional 550 workers at its Cowley factory would become redundant. 14. Shipwrights at Greenock and Port Glasgow resumed work after strike lasting 8 weeks. 17. Car production came to complete standstill at Ford works at Dagenham when 3,000 men walked out in sympathy with 15 who had struck previously. 23. Engineering unions rejected employers' offer of weekly wage increases of from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 24. Shipbuilding employers rejected union claims for higher pay. Fords announced 4-day working week from following week for 18,000 employees.

Dec. 5. Bus companies outside London rejected claims for higher pay for employees. 13. Football League professionals in Southern clubs gave 28 days' notice of strike action, decision being subsequently confirmed by Midland and Northern professionals. 21. Engineering employers agreed to raise their wage offer by 1s. 6d. per week in each case and unions accepted terms. Total cost of increased wages was estimated at £60,000,000 a year. 27. One-day strike by many thousand provincial busmen. 30. Agreement reached for reduction in standard working week for cotton workers from 45 hours to 42½.

(1961). Jan. 4. T.U.C. offered interest-free loan of up to £50,000 to Belgian Federation of Labour following appeal from Federation arising from Belgian strikes. About 2,800 maintenance men and engineers at London Airport carried out unofficial 4-hour stoppage and were in consequence suspended for a day. 6. Agreements reached for higher pay for clerical and salaried workers in engineering industry, at annual cost of £25,000,000. Ford Motors announced that 17,000 employees would work 3-day week from Jan. 16. 9. Increases for shipbuilding workers varying from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week were agreed. 17. A.E.U. made official the strike of their ship repair members on Merseyside which had started 4 days earlier. 18. Football League and Professional Footballers' Association reached agreement on retain and transfer system, and threatened strike was called off. 19. Provisional agreement reached for 8s. 6d. weekly pay increase for day-wage miners, and from 11s. upwards for craftsmen.

Feb. 3. Strike of 1,200 employers at Vickers-Armstrong's shipyard at Barrow owing to demarcation dispute. 9. All car production stopped at Ford works at Dagenham because of dispute among

internal transport drivers. **10.** Four hundred lightermen in Port of London went on unofficial strike. **17.** Vauxhall Motors announced 5-day week in all departments of Luton factory, and on **Feb. 20,** Fords at Dagenham and Standard-Triumph at Coventry also returned to full work. **20.** National Coal Board clerks in South Wales went on strike, being joined by others on following day to total of 3,000. **21.** T.G.W.U. withdrew credentials of 10 shop stewards at Dunlop factory, Speke, where unofficial strike had been in progress for 12 days; 1,100 workers at India Tyre works in Renfrewshire went on strike in sympathy with Dunlop workers. Miners' strike in Castleford area spread, 6 pits being made idle.

March 1. Unofficial strike of Yorkshire miners spread further, 63 pits and 60,000 men being involved. **8.** Work was at standstill at 4 Rover Company component factories in Birmingham owing to strike, and 2,200 workers at main factory at Solihull were sent home. Work on Mini-Minors at Cowley was also stopped by strike among Morris Motors component workers at Birmingham. **15.** Strike of inspectors at Rover works was officially recognised by A.E.U. and T.G.W.U. **21.** Representatives of 98,000 provincial bus workers decided on strike. **28.** Strike of 2,000 dockers at Avonmouth and Bristol, which had lasted for 8 days, was recognised by T.G.W.U. **29.** Union of Post Office Workers reached agreement with Post Office on shorter hours for postmen.

April 5. Grimsby trawler skippers and crews went on strike in protest at landing of fish in Grimsby by Icelandic trawlers; on following day strike spread to Hull. **10.** Trawler strike ended at Hull, but continued at Grimsby. **17.** Strike at Pressed Steel Works at Swindon made about 3,500 B.M.C. employees idle. **24.** Two thousand men went on strike in London and St. Katharine Docks; 15 ships were idle. **25.** Dock strike spread to involve further 900 men and 15 more ships. **26.** Dockers in Royal group of docks and in West India and Millwall docks also came out on strike, numbers of strikers totalling 10,000. **27.** Seventy-three ships were idle in London docks and 13,280 dockers on strike. **28.** Agreement reached providing for 11s. a week pay increase for nearly 70,000 employees in municipal bus undertakings. **30.** Ford maintenance electricians at Dagenham went on strike.

May 3. London dockers decided to end strike. **4.** The three major railway unions lodged claims for increased pay for their members. Ship repairing strikers on Merseyside voted to return to work after 16-week stoppage. **12.** Month-old strike at Pressed Steel Works at Swindon ended. **16.** Grimsby trawler strike ended after 6 weeks.

June 12. Drivers of British Railways vans in London and elsewhere went on strike. **13.** Two thousand workers at Smith's motor accessories factory, Cricklewood, went on strike. As result, Standard-Triumph had to stop overtime work at Coventry on **June 18,** and on following day 1,200 Austin workers were laid off. **20.** Five hundred men at Ford works at Dagenham went on strike, and were later joined by 300 others. **21.** Another 5,600 B.M.C. workers were made idle by Smith's strike, as well as 650 Jaguar employees. **22.** As result of strike of shipwrights at Birkenhead, which had lasted for fortnight, number of shipyard workers laid off rose to 1,270. **23.** Continued strike at Smith's factory rendered idle 1,170 employers at Morris works at Llanelli. **27.** Nearly 25,000 men went on strike at Ford works at Dagenham. **28.** Ford strike spread; Dagenham factory was completely shut down, and about 4,000 employers

at other Ford works also went on strike. **30.** Meeting of Ford strikers decided on return to work against advice of shop stewards.

July 15. Unofficial strike at London Airport brought to standstill all B.O.A.C. flights out of Britain, except those to West Africa and Aden. **17.** T.U.C. General Council decided to enquire into affairs of E.T.U. **19.** E.T.U. conference voted to restrict powers of general secretary. **26.** T.U.C. General Council gave E.T.U. 10 days, to debar 5 defendants in recent legal action from office or employment for 5 years, to rescind vote restricting powers of general secretary and to reverse decision cancelling certain appointments and suspensions made by Mr. Byrne, the new general secretary. Council also invited Mr. Foulkes, president of E.T.U., to resign and stand for re-election. **28.** E.T.U. rejected T.U.C. General Council's demands.

Aug. 3. Industrial Court granted pay rises, retrospective to March 26, ranging from 8s. to 11s. a week, to nearly 10,000 clerical and administrative workers in nationalised and private air transport undertakings. **21.** T.U.C. finance and general purposes committee decided to ask General Council to recommend Congress to expel E.T.U. **22.** Constructional Engineering Union called official strike of members working on Fylingdales early warning station after demarcation dispute with Boilermakers' Society. **23.** T.U.C. General Council agreed to recommend Congress to expel E.T.U. **30.** Employees at Jaguar and Rover factories affected by strike of 21 toolsetters at Birmingham factory of S.U. Carburettors, which had lasted for a month. **31.** More motor industry workers in Midlands were made idle by S.U. Carburettors strike and by official strike of E.T.U. members at Fisher and Ludlow works, Erdington.

Sept. 4. Trades Union Congress opened at Portsmouth. Motion for expulsion of E.T.U. was carried by 7,320,000 to 735,000. **6.** In election for T.U.C. General Council, Mr. Paynter, only Communist member, lost his seat. T.U.C. unanimously rejected Chancellor of Exchequer's appeal for wages restraint. Strike at subsidiary of Rootes Group, at Acton, which had started on **Sept. 4,** threw about 3,500 men in motor industry out of work. **7.** T.U.C. rejected unilateralist motion proposed by Mr. Cousins by 5,571,000 to 2,048,000, but carried resolution protesting against German troops in Britain by 4,617,000 to 3,519,000. **8.** T.U.C. ended; Miss Anne Godwin was elected chairman of General Council for ensuing year. **11.** Further 1,500 workers at Rootes Group factory at Coventry laid off because of Acton strike. **22.** Workers at Ford factory at Dagenham rejected recommendation of shop stewards for unofficial strike. **25.** Nearly 1,000 workers at Ford's Doncaster factory walked out because some men were alleged to have ignored decision of mass meeting to ban overtime. **26.** Rootes Group said that strikers at Acton would be dismissed if they did not return to work in 24 hours. **27.** Further 1,000 men, at Luton and Dunstable works of Commer Cars, made idle by Acton strike.

LEGAL.—(1960.) Oct. 28. Mr. Randolph Churchill was awarded £1,500 damages in slander action against Mr. Gerald Nabarro. **Nov. 10.** Sir Basil Nield, Recorder of Manchester, appointed Judge of High Court upon resignation of Mr. Justice Byrne. **17.** The Lord Chancellor announced that, from Dec. 1, legal aid would be available to parties in appeals, or petitions for leave to appeal, from Court of Appeal or Divisional Court to House of Lords. **Dec. 21.** Restrictive Practices Court held all restrictions in Motor

Vehicle Distribution Scheme Agreement to be contrary to public interest, and agreement became void. **29.** Lord Guest, Scottish Lord of Session, appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary upon retirement of Lord Keith of Avonholm.

(1961). **Jan. 3.** Three additional Lords Justices of Appeal—Mr. Justice Danckwerts, Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice Arthian Davies—were appointed under terms of 1960 Act. **4.** Eight new puisne judges were appointed—and a ninth on **Jan. 9.** **28.** Interdepartmental committee on Business of Criminal Courts, under chairmanship of Mr. Justice Streetfield, recommended reorganisation of assizes and quarter sessions to reduce delay between committal and trial. **April 13.** Dean of Arches ordered removal of spire of Abberton church, Worcestershire, which was stated to be directly in line with runway of an aerodrome. **17.** Counsel for Electrical Trades Union, in action brought against it by two members, said that E.T.U. could no longer maintain that Mr. Haxell had been validly elected general secretary in Dec. 1959. **May 8.** Jury in Queen's Bench Division awarded damages of £5,200 to Mr. Gerald Selby and Miss Anna Rose Firman in action for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution against Metropolitan Police constable and former constable, Donald MacLennan and John MacDonal. **18.** Jury in Queen's Bench Division found for Mr. Christopher Chataway in libel action brought against him by Mrs. Barbara Castle, arising from statement in television broadcast by Mr. Chataway about comments by Mrs. Castle on conduct of British troops in Cyprus. **19.** Mr. Justice Sachs held that officials of Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen were not protected by Trades Disputes Act, 1906, against award by jury of £7,500 damages to Mr. D. E. Rookes, for conspiring by unlawful means to induce B.O.A.C. to terminate Mr. Rookes' contract of service. **June 28.** Mr. Justice Winn found that 5 of the defendants in E.T.U. election case (including Mr. Foulkes, president of the union, and Mr. Haxell) had acted in breach of union rules and had conspired together to prevent by fraudulent and unlawful devices the election of Mr. J. T. Byrne as general secretary in Dec. 1959. On July 3, Mr. Justice Winn declared Mr. Byrne to be general secretary of E.T.U., accepted undertaking by defendants that ballot for executive council to be held in September would be supervised and controlled by chartered accountants and ordered costs of action incurred by plaintiffs and by those defendants not found to have taken part in conspiracy to be paid by the 5 defendants found to have taken part in conspiracy and by the union. **July 19.** Jury in Queen's Bench Division awarded damages of £75,000 to Rubber Improvements, Ltd. and £25,000 to Mr. John Lewis in libel action against *Daily Telegraph*. Two days later, same plaintiffs were awarded total of £117,000 damages in action against proprietors of *Daily Mail*. **28.** Election Court, in reserved judgment, declared that Visct. Stansgate (Mr. Wedgwood Benn) was not duly elected or returned at S.E. Bristol, and that his opponent was elected. **Sept. 28.** Lord Justice Devlin was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary on retirement of Lord Tucker, Mr. Justice Diplock was made Lord Justice of Appeal and Mr. B. J. M. McKenna, Q.C., Mr. A. A. Mocatta, Q.C. and Mr. John Thompson, Q.C., became High Court Judges and were assigned to Queen's Bench Division.

SPORT.—(1960). Oct. 2. At Ardmore, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., won world amateur team golf championship for Eisenhower Trophy by 42 strokes

over Australia, British team coming third. **Nov. 3.** Agreement announced between M.C.C. and Australian Board of Control that umpires should not no-ball Australian bowlers for throwing, during period of Australian 1961 tour before First Test Match. Umpires might, however, send confidential report on Australian bowler, of whose fairness of delivery they were not satisfied, to M.C.C., who would forward copy to Australian manager. **Nov. 12.** Tottenham Hotspur, after being unbeaten for first 16 games of season, lost to Sheffield Wednesday 2-1. **16.** Advisory County Cricket Committee recommended experimental suspension of follow-on rule in championship matches in 1961. **20.** Stirling Moss, driving a Lotus, won U.S. Grand Prix at Riverside, California. **Dec. 9.** Hyperion, 1933 Derby winner and famous sire, died at age of 30. **12.** Italy defeated U.S.A. in inter-zone final of Davis Cup, reaching challenge round of competition for first time, after 16 consecutive challenge rounds between U.S.A. and Australia. **14.** First Test Match at Brisbane between Australia and West Indies ended in first tie ever recorded in Test Match.

(1961). **Jan. 7.** In third round of F.A. Cup, Chelsea were beaten at home by Crewe Alexandra, Fourth Division team. **26.** Ban on import of horses from U.S.S.R. lifted, 3 Russian entries being thus enabled to run in Grand National. **Feb. 11.** Second day's play of Fifth Test Match at Melbourne between Australia and West Indies was watched by 90,800 people, a record for any cricket match. **March 10.** F.A. closed Plymouth Argyle and Gillingham grounds for 14 days after reports of alleged misconduct by spectators. **13.** Floyd Patterson retained world heavyweight championship, knocking out Ingemar Johansson in 6th round of contest at Miami. **24.** Football League fined Burnley £1,000 for failing to play strongest available team in League match on March 11. For first time in history of match, Oxford won all 5 golf foursomes against Cambridge (final result of match was Oxford 11; Cambridge 4). **25.** Grand National won by Nicolaus Silver, first grey horse to win the race since 1871. **April 15.** B. B. Hartley, of Coventry, beat world 10 miles record, held by E. Zatopek, by 25 seconds, returning time of 47 mins., 47 sec. England beat Scotland 9-3 at Wembley. **17.** Tottenham Hotspur, by beating Sheffield Wednesday 2-1, became winners of First Division of Football League. **May 3.** Recommendations of Duke of Norfolk's committee on problem of doping of racehorses included proposal to test two winners at every meeting. **6.** Tottenham Hotspur, by beating Leicester City 2-0 in F.A. Cup Final at Wembley, became first team to win League and Cup in same season since 1897. **30.** John Caldwell, of Belfast, won world bantamweight championship when he outpointed Alphonse Halimi of France, the holder, at Empire Pool, Wembley. **31.** Mrs. A. Plesch's Psidium won the Derby at 66 to 1, longest odds for a Derby winner since 1913. **June 20.** M. C. Cowdrey, playing for Kent, became first batsman to score two hundreds in match against an Australian team in England. **July 3.** M. J. Sangster became first British player to enter men's singles semi-final at Wimbledon since 1938. **4.** A. Palmer (U.S.A.) beat G. Player (S. Africa) by 5 strokes in challenge match at St. Andrews. **8.** In first all-British women's singles final at Wimbledon since 1914, Miss Angela Mortimer beat Miss Christine Truman by 2 sets to 1, after latter had injured her leg while leading. At Henley, S. A. Mackenzie of Australia won Diamond Sculls for fifth year in succession. **11.** Terry Downes, the British middleweight, won world championship at Empire Pool, Wembley,

when Paul Pender (U.S.A.) retired after 9th round. **Aug. 1.** By winning fourth Test Match at Manchester, Australia retained the Ashes. **Sept. 1.** Hampshire won cricket County Championship for first time. **10.** Wolfgang von Trips, German racing motorist, and 14 spectators lost their lives after collision in Italian Grand Prix at Monza. **22.** Antonio Abertondo of Argentine, became first person to swim Channel and back. He accomplished this feat in 43 hours, 5 minutes, with only 2-minute rest at the turn-round on French coast. On same day, Brogan Das, of Pakistan, set up new record for France to England swim, of 10 hours, 35 minutes, which was 15 minutes faster than record created in 1950. **28.** Sir Stanley Rous, Secretary of F.A. for 27 years, was elected President of F.I.F.A.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(see also under Africa)

(1960). **Oct. 3.** Antis Sotiades, former Eoka guerilla leader, was appointed Cyprus Republic's first diplomatic representative in U.K. **10.** Six thousand people reported killed in cyclone in Ganges Delta area of East Pakistan. **11.** Mr. Diefenbaker made a number of changes in Canadian Cabinet. **31.** Second cyclone in East Pakistan coastal area believed to have caused death of further 4,000 people. **Nov. 10.** Mr. Mintoff, former Prime Minister of Malta, was fined £20 for inciting public to disobey the law, at Labour Party meeting. **27.** Results of general election in New Zealand showed that former Labour Government had been defeated by National Party; final figures were: National Party, 46 seats; Labour 30 seats. **Dec. 8.** U.S.A. agreed to release to Trinidad Government about 21,000 acres leased under 1941 agreement, including unused portions of naval station at Chaguaramas, and it was stated that complete withdrawal from Trinidad would take place by 1977. **12.** Mr. Holyoake was sworn in as Prime Minister of New Zealand. **22.** Police opened fire at crowd near Colombo protesting at takeover of schools by Ceylon Government; 2 persons lost their lives.

(1961). **Jan. 16.** Governor of Aden announced that Colonial Secretary had approved ministerial system for Aden. **26.** Ceylon Government imposed general increase of 5 per cent. on import duties on all articles except food and items which had always been duty free. Duties on many goods were increased by more than 5 per cent., that on newsprint being varied from 5 to 50 per cent. **27.** President of Pakistan formally inaugurated Warsak hydro-electric project on Kabul river, intended to supply water to irrigate about 120,000 acres and to produce 240,000 kilowatts of power. **29.** Archbishop Makarios said that Cyprus Government intended to approach Britain for substantial loan to enable start to be made on 6-year £11,000,000 electrification scheme. **Feb. 3.** Death of Visct. Dunrossil, Governor-General of Australia and (as Mr. W. S. Morrison) formerly Speaker of House of Commons. **16.** Cyprus House of Representatives passed resolution asking Archbishop Makarios to apply for admission of Cyprus into Commonwealth. **March 2.** Left-wing People's United Party won all 18 elective seats for new Legislative Council in British Honduras. **8.** Report of Blood Commission on Malta published, recommending that it should rank as state under the Crown with democratic self-government, but with British Government control in last resort over defence and foreign affairs and control by Governor over police; Mr. Macleod said that British Government accepted recommendations. **25.** Mr. Macmillan began tour of West Indies which was interrupted on following

day at President Kennedy's request, when Prime Minister went to Key West to discuss problem of Laos with the President. **27.** Addressing West Indies Federal Parliament at Port of Spain, Mr. Macmillan said British Government hoped that Federation would become independent early in 1962. **April 9.** Mr. Macmillan arrived in Ottawa. **10.** Lord De L'Isle was appointed Governor-General of Australia. **17.** Governor-General of Ceylon proclaimed state of emergency throughout country and assumed special powers, including those of proscribing political parties and censoring press. **18.** Forty-five persons detained in Ceylon, including 3 M.P.'s; by **April 24**, 15 M.P.'s had been taken into custody. **26.** General mobilization was ordered in Ceylon and regulations brought into power imposing death penalty for arson, sabotage, looting, trespass or unlawful assembly. **May 7.** New deep water harbour was opened at Bridgetown, Barbados. **10.** Somarama Thero, a Buddhist monk, was found guilty of murdering Mr. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, in Sept. 1959 and of conspiracy to murder him; Buddhaharikkita Thero, high priest of a Buddhist temple, and H. P. Jayawardena were found guilty of conspiracy to murder, and on **May 12** they were sentenced to death. Two others were acquitted. **16.** President Kennedy arrived in Ottawa for talks with Mr. Diefenbaker. **June 2.** World Bank announced that aid of about £714,000,000 would be given to India. **13.** Mr. James Coyne, Governor of Bank of Canada, said that Finance Minister had requested his immediate resignation, but that he had refused to comply. **15.** Pakistan Government took over Associated Press of Pakistan. **17.** Colonial Office announced that, subject to acceptance by West Indies legislatures of scheme produced by constitutional conference in London, Federation of West Indies would become independent on May 31, 1962. **July 13.** Mr. Coyne resigned Governorship of Bank of Canada after Senate had defeated Government Bill to dismiss him. **27.** Ceylon Finance Minister announced that Bank of Ceylon would be nationalized and restrictions placed on Ceylon nationals opening accounts with foreign banks. **Aug. 2.** Sixth bomb explosion within week broke pipeline taking water to British base at Dhekkila, in Cyprus; further sabotage was reported on following day. **22.** Gander Airport, Newfoundland, was closed because of forest fire, which had approached within 2 miles, and reduced visibility through heavy smoke. **23.** Final figures of British Guiana elections established that Dr. Jagan's party had won 20 seats out of 35. **24.** State of emergency declared in Newfoundland as many fled from their houses in face of advancing forest fires. **Sept. 20.** Results of referendum showed that Jamaica had voted to leave Federation of West Indies. Mrs. Bandaranaike said that state of emergency in Ceylon, declared in April, would continue.

UNITED NATIONS

(1960). **Oct. 1.** At General Assembly, Mr. Khrushchev, supporting admission of Communist China into U.N., made angry attack on General Franco and was called to order by chairman. **4.** Mr. Khrushchev visited Mr. Macmillan and they had conversation lasting about 75 minutes. **5-6.** Australian proposal at General Assembly for meeting of great powers at earliest practicable date was defeated, and "neutralist" resolution for renewal of contacts between President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev also failed. **7.** Federation of Nigeria was admitted as 90th member of U.N. **8.** General Assembly voted, by 42 to 34, with 22 abstentions, against discussing representation of

China. 11. Mr. Khushchev's proposal for discussion of disarmament at plenary meeting of General Assembly, instead of its remission to political committee, was defeated by 61 to 12, with 25 abstentions. 12. Session of General Assembly, which was discussing declaration on "colonialism" put forward by Mr. Khrushchev, was adjourned in uproar. Nov. 8. President Kasavubu of Congolese Republic addressed General Assembly and claimed right to nominate his country's delegation to U.N. 11. General Assembly decided to postpone indefinitely election of 3 non-permanent members to Security Council and 6 to Economic and Social Council. 14. Trusteeship committee decided to debate question of S.W. Africa. 22. General Assembly agreed, by 53 to 24, with 19 abstentions, to seat President Kasavubu's delegation. Dec. 4. Russia used veto in Security Council to prevent admission of Mauritania to U.N. 5. Debate on Algeria began in political committee of General Assembly; it was boycotted by France. 7. Security Council met, at instance of Russia, to consider developments in Congo. 14. Debate on Congo in Security Council ended in Russia vetoing resolution sponsored by U.K., U.S.A., Argentine and Italy, and resolutions proposed by Russia and Poland being debated. 18. General Assembly adopted resolution deprecating *apartheid* in S.W. Africa, and calling on Trusteeship Committee's Council to visit the Territory to investigate. Assembly also decided to organise plebiscite in Western Samoa in May 1961 to seek agreement for proposed constitution and for independence in 1962. 21. General Assembly went into recess until March 1961, with considerable part of agenda undiscussed.

(1961). Jan. 5. After 2 days' discussion, Security Council decided to take no action on Cuba's complaint of alleged "imminent aggression" by U.S.A. 12. Security Council met to consider Russian complaint against Belgium of aggression in Congo; when vote was taken on Jan. 14, U.K. and U.S.A. abstained, but proposed motion of censure failed. 23. Mr. Hammarskjöld, in report to Security Council, said that no mutually acceptable arrangement had been found during his talks with South African Government on latter's racial policies. Feb. 1. Further debate on Congo began in Security Council. 21. Security Council passed resolution agreeing that U.N. forces in Congo should use force, if necessary, in last resort. March 7. General Assembly resumed. 9. Dalai Lama appealed to U.N. to help to restore Tibet's independence. 13. Trusteeship committee of General Assembly decided to appeal to U.N. members with close and continuous relations with South African Government to bring all moral influence to bear on it to adjust its policy in S.W. Africa in accordance with its obligations under U.N. charter. 16. General Assembly endorsed Trusteeship committee's motion on S.W. Africa. 23. General Assembly decided, by 79-2, with 8 abstentions, to consider situation in Angola. April 7. General Assembly censured South Africa for refusal to co-operate with U.N. over situation in S.W. Africa. 10. Political committee of General Assembly adopted, with only one dissentient vote, resolution condemning South African Government's *apartheid* policies. United Kingdom and all Commonwealth countries voted for the resolution. Another motion, calling for economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa, was carried by 49-29, with 18 abstentions. May 17. South African Government refused to allow U.N. special commission on S.W. Africa to enter the territory. June 29. International labour conference at Geneva carried resolution calling for with-

drawal of South Africa from I.L.O. July 2. Security Council met to consider Kuwait's complaint of threat to its territorial independence by Iraq. 5. During Security Council's debate, U.S.S.R. and U.A.R. delegates both called for immediate withdrawal of British troops from area of Kuwait. 7. Russia vetoed British resolution in Security Council asking all states to support independence and integrity of Kuwait. 21. Special meeting of Security Council heard complaints by Tunisia of aggressive action by France; on July 23 resolution was passed calling for immediate ceasefire and return of all armed forces to original positions. Mr. Hammarskjöld later left for Tunis on invitation of President Bourguiba. 28. France decided not to take part in discussion on Bizerta by Security Council, which on following day adjourned without adopting any of 3 draft resolutions which had been put forward. 21. General Assembly met in special session to consider Afro-Asian group's protest against France; France boycotted debate. Sept. 19. General Assembly met, but adjourned after president had paid tribute to the late Mr. Hammarskjöld. 20. Mr. Mongi Slim of Tunisia was unanimously elected president of General Assembly for forthcoming session. 25. President Kennedy addressed General Assembly, calling for outlawing of weapons of mass destruction and stabilisation of forces of major powers at 2,100,000 men.

UNITED STATES

(1960). Oct. 4. Satellite weighing 500 lb., designed to relay military communications, was successfully sent into orbit from Cape Canaveral. 13. Three mice were recovered in good condition from nose cone of Atlas missile, which was launched from Cape Canaveral and landed near Ascension Island, 5,000 miles away, after travelling 700 miles into space. 14. President Eisenhower celebrated his 70th birthday, the first President of U.S.A. to do so in office. 19. U.S.A. banned all exports to Cuba except food and medicine.

Nov. 7. State Department said that British Government had given permission to U.S. Navy to survey waters of the Bahamas with view to possible establishment of undersea weapon testing centre. 9. Results of Presidential election, held on previous day, showed that Senator Kennedy had defeated Vice-President Nixon, receiving majority of 77 electoral votes. The popular vote was finally established as 34,221,355 (49.7 per cent.) for Mr. Kennedy and 34,109,398 (49.6 per cent.) for Mr. Nixon. Mr. Kennedy, at age of 43, was youngest President of U.S.A. to be elected. Democrats also retained their majorities in Congress, though Republicans gained one seat in Senate and 21 in House of Representatives. 14. Negro children attended number of hitherto white schools in New Orleans. Louisiana state legislature met in emergency session and decided to take over New Orleans school board and set up special police guard to prevent desegregation. Federal judge issued order restraining legislature from carrying out legislation against desegregation. Speaker of state legislature said that he did not consider the order valid, legal nor binding. 15. Final figures of 1960 census showed total population of U.S.A. as 179,323,175, an increase of 28,000,000 (18.5 per cent.) over 1950; this was largest gain during single decade since 1901-10, when increase was 21 per cent. 16. President Eisenhower ordered reduction in foreign expenditure by Federal departments and agencies, measures agreed including gradual reduction of dependants of U.S. troops abroad from 480,000 to about 200,000. 17. In response to request for help from Nicaragua and Guatemala,

President Eisenhower ordered U.S. Navy to prevent any invasion of those countries by Communist-directed elements, and said that ships and aircraft were already in position to do so. 23. Second weather satellite successfully launched from Cape Canaveral.

Dec. 3. Titan inter-continental ballistic missile exploded in underground storage chamber at Vandenberg rocket base, California. 4. President Eisenhower authorised use of up to \$1,000,000 for relief and resettlement of Cuban refugees, of whom there were said to be between 30,000 and 40,000 in U.S.A. 10. Gold-plated satellite capsule, containing human tissue, recovered near Hawaii after being launched from Vandenberg base earlier in week and circling earth 48 times. 12. Mr. Kennedy announced appointments of Mr. Dean Rusk as Secretary of State and Mr. Adlai Stevenson as Ambassador to United Nations. Supreme Court upheld Federal court's rejection of state legislature's proposals to prevent racial integration in Louisiana schools. 13. Mr. Kennedy announced appointment of Mr. Robert McNamara, president of Ford Motor Co., as his Secretary of Defence. 15. Rocket intended to go into orbit round moon blew up a minute after launching from Cape Canaveral. 16. Two airliners collided in snow-storm over New York and crashed in flames on city; all 128 persons on board planes were killed, except one boy, who died later; 5 people on the ground were also killed. 19. Forty-eight persons lost their lives when aircraft-carrier *Constellation*, nearing completion in Brooklyn Navy Yard, caught fire and burnt from stem to stern. 27. State Department announced that U.S.A. would lend Yugoslavia \$100,000,000 for currency and trade reform. 29. Court of Appeals began hearing of case in which Federal Government alleged that about 700 Negroes in Tennessee had received eviction notices because they had registered to vote in election; on following day Court granted injunction staying evictions. 30. Mr. Kennedy appointed Mr. Averell Harriman Ambassador-at-Large, to undertake special presidential missions overseas.

(1961). Jan. 3. Following upon President Castro's order to all but 11 of U.S. Embassy staff in Havana to leave within 48 hours, U.S. Government broke off diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba. On following day, Government advised all U.S. citizens, except those employed at Guantanamo naval base, to leave Cuba. 11. Rioting took place in Macon, Georgia, arising from admission of two Negro students into University of Georgia; on following day the 2 students were temporarily suspended, but Federal Court later ordered their re-admission. 12. President Eisenhower's final State of the Union message was presented to Congress. 15. U.S.A.F. radar tower, built on piles in Atlantic, 80 miles S.E. of New York, collapsed in gale, 28 men being trapped inside. 16. U.S. Government prohibited travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. 17. President Eisenhower and Mr. Diefenbaker signed treaty on joint development of Columbia River basin, providing for building of dams on both sides of border, to be used for water conservation in Canada and flood control and generation of electric power in U.S.A. 20. Mr. Kennedy was inaugurated as President of the U.S.A. 25. In his first press conference, President Kennedy announced that Russia had released surviving members of crew of American RB47 aircraft shot down near Soviet territory in 1960 and that they were on way home. 30. President Kennedy delivered State of the Union message, in which he forecast increased military preparation, including speeding-up of *Polaris* submarine and

missile programmes; more economic aid to undeveloped countries; prompt exploration of all means of co-operation with Russia and increased expenditure on social services at home. 31. Chimpanzee, rocketed to height of 155 miles in Mercury space craft, was recovered safely.

Feb. 1. Solid-fuel inter-continental ballistic missile, the *Minuteman*, was successfully launched from Cape Canaveral. President Kennedy said that restrictions on number of dependants of U.S. Servicemen abroad would be lifted as soon as possible. 2. The President sent special message to Congress asking for approval for series of measures to stimulate U.S. economy, including tax incentives for business investments, higher wages and higher unemployment benefits. Appointment of Mr. David Bruce as Ambassador in London was announced. 6. President Kennedy sent special message to Congress setting out number of proposals for dealing with deficit on U.S. balance of payments and with outflow of gold. Heavy fines were imposed at Philadelphia on many leading electrical companies for breaches of anti-trust laws, and several officials of the companies received short terms of imprisonment. 7. President submitted draft Bill to Congress for raising of minimum wage from \$1 an hour to \$1.25. 9. Department of Labour said that total of unemployed in January reached 5,400,000, and that unemployment situation was worst since early in Second World War.

March 1. President Kennedy said at press conference that U.S.A. would continue to rely on nuclear weapons. He also said that he was wholly satisfied with Mr. Mennen Williams' mission to Africa. 6. The President set up Committee to establish equal access for Negroes and other minority groups to employment by Government and Government contractors. 9. In special message to Congress, President Kennedy recommended establishment of department of housing and urban affairs, with secretary of Cabinet rank. 13. The President proposed 10-year development plan to raise living and social standards in Latin America. 17. The President directed that censorship of mail from Communist countries should cease. 26. President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan met at Key West for consultation on Laos; statement issued after meeting said that they were agreed that situation in Laos could not be allowed to continue to deteriorate. 27. The President and Mr. Gromyko met and conferred on Laos. 28. In special message to Congress, President Kennedy asked for additional appropriations for defence of \$1,954,000,000, of which \$650,000,000 would be for expenditure in 1962 fiscal year. He described proposals as "only the most urgent and obvious recommendations". 29. Twenty-third amendment to Constitution took effect, making residents in District of Columbia eligible to vote in 1964 presidential election.

April 4. Mr. Macmillan arrived in Washington for further discussions with the President, which continued till April 9. 11. Mr. Rusk said that U.S. aid to Royal forces in Laos was to be increased. Dr. Adenauer arrived for week's visit to U.S.A., and on following day had discussions with President Kennedy. 17. Mr. Rusk said that U.S.A. had not intervened and would not intervene in Cuba with armed forces or otherwise. 18. President Kennedy, in reply to Mr. Khrushchev's Note alleging U.S. intervention in Cuba, repeated that U.S.A. intended no military intervention, but said that in event of military intervention by outside force she would immediately honour obligations to protect American hemisphere against external aggression. 19. U.S. Government decided to establish regular military and advisory group in Laos. 20. The President said that he did not intend to abandon

Cuba to Communism. 25. Attempt at Cape Canaveral to fire rocket into space with dummy man on board failed. 30. Exercise in which 6,000 U.S. troops were to have flown to West Germany cancelled because of situation in Laos.

May 3. U.S. Government decided to continue suspension of nuclear tests. 4. Mr. Rusk said that President had authorised increased military aid to South Viet-Nam. 5. Commander Alan Shephard, of U.S. Navy, was launched 125 miles into space from Cape Canaveral, and recovered safely from Atlantic, 302 miles away, 15 minutes later. 7. State Department officials said that U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. had agreed to open diplomatic exchanges in mid-June on matters of procedure connected with disarmament negotiations planned for later in 1961. 9. Mr. Rusk said that U.S.A. was prepared to attend Geneva conference on Laos if there was effective and verified cease-fire. 19. It was announced that President Kennedy would meet Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna on June 3 and 4, and that on following day he would go to London. 20. Racial riots occurred in Montgomery, Alabama, when Freedom Riders, members of organization opposing racial segregation at bus depôts, arrived there. On following day, Mr. Robert Kennedy, Attorney-General, sent 400 Federal marshals to assist in maintaining order. 21. Governor Patterson of Alabama proclaimed martial law after further rioting in Montgomery, and National Guard units were called in. 24. Party of 12 Freedom Riders was arrested at Jackson, Mississippi. 26. President Kennedy submitted plans to Congress for creating single agency in State Department to handle foreign aid programme.

June 5. Supreme Court, ruled, by majority, that an individual might be prosecuted solely for being member of Communist Party, provided that he understood Party's intention. 6. President Kennedy, in broadcast to nation, said that no advantage nor concession was gained or given in his talks in Vienna with Mr. Khrushchev and that no plans had been made for summit meeting. 13. Irvin Scarbeck, a Second Secretary in U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, was arrested in Washington on charges of passing secret information to Polish Government. 16. Strike of 5 unions of maritime workers began, and affected ports throughout country. 26. President Kennedy invoked Taft-Hartley Act to deal with seamen's strike. 29. Three satellites were launched from Cape Canaveral with single Thor-Able Star rocket; one contained power generator, first atomic power device to be used in space.

July 3. Federal Court judge granted injunction ordering seamen on strike to return to work for 80-day "cooling-off" period under provisions of Taft-Hartley Act. 10. President Kennedy ordered review of U.S. military capability in consequence of Mr. Khrushchev's announcement that reduction in Russia's armed forces had been suspended. 12. Missile detection satellite *Midas III* successfully launched from Point Arguello, California; *Tiros III* weather-detection satellite was also put into orbit. 13. Joint statement by President Kennedy and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, who was visiting Washington, said that U.S. military aid to Pakistan would be increased. 21. Capt. Virgil Grissom was successfully launched into space, but capsule sank after parachute landing in Atlantic; Capt. Grissom swam from capsule when water began to pour in through escape hatch and was picked up by helicopter 2 minutes later. 25. President Kennedy, in television broadcast to nation, said that he would ask for over \$3,000,000,000 to bolster U.S. military strength and would request increase in strength of Army, Navy and Air Force by totals of 125,000, 29,000 and 63,000 men respectively.

Aug. 3. Two armed U.S. citizens held up crew and passengers in airliner at El Paso, Texas, and tried to force pilot to fly to Cuba; they were eventually overpowered by police. Later, U.S. Government authorized arming of crews of commercial airlines. 7. Dr. Robert Soblen was sentenced to life imprisonment for spying for Soviet. 14. Navy Department announced that about 26,000 officers and men due for release would be required to serve for further periods of between 6 and 12 months. 18. House of Representatives rejected President Kennedy's request for authority to borrow money for foreign aid over 5-year period. 23. Space probe, launched from Cape Canaveral, and intended to travel more than 500,000 miles and return to earth's atmosphere, failed to achieve planned trajectory and instead went into orbit. 25. Secretary of Defence announced that 76,500 members of Army, Navy and Air Force Reserves had been called up for active duty by Oct. 1.

Sept. 5. President Kennedy said that U.S.A. would resume nuclear tests in laboratory and underground. 11. Hurricane struck coasts of Texas and Louisiana, with much damage to buildings and farms. 12. Tornado moving in wake of hurricane killed 6 persons in Galveston and destroyed about 100 houses. 13. Dummy spaceman was sent round earth and recovered from Atlantic after 120 minutes. 14. Western Foreign Ministers met in Washington. 15. U.S.A. resumed nuclear testing for first time since 1958 with small underground explosion in Nevada. 19. Secretary of Defence announced that 73,000 reservists would be called up for duty on Oct. 15. 21. Mr. Rusk and Mr. Gromyko had meeting lasting 4½ hours. 27. Mr. John McCone was appointed to succeed Mr. Allen Dulles as director of Central Intelligence Agency upon latter's retirement in November.

FRANCE

(See also under Africa)

(1960). Oct. 1. Military tribunal in Paris found 16 defendants, including 11 French men and women, guilty of sheltering Algerian rebel agents in France; 13 of them received 10 years' imprisonment and large fine, and remainder lesser sentences. 5. Council of Ministers approved decree tightening up code of penal procedure. 24. Opposition motion of censure in National Assembly obtained highest number of votes (207) on censure motion under Fifth Republic; 346 deputies supported Government or abstained. Nov. 3. Trial began before military court in Paris of 20 men, 4 of whom were absent, accused of participation in European insurrection in Algiers in January, 1960. 4. President de Gaulle, in broadcast to nation, said that he was not deviating from policy of Algerian Algeria, with its own government, institutions and laws, and that if necessary he would resort to referendum and to President's special powers under constitution, to ensure continuity of state. 16. Council of Ministers announced that referendum would take place in France on President de Gaulle's proposal for "Algerian Algeria". 22. National Assembly gave second reading to Government Bill for 5-year military programme, including creation of independent nuclear striking force; 214 members voted against Government. Dec. 5. Disappearance of M. Lagallarde and 4 other defendants in trial for plotting January rising in Algiers. 6. Defence budget financing French nuclear striking force finally passed Assembly; 215 deputies opposed it. 7. Two-day Assembly debate, in which M. Debré explained details of forthcoming referendum, was suspended in disorder. M. Féral, one of the missing defendants in Algiers plot trial, surrendered to

police in Pyrenees. National Assembly voted to annul M. Lagailarde's parliamentary immunity. 8. Government announced that plebiscite on Algeria would take place on Jan. 8, and that question asked would be: "Do you approve the draft law submitted to the French people by the President of the Republic concerning the self-determination of the people of Algeria and the organization of the public authorities in Algeria before self-determination?" 9. President de Gaulle left for tour of Algeria, his route not including Algiers and Oran. 20. President de Gaulle made first of three broadcasts to the nation appealing for support for his Algerian policy in referendum. 27. M. Soustelle was refused visa to go to Algeria to take part in referendum campaign. 29. Open letter from Marshal Juin to President de Gaulle published, attacking President's Algerian policy. 30. Decree made public depriving Marshals of France of right to be members of Supreme Defence Council, Marshal Juin being only living Marshal of France.

(1961). Jan. 2. It was announced that part of French Mediterranean Fleet would manoeuvre near Oran during Algerian plebiscite vote. 3. Government withdrew Marshal Juin's personal staff of 4 officers. 8. Final voting figures for metropolitan France in referendum showed 15,198,714 (56.6 per cent.) in favour of President de Gaulle's Algerian policy, 6,038,924 (22.5 per cent.) abstentions, 4,996,322 (18.6 per cent.) against, and about 600,000 spoil papers. Figures for Algeria were: 39.6 per cent. in favour, 17.7 per cent. against and 42.7 per cent. abstentions or spoil papers. 27. Mr. Macmillan arrived in Paris for week-end meeting with President de Gaulle. March 2. Trial ended in Paris of persons accused of leading right-wing insurrection in Algiers fourteen months previously; 6 defendants were convicted in their absence, Pierre Ortiz being sentenced to death; all 12 defendants present in Court were acquitted. 14. Twenty-four hour strike of Government employees throughout France. 15. After meeting of Council of Ministers, presided over by President de Gaulle, statement was issued expressing Government's wish to open official negotiations for settlement in Algeria. 31. Assassination of mayor of Evian, where talks between French delegates and Algerian nationalists were due to begin a week later. April 23. In view of rising in Algeria, President de Gaulle assumed emergency powers under constitution. 24. M. Debre broadcast warning that French troops from Algiers were preparing to drop parachutists on aerodromes near Paris, and called on citizens to go to aerodromes to convince soldiers of their error. During day many men volunteered for service, and arms were distributed to them. A reserve infantry division and 90 squadrons of *gendarmerie* were mobilised. Trades unions staged one-hour token strike in defence of régime. 25. Units of French troops stationed in Western Germany were withdrawn to France. Special session of Assembly met. 26. After collapse of revolt in Algeria, Gen. Challe was flown to Paris and detained in La Santé prison. 28. Five generals, 5 colonels and a naval officer said to have been involved in Algerian revolt were brought to Paris under arrest, and disbandment of 3 parachute regiments was announced. May 3. It was announced that President de Gaulle would retain emergency powers till Algerian settlement was in sight, that 220 military officers in Algeria had been relieved of their posts and that Council of advocates at Algiers Bar had been dissolved. 6. Gen. Zeller, one of reported leaders of Algiers revolt, was brought to Paris for trial after surrendering to military authorities. 18. Thirty-hour railway

strike began, being widely observed in most parts of France. 19. President de Gaulle promulgated decree authorising Ministers to requisition employees in public service. 20. Conference with Algerian nationalist leaders opened at Evian. 29. Trial of Generals Challe and Zeller began before special military tribunal in Paris; on May 31 they were both found guilty and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. 31. President and Mrs. Kennedy arrived in Paris, and President de Gaulle and President Kennedy began conversations. June 1. Twenty people lost their lives and many more were injured through collapse of 20 houses and a factory after landslide in Paris suburb. 2. President Kennedy said at press conference after his talks with President de Gaulle that neither of them would find it appropriate "to have our statutory rights in Berlin changed by force or the threat of force." 13. French Government suspended discussions at Evian on future of Algeria. 20. President Lübke of Germany began state visit to France. July 11. Military tribunal passed death sentence in *absentia* on 8 leaders of April rising, including Generals Salan and Jouhaud. 20. Algerian peace negotiations were resumed near Evian. 28. French Government stated that it did not intend to settle Bizerta dispute within United Nations, and was continuing to propose direct negotiations to Tunisian Government. Talks with Algerian leaders broke down on question of Sahara and were adjourned *sine die*. Aug. 5. Western Foreign Ministers met for talks in Paris. Sept. 8. It was announced that attempt had been made to assassinate President de Gaulle by blowing up his car near his home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises; attempt was attributed to opponents of President's Algerian policy. 20. President de Gaulle said that at end of month he would relinquish emergency powers which he had assumed in April.

SOVIET

(1960). Nov. 3. It was disclosed that Marshal Timoshenko had been relieved of his command of Byelorussia military district. 9. Mr. Khrushchev, in congratulating Mr. Kennedy on election to U.S. Presidency, said that he hoped Soviet-American relations would follow line along which they were developing in President Roosevelt's time. 21. U.S. Assistant Air Attaché in Moscow was ordered to leave Russia; he was accused of espionage and declared *persona non grata*. Dec. 2. Moscow radio announced that 5-ton satellite, which had been launched on previous day, and carried 2 dogs and other animals, had burnt out while returning to earth's atmosphere. 29. Mr. Matskevitch, Minister of Agriculture, was relieved of his duties, and made chairman of executive committee of new area of Kazakh Republic, to be known as Virgin Lands Province.

(1961). Feb. 4. Report of launching of heaviest satellite to date, weighing 6½ tons. 14. Government statement called for resignation of Mr. Hammarskjöld and said that Soviet would not maintain any relations with him nor recognise him as official of U.N. March 9. Dog and other living creatures were launched and brought back safely in 4½ ton spaceship which contained everything necessary to support human life. 23. British Ambassador in Moscow handed proposals to Soviet Government for appeal for cease-fire in Laos, to be followed by reconvening of international control commission to secure observance of cease-fire, and of general conference. 31. News was made public of collapse of dyke in suburbs of Kiev, with 145 deaths, which had occurred 18 days earlier. April 1. Soviet Government's Note to Britain published, expressing general approval of U.K. proposals for

pacification of Laos. 12. Major Y. A. Gagarin was fired into space, and after circling earth, landed again 108 minutes later. 18. Mr. Khrushchev sent message to President Kennedy charging U.S.A. with arming invasion forces in Cuba and threatening serious consequences. May 6. Death penalty extended in Russia to forgers, terrorists in prisons and those guilty of large scale theft of state and public property. June 15. Mr. Khrushchev, in television and radio report on his talks in Vienna with President Kennedy, called on all nations which fought against Nazi Germany to take part in conference to sign German peace treaty, and said that peaceful settlement in Europe must be accomplished in 1961. 21. Mr. Khrushchev said that Russia would sign peace treaty with East Germany by end of 1961. July 8. Mr. Khrushchev announced that planned reduction in Russia's armed forces had been suspended and defence spending was to be increased by nearly one-third. 30. New Communist Party programme, drafted under personal direction of Mr. Khrushchev, was published in *Pravda*. Aug. 6. Moscow radio announced that Russia's second spaceman, Major Gherman Titov, had been launched into space in $4\frac{1}{2}$ ton *Vostok II*, and was making series of orbits; on following day it was reported that he had landed safely after going 17 times round earth. 7. In televised broadcast, Mr. Khrushchev said that Russia might have to call up reserves and more troops to her western frontiers, but denied any intention of blockading West Berlin. 17. British, French and U.S. Governments, in almost identical Notes presented by their Ambassadors in Moscow, placed responsibility on Russia for measures taken in East Berlin. 31. Statement by Tass Agency said that Russia intended to resume nuclear tests. Sept. 1. Nuclear device was tested in atmosphere in Semipalatinsk area of Central Asia. 5. Military court at Kiev passed sentence of 8 years' detention on U.S. student on allegations of espionage. 6. Further nuclear device was exploded in atmosphere, east of Stalingrad. Frequent tests continued during ensuing days, some being in neighbourhood of Novaya Zembla, in Arctic. 8. Mr. Khrushchev rejected Western powers' proposal for suspension of atmospheric nuclear tests.

AFRICA

(1960). Oct. 1. Nigeria became independent at midnight. 3. Governor of Uganda said that there could be no question, while Her Majesty's Government was protecting power, of any part of Protectorate seceding. Mr. Patrick Duncan, editor of Liberal paper, was committed to prison in Cape Town for refusing to disclose source of information for article on Communist Party. 5. Lukiko of Buganda renewed call for Buganda independence and proposed date of Jan. 1, 1961, for it. 6. Figures for referendum on republic in South Africa showed 860,724 in favour and 774,607 against. 8. British naval rating killed and others injured by bomb thrown by Algerian terrorist in café in Bône. 8-9. Seven Africans were killed and many injured in riots at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. 11. Report of Monckton Commission on Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was published. It said that Federation was too much disliked to survive in its existing form, but recommended continued association of the three territories concerned and suggested various constitutional and other changes for consideration at forthcoming review conference. It recommended, however, right of secession by any of the territories. Sir Roy Welensky rejected last proposal and said that Commission had gone beyond its terms of reference. 13. Territories were called up in Southern Rhodesia as pre-

caution against riots. 17. Mr. Macleod issued statement rejecting Buganda's claim to secede from rest of Uganda.

Nov. 8. Nine Irish members of U.N. force were killed in ambush by tribesmen in Katanga. 15. Moroccan Government accepted offer of Russian military aid, chiefly in form of jet aircraft. 20. Mr. Mboya, Secretary-General of Kenya African National Union, said that his party intended to invite Jomo Kenyatta to be Chief Minister when it formed Government. Dr. Verwoerd said that he had told Mr. Macmillan that South Africa wanted to stay in Commonwealth. 21. Seven soldiers were killed and 7 wounded in Leopoldville when Tunisian members of U.N. force defended residence of Mr. Welbeck, Ghana *chargé d'affaires*, whose expulsion from Congo had been ordered by Col. Mobutu. 22. Mr. Welbeck left for Ghana. Congolese troops arrested a number of U.N. civil and military officials. 27. Dr. Nkrumah said that Ghana and Mali had decided to have a common parliament. He also said that he was asking 9 African states to consider establishment of African military high command. 28. Mauritania became independent. Mr. Lumumba escaped from residence in Leopoldville in which he had been guarded for two months. 30. South African Government made regulation prohibiting entry into certain parts of Pondoland, where there had been many recent disturbances, and banning meetings throughout Transkei territories.

Dec. 1. President Kasavubu ordered U.A.R. Ambassador and his staff to leave Congo. All journalists were banned from prohibited areas in Pondoland, and it was stated that official news about the area would be issued from Department of Bantu Administration in Pretoria. U.A.R. Government announced nationalization of all Belgian assets in Egypt. Mr. Lumumba was arrested at Port Francqui in Kasai province, and on following day was brought back to Leopoldville by aircraft, under guard. 3. Mr. Lumumba was transferred to military garrison at Thysville, 100 miles from Leopoldville. 5. Mr. Alan Paton, the author and president of South African Liberal Party, had his passport seized when he returned to Johannesburg after lecture tour. British Conservative and Labour M.P.'s visiting Nyasaland sent message to Mr. Macleod saying they were gravely disturbed at intimidation being exercised by Malawi party. 6. Mr. Hammarskjöld published text of a letter which he had sent to President Kasavubu, asking him to ensure that due process of law was accorded to Mr. Lumumba and that he was not ill-treated. 7. U.A.R. and Ceylon announced that they were withdrawing their contingents from U.N. force in Congo and Yugoslav Government said that it was withdrawing its diplomatic mission from Leopoldville and recalling its pilots and others serving in Congo. President Kasavubu signed decree placing Orientale province, which had threatened to secede from rest of Congo, under martial law. 8. On eve of President de Gaulle's visit to Algeria, crowds supporting "Algérie française" demonstrated all day in Algiers and Oran, and general strike was observed. A number of Belgians were arrested in Orientale province of Congo; U.N. commander in Stanleyville was instructed to provide full protection for European population and gave refuge to large numbers at U.N. headquarters. 11. Muslims fought with soldiers and Europeans in Algiers and Oran and 65 deaths were reported. Indonesia decided to withdraw troops from U.N. force in Congo. 12. Further clashes took place in Algiers, death roll rising to 96, together with 18 deaths in Oran. President de Gaulle decided to shorten his

tour in Algeria by one day. Leaders of Kenya African National Union said that their members would boycott Legislative Council after elections unless Jomo Kenyatta was released. Morocco and Guinea decided to withdraw troops from U.N. force in Congo. 13. Security forces opened fire on both European and Moslem demonstrators in Bône, 2 European youths and 6 Moslems being killed. Mr. Gizenga, former deputy Prime Minister in Mr. Lumumba's Government, stated that he had taken over post of Prime Minister of Congo and had transferred capital from Leopoldville to Stanleyville. 14. Rising took place in Addis Ababa against Emperor Haile Selassie, who was on State visit to Brazil. French Government banned number of right-wing organizations in Algeria. 15. Fighting reported in streets of Addis Ababa. South African Government took further wide emergency powers in Transkei, including authority for detention without warrant. 16. Emperor Haile Selassie flew back from Brazil to Ethiopia and was warmly welcomed on arrival at Asmara. 18. Revolt in Addis Ababa was crushed and Emperor returned to city. 19. It was announced that 30 members of opposition United Party in Ashanti region of Ghana had been arrested under Preventive Detention Act, which provides for up to 5 years' imprisonment without trial. 23. Ghana Government said that detention orders had been made against 118 persons in Ashanti and other parts of Ghana. 27. Joint statement by respective Presidents announced union between Ghana, Guinea and Mali. Third French atomic bomb test was carried out at Reggane in Sahara. 31. Lukiko of Bugunda passed declaration of independence. Governor of Uganda said that resolution was of no effect and was not within competence of Lukiko.

(1961). Jan. 2. Heavy battles were reported to have been taking place for 4 days between Ethiopian border forces and tribesmen from Somali Republic. 3. U.N. conciliation commission for Congo arrived in Leopoldville. 6-8. Forty-one persons were reported killed in Algeria during voting on referendum. 15. Algerian rebel organization urged all Algerians to boycott proposed new institutions to be set up by President de Gaulle and said that participation in them would be regarded as treason. President Kasavubu said that if senior U.N. representative, Mr. Dayal of India, were not recalled, Congo Government would cease to co-operate with United Nations. 16. Katanga Government said that it had carried out "massive arrests" of Lumumba supporters. Southern Rhodesia constitutional talks were re-opened in Salisbury. 17. Train carrying Swedish members of U.N. force was attacked by Baluba tribesmen and brought to standstill, heavy fighting ensuing. 18. Mr. Lumumba was transferred, for greater security, from Camp Hardy, at Thysville, near Leopoldville, to site near Elisabethville, in Katanga. 27. South African Minister of Justice said that 4,769 Africans had been taken into custody during disturbances in Pondoland, and that 2,067 of them had been brought to trial. 28. Man said to be important organiser of Mau Mau was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment in Kenya. Leaders of parties in Ruanda declared it a republic.

Feb. 1. Ghana judge ruled that English *Habeas Corpus* acts were not in force in Ghana. 3. Fighting broke out at Kindu, in Kivu province of Congo, between Nigerian members of U.N. force and supporters of Mr. Lumumba, who were in greatly superior strength. Casualties occurred on both sides. 4. Six policemen and a soldier (together with about 13 rioters) were killed in rioting in Luanda, Angola, and at their funeral on following

day rioting was resumed, with 4 more fatalities. 6. Mr. James Zarb was released from gaol in Cairo after serving 4½ years of 10 years' sentence on espionage charges. 7. It was stated that agreement had been reached in Southern Rhodesia constitutional talks in Salisbury and that Mr. Sandys had indicated readiness to recommend relinquishment of powers retained by British Government. 9. Russia protested to France at "piratical attack" by French fighter over Mediterranean, north of Algiers, against airliner carrying Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet President, on visit to Rabat. French spokesman confirmed that warning shots had been fired in direction of airliner. President Kasavubu announced formation of new Congo Government, with Mr. Ileo as Prime Minister. 10. Mr. Lumumba was reported to have escaped, with two colleagues, from prison in Katanga. Armed rioters attacked gaol in Luanda, Angola, 7 being killed. 12. Territorial troops in parts of Northern Rhodesia were called out by Federal Government as precautionary move. 13. Katanga Government said that Mr. Lumumba and his 2 colleagues had been killed by hostile villagers. 14. Results of plebiscites showed that Southern Cameroons had voted in favour of union with Cameroon Republic (former French trust territory) and Northern Cameroons had decided to join Federation of Nigeria. 15. Belgian, British and U.S. Embassies in Cairo were attacked by rioters. 17. Mr. Nkomo, head of Southern Rhodesia National Democratic Party, repudiated constitutional agreement recently reached. 21. Sir Roy Welensky announced Federal Government's total rejection of British Government's constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia, and said that as precautionary measure, in interests of public safety, 4 T.A. battalions and number of auxiliary units were being called up for full-time service. Mr. Tshombe announced that in view of U.N. decision to use force in Congo if necessary, whole population of Katanga would be mobilised. Mr. Mennen Williams, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, arrived in Nairobi and declared President Kennedy's support for policy of "Africa for the Africans", saying that Africans should have self-determination at speed they wanted. 22. Five Ministers of United Federal Party Government in Northern Rhodesia resigned. Mr. Ileo said that U.N. resolution contemplating use of force was violation of Congolese sovereignty, and that his Government was ready to resist. Mr. Tshombe announced that Katanga Government and U.N. had agreed to freeze all troop movements. 25. Belgium broke off diplomatic relations with U.A.R. 26. The King of Morocco died suddenly after minor operation. U.A.R. ordered all Belgians living in Egypt to leave. 27. Sir Roy Welensky, in debate in Federal Parliament, said he was ready for new talks on Northern Rhodesia constitution if door was left open for alternative proposals. 28. Mr. Hammarskjöld asked 22 African countries to send contingents to U.N. forces in Congo, or to reinforce their existing contingents, in order to build up force to about 23,000.

March 1. Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, said that Jomo Kenyatta would be moved nearer to Nairobi, but would not be released till new Kenya Government was working well. 2. Dr. Reeves, who was deported by South African Government in Sept. 1960, resigned Bishopric of Johannesburg. 3. India agreed to provide about 3,000 combat troops for use with U.N. forces in Congo. 5. It was announced that Dr. Nkrumah was to become general secretary of Convention People's Party in Ghana and chairman of its central

committee. France agreed to evacuate her remaining military bases in Morocco by October 1961, 2 years ahead of schedule. 6. Sudanese troops of U.N. force were driven out of port of Matadi, with loss of life, by Congolese force. It was later announced that Sudanese Government had decided to withdraw its contingent. Small U.S. naval force, with 500 marines, was ordered to stand by in Congolese waters to be available if U.N. required further assistance. 12. Leaders of number of Congolese states, meeting in Madagascar, agreed to form Council of States, with Mr. Kasavubu as President. 14. South African Broadcasting Corporation banned use of word *apartheid*. 17. Algerian rebels agreed to open official negotiations with French Government. 19. Spanish Government sent Notes to Moroccan Government and U.N., saying that Morocco was concentrating armed forces with intention of invading Spanish Sahara and that Spain had adopted measures to repel any aggression. It was understood that Spanish reinforcements were already on way to Sahara. 20. Dr. Verwoerd was welcomed on return to Johannesburg from Prime Ministers' Conference by 21-gun salute and 9 jet fighters flying in close formation, and was greeted by large crowd. 21. South African Minister of Justice banned meetings planned in memory of those killed in Sharpeville riots a year previously. 28. General Neway, former commander of Ethiopian Imperial Bodyguard, was sentenced to death for share in attempted *coup d'état* in December 1960; he was publicly hanged in Addis Ababa on March 30. 29. Mr. Macleod announced that Tanganyika would have full internal self-government on May 1 and become fully independent on Dec. 28. South African treason trial ended with acquittal of all remaining 28 accused.

April 4. Africans marched on Elisabethville airport and tore down U.N. flag; some Swedish troops of U.N. force were reported captured by crowd. 6. U.S. Consulate and Information Services office in Algiers damaged by bombs. 13. Names of 9 new African and one Asian Minister in Uganda were announced; Lukiko of Buganda stated that Buganda reserved right to ignore any laws which might be passed by new Uganda Government. 18. Governor of Kenya said that K.A.D.U. had agreed to participate in forming Government, and that Government would begin to build house for Kenyatta and his family in Kiambu district near Nairobi, to which he would return in due course. Sierra Leone Government detained 18 Opposition leaders. 22. In early hours of morning, General Challe, former Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, with support of other retired generals, seized control of Algiers; M. Morin, French Delegate-General, General Gambiez, Commander-in-Chief and M. Buron, French Minister of Transport (who was visiting Algiers) were taken into custody. 23. Oran was reported to be occupied by Foreign Legion troops supporting Gen. Challe. 24. France suspended all shipping movements to Algeria and all financial transactions. 25. Insurgent paratroops advanced on port of Mers-el-Kébir, but halted after warning shots had been fired from French cruiser. 26. It was announced that revolt in Algeria had collapsed and that Gen. Challe had surrendered. Independence of Sierra Leone was proclaimed at ceremonies attended by Duke of Kent. Mr. Tshombe walked out of conference of Congolese leaders in Coquilhatville, and was subsequently arrested. 28. Sierra Leone House of Representatives unanimously approved emergency regulations providing for increased police powers and press censorship.

May 1. Mr. Nyerere was sworn in as first Prime Minister of Tanganyika. 2. Mr. Nkrumah abolished Ministry of Justice and made other changes in Ghana Cabinet. 3. South African police carried out searches of many private houses in all parts of country. 5. It was announced that U.K. would provide Kenya with additional £7,000,000 in grants and loans for year 1961-2. 7. Mr. Bomboko, Foreign Minister in Leopoldville Government, said President Tshombe of Katanga would be tried for treason. 10. Mr. C. R. Swart, former Governor-General, was elected first President of South African Republic. Superstarliner of Air France crashed in Sahara near Libyan border with loss of all 78 persons on board. 19. South African Minister of Justice banned all meetings other than religious, social, educational or theatrical gatherings until June 26. 20. To coincide with opening of talks between French delegates and Algerian Nationalists at Evian, it was announced that French forces in Algeria would undertake no military operations except in self-defence and that within same period 6,000 more prisoners would be released. 22. Ten French soldiers were killed in ambush by terrorists in Algeria. 29. Stay-at-home strike by non-Europeans was largely observed in Johannesburg, but had little effect in other parts of South Africa. 30. United Arab Republic broke off relations with South Africa. 31. South Africa became Republic, Mr. Swart being sworn in as President. Ghana Government announced that it would not recognise South African Republic. Chief police commissioner of Algiers was assassinated.

June 1. Many acts of violence took place during polling in Zanzibar general election; at least 17 persons lost their lives and British Resident declared state of emergency; on following day troops were sent to the island from Kenya. Rioting, with more fatalities, continued for some days. 10-12. Thirteen persons, mostly Europeans, killed in terrorist attacks in Algiers. 13. White Papers published detailing arrangements for eliminating British reserved powers in Southern Rhodesia, but instituting Declaration of Rights, and Constitutional Council with duty of examining legislation to see whether it conformed with Declaration of Rights. 15. After discussions with Jomo Kenyatta, leaders of K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U., the two main African parties in Kenya, decided to press jointly for independence in 1961. 16. French Government decided to continue suspension of offensive operations in Algeria. Measures taken by South African Government to tighten exchange control regulations included order forbidding South Africans to sell or otherwise dispose of assets held abroad, without Treasury's permission. 22. President Tshombe of Katanga was released from captivity and said that he had agreed with Gen. Mobutu to form common front against Communism. 26. Mr. Macleod announced British Government's definitive proposals for Northern Rhodesia constitution.

July 1. Eleven people were killed and 90 injured in Algeria during widespread demonstrations organized by nationalists. 4. Lower House of Katanga Parliament rejected agreement made between President Tshombe and Leopoldville Government, on grounds that Mr. Tshombe was not free agent when he signed it. 17. Tunisian Government announced imposition of blockade on French forces stationed in Bizerta. 19. Tunisian troops fired on French helicopter at Bizerta and shelled French command post, causing casualties; French paratroop reinforcements were despatched. 20. Tunisian artillery continued to shell French sites in Bizerta and French paratroops attacked

encroaching forces of armed volunteers. President Bourguiba of Tunisia broke off diplomatic relations with France. 21. French forces fought their way into Bizerta, and warships forced entry into canal leading to naval base. 23. Casualties in Tunisian fighting were reported to include 670 Tunisians and 26 French killed. It was announced that President Nkrumah was taking over direct supervision of Ghana's broadcasting system. 26. Voting took place in Southern Rhodesia referendum; final figures in poll, which were published on following day, showed 41,949 in favour of proposed constitution, and 21,846 against.

Aug. 1. Mr. Macleod said that Jomo Kenyatta would be released from restriction in middle of August, if there was no deterioration in security position, but that he would still be disqualified from membership of Legislative Council. 9. All branches of United National Independence Party in Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia were declared unlawful. 11. French Government announced modification of its suspension of operations in Algeria, French commander being given authority to intervene when rebels seemed likely to attack. 13. Sir John Thorp, Governor of Seychelles, and Mr. Maurice Boullé, Financial Secretary, were drowned while going to rescue of Sir John's son and another boy. 14. Jomo Kenyatta was allowed to return to house built for him by Kenya Government at Gatundu. 16. Dr. Banda's Malawi Party was successful in Nyasaland election. 28. Ghana Supreme Court ruled that Preventive Detention Act, under which people might be detained for up to 5 years without trial, was not unconstitutional. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Conakry was forcibly expelled from Guinea after protesting against decision for state take-over of Roman Catholic mission schools. United Nations troops occupied key positions in Katanga and began to expel white officers and N.C.O.'s from President Tshombe's *gendarmérie*. 31. U.N. authorities asked President Tshombe to expel his Minister of Interior, Mr. Munongo.

Sept. 1. U.N. broke off relations with President Tshombe's Government. 6. U.N. civil and military commands in Katanga withdrew from main building in centre of Elisabethville to military camp on outskirts. 13. Fighting took place in Elisabethville in which 2 members of U.N. forces and 40 Katanga soldiers were killed. British Foreign Office spokesman said that urgent enquiries were being made to establish facts and British Ambassador in Leopoldville was being instructed to see Mr. Hammarskjöld as soon as possible. Rhodesian Government carried out precautionary troop movements. 14. Fighting between U.N. and Katanga forces continued in Elisabethville and Jadotville, more than 100 Katanga troops being reported killed. 17. Katanga Government announced that U.N. garrison of Irish troops in Jadotville had surrendered. Plane conveying Mr. Hammarskjöld to Ndola, in Northern Rhodesia, for talks with President Tshombe, failed to arrive, and on following day its wreckage was found in forest near Ndola. 15 out of 16 occupants, including Mr. Hammarskjöld having been killed; the remaining man died some days later. 19. President Tshombe had discussions with U.N. representatives at Ndola. 20. Katanga and United Nations signed provisional cease-fire agreement, which became effective on following day. 22. President Nkrumah took over as supreme Commander of Ghana's armed forces and dismissed Maj.-Gen. Alexander, British Chief of Defence Staff; on Sept. 29, President Nkrumah made a number of Government changes.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(See also under Africa)

(1960). Oct. 5. Government of Laos announced that it would exchange ambassadors with U.S.S.R. 12. Mr. Asanuma, president of Japanese Socialist Party, was assassinated at election rally in centre of Tokyo, by youth said to belong to ultra-nationalist organization. Ex-Congo settlers clashed with police in Brussels during demonstrations demanding work in Belgium and compensation. 13. Thirteen men, including U.S. citizen, were shot in Cuba for alleged "counter-revolutionary" acts against Castro Government. 14. Trial began, on island of Yassiada, in Sea of Marmora, of Mr. Beyar, former President of Turkey, Mr. Menderes, former Prime Minister, and his entire Cabinet, and about 400 Democratic Party deputies. Cuban Government nationalized 382 companies and all but two of the country's banks. 16. Two more U.S. citizens were executed in Cuba. 24. The Ruler of Qatar abdicated in favour of his son. 25. Cuban Government announced that all U.S. firms not hitherto affected were being nationalized by expropriation. 26. President of Salvador was deposed after military *coup d'état*. 27. Laos Government accepted offer of economic aid from U.S.S.R.

Nov. 11-12. Paratroops of South Vietnam army made unsuccessful attempt at armed revolt in Saigon against President Ngo Dinh Diem's régime. 13. Gen. Gursel, head of state in Turkey, announced formation of new National Unity Committee, with 14 members of former Committee removed. 21. Mr. Macmillan and Lord Home arrived in Rome for talks with Italian Ministers. Results of Japanese elections showed large majority for Mr. Ikeda's Liberal Democrat party. Military court in Madrid sentenced two persons to 20 years' imprisonment, and 16 others to terms varying from 4 to 14 years, on charges of attempting to organize Communist Party in Spain. 23. The Pope received Mr. Macmillan and Lord Home in audience. 28. After some days of rioting in Venezuela, President Betancourt called out troops to crush what he described as attempt to instal régime similar to that in Cuba. He also ordered suspension of constitutional guarantees for indefinite period.

Dec. 2. The Pope received Archbishop of Canterbury in his private library in Vatican, where they had more than an hour's conversation. 11. Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, fled to Cambodia. 15. King Baudouin of the Belgians and Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragon were married in Brussels. King Mahendra of Nepal took over control of administration, dismissing and arresting Ministers and dissolving Parliament. General Nosavan's right-wing troops seized control of Vientiane, capital of Laos, and fighting in town continued. 17. U.S.A.F. aircraft bound for Northolt crashed on tramcar in centre of Munich. All 20 persons on board (crew of 7 and 13 U.S. students returning to England for Christmas) were killed, together with many persons on the ground. 21. Emir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, and brother of King Saud, resigned, together with his Cabinet; the King took over Government. 22. Widespread strikes by Socialist trade unions took place in Belgium against Government's economy measures. Soviet aircraft were reported to be ferrying arms and supplies to left-wing forces outside Vientiane. 26. President Tito presented new 5-year plan to Yugoslav Parliament, intended to speed up industrialization. 28. Disorders arising from strike occurred in number of places in Belgium. U.S. aircraft was fired on over Laos while watching Russian aircraft dropping

military supplies by parachute to rebels. 29. In consequence of continued disorders in Belgium, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola returned to Brussels from their honeymoon in Spain. Official reports in China confirmed news of widespread drought, floods and famine in the country during 1960. 31. Left-wing forces captured village 6 miles from North Vietnam frontier; Laos Government said that troops concerned were Communist invaders from North Vietnam.

(1961). Jan. 5. Seven defendants at Turkish trial at Yassiada were freed after being acquitted of only charge against them. 6. Communist troops were reported to have captured strategic town of Ban Ban in central Laos. 11. It was announced in Bonn that German Federal Government would buy British *Seacat* surface-to-air missiles for trial purposes, and would develop a vertical take-off fighter jointly with Britain. 13. Belgian Chamber of Representatives passed *Loi Unique*, the Government austerity measure. 16. Agreement for new U.S. grant of aid to Turkey of \$43,600,000 was signed in Ankara. 23. Belgian strike ended. Armed group of 69 men, led by Capt. Galvão, opponent of Salazar régime in Portugal, seized Portuguese liner *Santa Maria* in Caribbean. Body of a ship's officer and a wounded man were sent ashore at Castries, St. Lucia. 25. Military *coup d'état* in Salvador overthrew existing junta. 31. M. Spaak resigned Secretary-Generalship of N.A.T.O. to return to Belgian politics.

Feb. 2. Detachment of Brazilian marines boarded *Santa Maria* at Recife, encountering no resistance. Passengers and crew had been taken off earlier in day. 3. Capt. Galvão handed *Santa Maria* over to Brazilian naval authorities, and he and his supporters received political asylum. Slagheap at village near Liège moved and buried houses, causing many deaths. 15. Boeing 707 jet airliner of Belgian Sabena airline, arriving from New York, crashed near Brussels airport. All 72 persons on board were killed, together with a man working in field nearby. Victims included U.S. figure-skating team on way to Prague for world championships, which were cancelled. 17. Liberal Ministers withdrew from Belgian Coalition Government. Dr. Kirdar, former Turkish Minister of Health and a defendant in Yassiada trial, died while giving evidence. 20. King Baudouin dissolved Belgian Parliament, general and provincial elections being fixed for March 26.

March 12. First winter ascent of North Wall of 13,000 ft. Eiger peak, in Bernese Oberland, was made by 4 climbers (3 German and an Austrian) who had been on mountain for 6 days. 16. It was announced that Saudi Arabia had informed U.S.A. that it would not renew agreement for U.S. use of Dhahran air base after its expiry in April 1962. 27. Results of Belgian elections showed small gains for left and right wing parties, mainly at expense of Christian Socialists; M. Eyskens tendered resignation of his Cabinet to the King. Crowd of about 5,000 stoned U.S. Embassy in Lisbon. 28. Knesset voted to dissolve itself and hold new elections in Israel on Aug. 15.

April 6. British naval lieutenant came ashore on Swedish island of Gothland and applied for political asylum. 11. Trial of Adolf Eichmann began in Jerusalem. Indictment, alleging *inter alia* responsibility for death of millions of Jews, took 75 minutes to read. Defence counsel challenged competence of court to try case. 15. Three Cuban bomber pilots, escaping from Cuba, flew their machines to Florida, bombing Cuban airfields on way. 16. President Castro mobilised all Cuban armed forces, including militia. 17. Judges decided that Court was competent to try Eich-

mann, who pleaded "Not guilty in the sense of the indictment" to all charges. Anti-Castro forces landed in Cuba, heavy fighting occurring in several places. 18. Russian tanks and Mig jet fighters were reported in action against invaders in Cuba. 20. President Castro claimed complete victory over invaders. 23. Cuban Government said that 650 invaders had been captured and more than 1,000 sympathisers were reported to be in prison. 25. After a month of negotiations, Christian Socialist coalition Government was formed in Belgium, with M. Lefèvre as Prime Minister and M. Spaak as Deputy Prime Minister. 27. Renewal of widespread fighting in Laos reported. 28. Israel planes shot down one of 2 U.A.R. Mig 17s encountered near Negev.

May 1. Engagement of King Hussein of Jordan to Miss Antoinette Gardiner was announced. 2. Cease-fire took place on part of Laos front, and on following day cease-fire of all Pathet Lao forces was ordered. President Castro said that no more elections would be held in Cuba. 9. Thirty opponents of régime were arrested in Istanbul by order of the martial law command. Ninety-three more were arrested on following day. 15. Anti-Communist military junta seized power in South Korea after short gun battle round Government buildings in Seoul. 16. Conference on Laos opened in Geneva, but was boycotted by Prince Boun Oum's Royal Laotian delegation. Chinese Communist delegate made bitter attack on U.S.A. 19. Nearly 2,000 suspected Communist sympathisers were arrested in South Korea. 20-21. Attacks were launched from Afghanistan on 2 Pakistan posts in Bajaur area; Pakistan aircraft bombed mortar and machine-gun posts from which attacks had started. 30. Aberdeen trawler, *Red Crusader*, was shelled and damaged by Danish fighter in North Atlantic. Ruling junta in South Korea suspended constitution and announced that it would temporarily rule by decree. General Trujillo, dictator of Dominican Republic since 1930, was assassinated.

June 2. U.S.A. requested Organization of American States to send investigating committee to Dominican Republic to prevent bloodshed. General Trujillo's son, General Rafael Trujillo, assumed control in the country. 3-4. President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev held discussions at Soviet Embassy in Vienna. 7. Renewal of heavy fighting in Laos was reported; meeting of conference on Laos at Geneva was cancelled. 11. At least 50 people were killed by earthquake at Dehkhouch in Southern Persia. 14. Students at Santiago rioted during Mr. Adlai Stevenson's visit to Chile on South American tour; windows of U.S. Information Agency were smashed. 16. Five people were killed in La Paz in demonstration during visit of Mr. Stevenson. 25. General Kassim declared that Kuwait was an inseparable part of Iraq and that Iraq would defend every inch of its territory. 26. Venezuelan Government announced failure of revolt by army garrison in Caribbean port of Barcelona. 29. British Admiralty confirmed that some ships from Far East Fleet were being sent to Red Sea. 30. British Government affirmed intention of honouring obligations to Kuwait.

July 2. British armed forces arrived in Kuwait, and H.M.S. *Bulwark* anchored in Kuwait harbour. Troops from Saudi Arabia, whose assistance the Ruler of Kuwait had sought, also arrived in Kuwait. 3. British forces joined Kuwait army about 5 miles from Iraq border and dug in. Reinforcements brought total number of British troops in country to over 3,000. 5. Build-up of Iraq forces on Kuwait border was reported. Israel Defence Ministry announced launching of multi-

stage rocket 50 miles into space. 12. By agreement with Ruler, half British force, together with H.M.S. *Bulwark*, began withdrawal from Kuwait. 14. General Kassim renewed his claim to Kuwait and called on British troops to withdraw. 26. Baghdad radio said that 3 British soldiers found in Iraq near Kuwait border would be put on trial.

Aug. 9. President Castro confiscated all cash savings in Cuba over £3,750. 13. East German Government sealed off borders between East and West Berlin and between West Berlin and surrounding East German territory; tanks and troops were stationed to stop refugees. 14. East German Government closed Brandenburg Gate, main crossing point between East and West Berlin. Trial of Adolf Eichmann ended after four months; presiding judge said that verdict would not be given before November. Proceedings at Yasslada trial of former Turkish leaders, which had started in Oct. 1960, came to an end and court went into recess to consider verdicts and judgment. 16. It was announced that United Arab Republic would have single Government instead of central Cabinet with regional Cabinets for Egypt and Syria. 18. President Kennedy ordered battle group of 1,500 U.S. soldiers from West Germany to reinforce garrison in West Berlin. 19. Mr. Lyndon Johnson, U.S. Vice-President, arrived for visit to West Berlin, during which he welcomed the incoming U.S. troops. 23. East German authorities instituted permits for inhabitants of West Berlin wishing to enter East Berlin and reduced number of entry points to seven—1 for foreigners, 2 for West Germans and 4 for West Berliners. 24. In Notes to Western powers, U.S.S.R. accused them of violating 1945 agreement by allowing "renvanchists, extremists, saboteurs and spies" to travel along air corridor from West Germany to West Berlin for subversive and provocative purposes. 25. President Quadros of Brazil resigned, saying that he had been defeated by forces of reaction; on following day troops used tear gas against demon-

strators in several places in Brazil. 26. Brazilian Army, Navy and Air Force Ministers said that for reasons of security they would not allow the Vice-President, Senhor Goulart, who had been visiting Communist China, to assume Presidency.

Sept. 2. Brazilian Congress confirmed Senhor Goulart as President, but passed Act reducing President's authority. 6. British Embassy in Rio de Janeiro reported that Richard Mason, young member of Anglo-Brazilian expedition exploring tributaries of Amazon, had been murdered by Indians. 12. Results of general election in Norway showed that Labour Party ceased to hold clear majority, though remaining largest party. 15. Court at Yasslada passed death sentence on 15 members of former Turkish Government, 31 sentences of life imprisonment, and 418 sentences of terms varying from 2 to 15 years. Of those sentenced to death, 12 were reprieved, but Mr. Zorlu, former Foreign Minister and Mr. Polatkan, former Finance Minister, were hanged on Sept. 16, and Mr. Menderes, ex-Prime Minister, on following day. 18. Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union lost overall majority as result of West German elections, though it remained largest party. 23. Mr. Robert Geddes, a British subject, who had been detained in Cuba since April, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for alleged "counter-revolutionary" activity. 26. Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj of Syria, Vice-President of United Arab Republic, resigned. Six persons, including a British tourist, were gaoled in East Berlin for periods of 18 months to 3½ years for trying to help people to escape to West Berlin. 28. Syrian army officers revolted against Nasser régime and gained control of Damascus and Aleppo, the two chief towns in Syria, and their radio stations. 29. Syrian revolutionary command formed Government under Dr. Mamoun Kuzbari; Lebanon and Turkey recognised new régime. 120 paratroops who had landed in Syria were disarmed; President Nasser called off attack.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1960—SEPT. 30, 1961

Abell, Sir Westcott Stile, K.B.E., former chief ship surveyor to Lloyd's Register, aged 84—July 29.
Aillesbury, George William James Chandos Brudenell Bruce, D.S.O., 6th Marquess of, aged 88.—Aug. 4.
Anderson, Sir Alexander Craig, K.C.V.O., former honorary physician to Royal Household in Scotland, aged 76.—May 21.
Atholl, Katherine Marjory, Duchess of, D.B.E., former M.P. and one of first women Ministers, aged 86—Oct. 21, 1960.
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.B.E., former deputy secretary of Admiralty, aged 86—July 25.
Bailey, Henry Christopher, prolific writer of detective stories, aged 83—March 24.
Ball, Sir George Joseph, K.B.E., first director of Conservative Research Department, aged 75—July 10.
Ball, Sir William Valentine, O.B.E., former Senior Master of King's Bench, aged 86—Nov. 25, 1960.
Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, former chief medical officer to Post Office, aged 81—Aug. 15.
Beecham, Sir Thomas, Bt., C.B., world-renowned orchestral conductor, impresario, and biographer of Delius, aged 81—March 8.
Bell, Vanessa, post-impressionist painter, aged 81—April 7.
Bellew, Capt. Edward Donald, first officer of Canadian Expeditionary Force to win V.C. in First World War, aged 78—Feb. 1.

Benn, Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., city merchant and former M.P., aged 98—Aug. 12.
Berry, Rev. Dr. Sidney Malcolm, for 25 years secretary of Congregational Union, aged 80—Aug. 2.
Beyfus, Gilbert Hugh, Q.C., leading advocate, aged 75—Oct. 30, 1960.
Bodkin, Dr. Thomas, former Director of National Gallery of Ireland, aged 73—April 24.
Boyer, Sir Richard James Fildes, K.B.E., architect of Australian broadcasting system, aged 69—June 5.
Braintree, Valentine George Crittall, first and last Baron, former Labour M.P. and industrialist, aged 76—May 21.
Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E., chairman of Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency, aged 67—Sept. 6.
Bromley, Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Gentleman-Usher to four sovereigns, aged 84—Jan. 12.
Brown, William John, former union leader, M.P. and broadcaster, aged 65—Oct. 3, 1960.
Brundrit, Reginald Grange, R.A., landscape painter, aged 77—Nov. 27, 1960.
Buchan, Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, 15th Earl of, aged 82—Dec. 18, 1960.
Buchman, Frank Nathan Daniel, founder of Moral Rearmament and the Oxford Group, aged 83—Aug. 7.

- Cameron, *Cdr.* Donald, R.N.R., won V.C. in Second World War for midgeet submarine attack on battleship *Tirpitz*, aged 45—April 10.
- Cannan, Joanna, novelist and writer on Oxfordshire, aged 63—April 22.
- Carr, Howard, conductor and composer, aged 79—Nov. 16, 1960.
- Chapman, Arthur Percy Frank, former cricket captain of England and Kent, aged 61—Sept. 16.
- Church, Dr. Leslie Frederic, former President of the Methodist Conference, aged 74—Jan. 17.
- Clarke, Dr. Louis, former Director of Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, aged 79—Dec. 13, 1960.
- Comper, Sir (John) Ninian, architect and decorative artist, aged 96—Dec. 22, 1960.
- Cooper, Gary, leading American film star for over 30 years, aged 60—May 13.
- Crawford, *Gen.* Sir Kenneth Noel, K.C.B., M.C., former Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff, aged 65—March 5.
- Crowder, Sir John Ellenborough, former M.P. for Finchley, aged 70—July 9.
- Cundell, Edric, C.B.E., former Principal of Guildhall School of Music, aged 68—March 19.
- Cunnington, Dr. Cecil William, historian of English costume, aged 82—Jan. 21.
- Currie, Sir William Crawford, G.B.E., former chairman of P. and O. Coy., aged 77—July 3.
- Dallas, George, C.B.E., former chairman of Labour Party, aged 82—Jan. 4.
- Darblshire, Helen, C.B.E., D.Litt., former Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, aged 80—March 11.
- Dawson, Peter, famous Australian baritone, aged 79—Sept. 26.
- Dean, Henry Roy, Professor of Pathology at Cambridge University, aged 81—Feb. 13.
- de Cuevas, Marquis, founder and director of the Ballet International, aged 54—Feb. 22.
- de Forest, Dr. Lee, pioneer in radio communication, aged 87—June 30.
- de la Roche, Mazo, Canadian novelist and creator of the Whiteoak family, aged 82—July 12.
- de Rothschild, Anthony Gustav, merchant banker and philanthropist, aged 73—Feb. 5.
- Desmond, Shaw, Anglo-Irish author and journalist, aged 83—Dec. 23, 1960.
- Dovercourt, Joseph Stanley Holmes, first and last Baron, former M.P. for Harwich, aged 82—April 22.
- Doyle, Lynn, Ulster novelist and short-story writer, aged 88—Aug. 13.
- Duncan, *Prof.* William Jolly, C.B.E., F.R.S., aeronautical scientist, aged 66—Dec. 9, 1960.
- Dunrossil, William Shepherd Morrison, P.C. G.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C., 1st Viscount, Governor-General of Australia and former Speaker of House of Commons, aged 67—Feb. 2.
- Edwards, Ebby, former Labour M.P. and secretary of Mineworkers' union, aged 76—July 6.
- Faber, Sir Geoffrey Cust, leading publisher, aged 71—March 31.
- Fairbank, Sir Harold Arthur Thomas, O.B.E., D.S.C., distinguished orthopaedic surgeon, aged 84—Feb. 26.
- Falkland, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., 13th Viscount, aged 80—July 24.
- Farson, Negley, author and journalist, aged 70—Dec. 12, 1960.
- Fawcett, Sir Luke, O.B.E., former trade union leader, aged 79—Oct. 26, 1960.
- Ferguson, Harry, designer of light tractor and other farm machinery, aged 75—Oct. 26, 1960.
- Flower, Sir Cyril Thomas, C.B., former Deputy Keeper of the Records, aged 82—Aug. 9.
- Foot, Rt. Hon. Isaac, former Liberal M.P. and Minister, aged 80—Dec. 12, 1960.
- Formby, George, O.B.E., popular North Country comedian, aged 56—March 6.
- Fry, Sidney Harold, former amateur billiards champion and golfer, aged 92—Sept. 3.
- Fullagar, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred, K.B.E., Judge of Australian High Court, aged 68—July 9.
- Furber, Douglas, author of many musical plays and revues, aged 75—Feb. 19.
- Gable, Clark, popular American screen actor, aged 59—Nov. 16, 1960.
- Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., former Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, aged 84—Feb. 4.
- Gardner, Sir Charles Bruce, Bt., chairman of Iron and Steel Corporation, aged 72—Oct. 1, 1960.
- Garrod, Dr. Heathcote William, former Professor of Poetry at Oxford and Harvard, aged 82—Dec. 25, 1960.
- Gerhardt, Elena, great *Lieder* singer and teacher, aged 77—Jan. 11.
- Gehr, Walter, versatile composer and conductor, aged 57—Dec. 4, 1960.
- Gore, *Maj.* Sir Ralph St. George Claude, Bt., Commodore of Royal Yacht Squadron, aged 83—March 27.
- Grainger, Percy Aldridge, Australian-born pianist and composer of English folk music, aged 78—Feb. 20.
- Gregg, *Most Rev.* John Allen Fitzgerald, C.H., former Primate of All Ireland, aged 87—May 2.
- Gwalior, Lt.-Gen. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., last personal ruler of the state, aged 45—July 16.
- Hadley, William Waite, former editor of *The Sunday Times*, aged 94—Dec. 16, 1960.
- Hall, Stewart Scott, C.B., head of United Kingdom Defence Research in Australia, aged 56—Aug. 4.
- Hambro, Olaf, merchant banker, aged 75—April 25.
- Hammarskjöld, Dag, Secretary-General of the United Nations, aged 56—(accidentally in air crash) Sept. 17.
- Hammett, Dashiell, American crime novelist, aged 66—Jan. 10.
- Hand, Judge Learned, former Chief Judge of American Court of Appeals, aged 89—Aug. 18.
- Hannay, Sir Walter Fergusson, specialist on heart and nerves, aged 56—Aug. 14.
- Harcourt, Dowager Viscountess, G.B.E., former Liberal hostess, aged 87—Jan. 7.
- Harding, Gilbert, broadcasting personality, aged 53—Nov. 16, 1960.
- Harrison, Sir Edward, former Chief Inspector of Taxes, aged 88—Nov. 9, 1960.
- Headfort, Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, 5th Marquess of, aged 58—Oct. 24, 1960.
- Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G., former Governor of Falkland Islands, aged 80—Jan. 24.
- Hemingway, Ernest Miller, outstanding American novelist and creative writer, aged 61—(accidentally) July 2.
- Hiorns, Frederick Robert, F.R.I.B.A., former Architect to L.C.C., aged 84—Jan. 15.
- Hobhouse, Sir John Richard, M.C., leading figure in the British shipping world, aged 68—May 9.
- Hobson, Sir Oscar Rudolf, financial journalist, aged 75—June 18.
- Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney George, G.C.B., C.H., former Prime Minister of New Zealand, aged 68—Aug. 5.
- Holmes, Sir Leonard Stanistreet, former President of the Law Society, aged 77—March 9.
- How, Rt. Rev. John Charles Halland, former Primus of Episcopal Church in Scotland and Bishop of Glasgow, aged 79—May 22.
- Howe, Rt. Hon. Clarence Decatur, Canadian Minister for over 20 years, aged 74—Dec. 31, 1960.

- Hunter, Sir Ellis, G.B.E., leader of steel industry, aged 69—Sept. 27.
- Ince, Sir Godfrey Herbert, G.C.B., K.B.E., distinguished civil servant, aged 69—Dec. 20, 1960.
- Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, founder of Birmingham Repertory Theatre, aged 87—April 3.
- Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C., former Governor of Malta, aged 74—Aug. 29.
- Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., former ruler of the state, aged 65—April 26.
- Jefferson, Sir Geoffrey, C.B.E., F.R.S., consultant adviser in neuro-surgery to Ministry of Health, aged 74—Jan. 29.
- Jeffreys, Gen. George Darell Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., 1st Baron, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards and former M.P., aged 82—Dec. 19, 1960.
- Jenkinson, Sir (Charles) Hilary, C.B.E., former Deputy Keeper of the Records, aged 78—March 5.
- Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, K.B.E., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal from 1933 to 1955, aged 70—Nov. 3, 1960.
- Jung, Prof. Carl Gustav, distinguished Swiss psychiatrist, aged 85—June 6.
- Kaufman, George Simon, American playwright, aged 71—June 2.
- Kerr, Col. Rowan Scrope Rait, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., former secretary of M.C.C., aged 69—April 2.
- Kershaw, Fred Kershaw, 1st Baron, trade unionist and authority on financial and industrial affairs, aged 79—Feb. 5.
- Kilmorey, Francis Charles Adalbert Henry Needham, P.C., O.B.E., Earl of, last surviving Irish Representative Peer, aged 77—Jan. 11.
- Lamb, Henry, M.C., R.A., painter of portraits and war pictures, aged 77—Oct. 8, 1960.
- Lethbridge, Maj.-Gen. John Sidney, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Chief of Staff in Burma campaign, aged 63—Aug. 11.
- Lindsay, Sir Lionel, Australian etcher and wood-carver, aged 86—May 22.
- Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, leading Greek scholar and advocate of classical education, aged 80—Dec. 26, 1960.
- Longford, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham, 6th Earl of, Irish dramatist and Nationalist, aged 58—Feb. 4.
- Loraine, Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Lyham, Bt., G.C.M.G., former British Ambassador to Turkey and Italy, aged 80—May 23.
- Lyon, Hon. Sir David Bowes, K.C.V.O., uncle of the Queen, Lord-Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, and noted horticulturist, aged 59—Sept. 13.
- McCurdy, John Alexander, pioneer in field of aviation, aged 74—June 25.
- McGowan, Harry Duncan McGowan, K.B.E., 1st Baron, former chairman of I.C.I., aged 87—July 13.
- McGrath, Most Rev. Richard Joseph, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff, aged 78—Feb. 28.
- Mackenzie, Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir Alexander Ingleby-, K.B.E., C.B., former Medical Director-General of the Navy, aged 68—Jan. 17.
- McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., former administrator in British India, aged 90—Dec. 17, 1960.
- Mallon, James Joseph, C.H., eminent social organizer and worker in East End of London, aged 85—April 12.
- Marie, former Queen of Yugoslavia, widow of King Alexander and great-grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, aged 61—June 22.
- Marlborough, Duchess of, C.B.E., prominent Red Cross worker in the two World Wars, aged 61—May 23.
- Menderes, Adnan, former Prime Minister of Turkey, aged 62—(executed) Sept. 17.
- Molesworth, Charles Richard Molesworth, 10th Viscount, aged 92—Feb. 24.
- Monteath, Sir David Taylor, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., former Permanent Under-Secretary for India, aged 74—Sept. 27.
- Muhammad V, King and former Sultan of Morocco, aged 51—Feb. 26.
- Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., former chairman of General Nursing Council, aged 93—Nov. 7, 1960.
- Nash, Heddle, English opera singer, aged 65—Aug. 14.
- Noel-Buxton, Lucy, Lady, former Labour M.P.—Dec. 9, 1960.
- North, Adml. Sir Dudley Burton Roger, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., commander in both wars, aged 79—May 15.
- Norton, Hubert Bowyer Arden Adderley, 6th Baron, former President of the Church Union, aged 74—(Killed accidentally) Feb. 17.
- O'Dowda, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., Brigade commander at Gallipoli, aged 89—Jan. 1.
- O'Leary, Maj. Michael, famous V.C. of the First World War, aged 71—Aug. 2.
- Olga Alexandrova, the Grand Duchess, youngest sister of the last Tsar of all the Russias, aged 78—Nov. 24, 1960.
- Onions, Oliver, novelist, aged 87—April 9.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., former British Consul at Frankfurt, aged 90—June 25.
- Owen, Most Rev. Reginald Herbert, D.D., former Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand, aged 73—Feb. 24.
- Paget, Gen. Sir Bernard Charles Tolver, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., army leader in Second World War, aged 74—Feb. 16.
- Penn, Sir Arthur Horace, G.C.V.O., M.C., Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, aged 74—Dec. 30, 1960.
- Pennant, Adm. Hon. Sir Cecil Eustace Douglas-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., distinguished naval staff officer, aged 66—April 3.
- Pethick-Lawrence, Frederick William, P.C., 1st and last Baron, former Labour M.P. and Minister, aged 89—Sept. 10.
- Petrie, Sir David, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., former Director of Intelligence Bureau in India, aged 81—Aug. 7.
- Phillipotts, Eden, prolific novelist, playwright and poet, aged 98—Dec. 29, 1960.
- Pollard, Capt. Alfred Oliver, T.J.C., M.C., D.C.M., writer of many adventure tales, aged 67—Dec. 4, 1960.
- Pownall, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Royds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., distinguished soldier who served in both World Wars, aged 73—June 9.
- Price, George Ward, war and foreign correspondent, aged 75—Aug. 22.
- Purchase, Sir (William) Bentley, C.B.E., M.C., former Coroner to the Queen's Household and for North London (accidentally), aged 70—Sept. 27.
- Quinan, Gen. Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., Commander in Middle East during part of Second World War, aged 75—Nov. 13, 1960.
- Raeder, Grand Adm. Erich, Commander-in-Chief of German Navy until 1943, aged 84—Nov. 6, 1960.
- Ratoff, Gregory, Hollywood film director and character actor, aged 63—Dec. 14, 1960.
- Riley, William, Yorkshire novelist and lecturer, aged 95—June 4.
- Rivett, Sir David, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Australian chemist, aged 75—April 1.
- Robertson, E. Arnot (Lady Turner), novelist and film critic, aged 57—Sept. 22.

- Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander of Anzac Division during Gallipoli campaign, aged 92—Nov. 28, 1960.
- Sandes, Alfred James Terence Fleming-, won V.C. for gallantry near Loos in 1915, afterwards Judge in Sudan, aged 66—May 24.
- Sassoon, Sir Victor, Bt., G.B.E., millionaire race-horse owner, aged 79—Aug. 12.
- Savage, Sir William George, M.D., authority on public health, aged 88—April 6.
- Schrödinger, *Prof.* Erwin, Austrian physicist and Nobel Prize winner, aged 74—Jan. 4.
- Sennett, Mack, pioneer of screen comedy, aged 76—Nov. 5, 1960.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., 9th Earl of, former Household Officer and member of House of Lords since 1891, aged 91—March 25.
- Shelley, Sir James, K.B.E., former Director of New Zealand broadcasting, aged 76—March 18.
- Shepley, Michael, character-actor, aged 53—Sept. 28.
- Simon of Wythenshawe, Ernest Darwin Simon, 1st Baron, authority on housing and former chairman of the B.B.C., aged 80—Oct. 3, 1960.
- Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E., C.I.E., international administrator, aged 92—April 10.
- Slatter, *Air Marshal* Sir Leonard Horatio, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., D.F.C., former chief of Coastal Command, aged 66—April 14.
- Smith, Sir Alan Rae, K.B.E., financial adviser and negotiator, aged 76—July 11.
- Smith, Graffey-, Sir Anthony Paul, C.B.E., adviser on Rhodesian development, aged 57—Oct. 13, 1960.
- Smith, Nowell Charles, former headmaster of Sherborne School, aged 89—Jan. 21.
- Smith, *Gen.* Walter Bedell, distinguished American soldier and diplomat, aged 65—Aug. 9.
- Somervell of Harrow, Donald Bradley Somervell, P.C., O.B.E., 1st Baron, former Lord of Appeal, aged 71—Nov. 18, 1960.
- Sponder, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid Bliss, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Ulster soldier and civil servant, aged 84—Dec. 21, 1960.
- Spurrier, Steven, R.A., painter and magazine illustrator, aged 82—March 12.
- Stansgate, William Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., 1st Viscount, former Secretary of State for India, aged 83—Nov. 17, 1960.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Strang, Bt., former Conservative M.P., aged 79—Aug. 14.
- Stewart, Sir James Henderson-, Bt., M.P. for East Fife, aged 63—Sept. 3.
- Stopford of Fallowfield, John Sebastian Bach Stopford, K.B.E., F.R.S., Lord, life peer, former Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, aged 72—March 6.
- Sykes, *Very Rev.* Norman, D.D., Dean of Winchester, aged 63—March 20.
- Tardini, *Cardinal* Domenico, Papal Secretary of State, aged 73—July 30.
- Terrington, Horace Martin Woodhouse, K.B.E., 3rd Baron, notable industrial mediator, aged 73—Jan. 7.
- Thesiger, Ernest, C.B.E., actor for over fifty years, aged 81—Jan. 14.
- Thirkell, Angela, novelist of English countryside, aged 70—Jan. 29.
- Thompson, Dorothy, American journalist and feminist, aged 66—Jan. 31.
- Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E., marine and motor engineer, aged 88—Nov. 21, 1960.
- Thorp, Sir John Kingsmill Robert, C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles, aged 49—(accidentally) Aug. 13.
- Tillyard, Sir Frank, C.B.E., commercial lawyer and social reformer, aged 96—July 10.
- Trujillo, *General* Rafael, former President of Dominican Republic and dictator for 31 years, aged 69—(assassinated) May 30.
- Turner, Sir Henry Ernest, C.B.E., for 37 years secretary of Commonwealth Press Union, aged 70—(accidentally) April 21.
- Turner, Judge Maxwell, Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court, aged 53—Dec. 10, 1960.
- Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Ernest William, P.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., distinguished Canadian soldier, aged 89—June 20.
- Verulam, James Brabazon Grimston, 5th Earl of, leading figure in world of metals and metallurgy, aged 50—Oct. 13, 1960.
- Walsh, Adela Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Pankhurst and a prominent suffragette, aged 75—May 23.
- Wardrop, *Gen.* Sir Alexander Ernest, G.C.B., C.M.G., former G.O.C. of Northern Command, aged 88—June 22.
- Watkins, *Rt. Rev.* Ivor Stanley, Bishop of Guildford, aged 63—Oct. 24, 1960.
- Watson, Sir Angus, industrialist and philanthropist, aged 87—Jan. 31.
- Watt, Fiddes, R.S.A., Scottish portrait painter, aged 87—Nov. 22, 1960.
- Watts, James, Conservative M.P. for Moss Side division of Manchester, aged 57—July 7.
- Webster, *Prof.* Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., authority on international history, aged 75—Aug. 21.
- Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., notable administrator in commerce and public service, aged 70—Oct. 30, 1960.
- Weir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman William, K.B.E., C.B., former New Zealand Chief of Staff, aged 68—July 11.
- Welles, Sumner, former U.S. Under-Secretary of State, aged 68—Sept. 24.
- Wheeldon, William Edwin, Labour M.P. for Small Heath, aged 62—Oct. 7, 1960.
- Whelan, Albert, leading variety artist for over half a century, aged 85—Feb. 19.
- White, John Cornish, Somerset and England cricketer, aged 70—May 2.
- White, *Lt.-Cdr.* Montagu Grahame-, motoring pioneer and one of founders of the R.A.C., aged 85—July 21.
- Williams, *Right Rev.* Henry Herbert, C.B., D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, 1920-46, aged 88—Sept. 29.
- Williams, Ralph William Hodder-, M.C., former President of the Publishers' Association, aged 71—July 11.
- Williams, Sir Sydney Charles Stuart-, former chairman of Calcutta Port Commissioners, aged 84—Dec. 9, 1960.
- Wilson, Charles E., former U.S. Defence Secretary and president of General Motors, aged 71—Sept. 26.
- Wilson, *Rt. Rev.* Henry Albert, C.B.E., D.D., former Bishop of Chelmsford, aged 84—July 16.
- Winster, Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, P.C., K.C.M.G., 1st and last Baron, former Governor of Cyprus, aged 76—June 7.
- Womersley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Walter James, Bt., former Minister of Pensions, aged 83—March 15.
- Woodgate, Leslie, O.B.E., chorus master for B.B.C. for many years, aged 59—May 18.
- Zanzibar, Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., Sultan of, aged 81—Oct. 9, 1960.
- Zetland, Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 2nd Marquess of, former Secretary of State for India and Governor of Bengal, aged 84—Feb. 6.
- Zog, Ahmed, former King of Albania, aged 65—April 9.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1962

The year opened with the Queen and nation in mourning for the Prince Consort, who had died in December, 1861, and with continued tension between Britain and the United States as a result of incidents arising from the American Civil War. The release by the Federal Government in January of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners who had been taken by the Captain of a Federal vessel from the British mail steamer *Trent*, removed one source of contention, but, as the year progressed, others arose. On July 29, the *Alabama*, which had been building at Birkenhead, left the Mersey under pretence that she was proceeding on a trial trip, and sailed to Terceira, where she took on board Captain Sumner, under whose command she was used with great success to disrupt Federal commerce. Meanwhile the blockade of the Southern ports caused a shortage of cotton which brought about serious distress in Lancashire. A Cotton District Relief Fund was opened in July, to which the Queen contributed £2,000, and an Act was passed enlarging the powers of boards of guardians to relieve distress. At one time more than 140,000 persons in Lancashire were receiving outdoor relief. In October, Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave some offence by an unguarded statement that Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, had made a nation. This pronouncement was in contrast to the more cautious attitude of Earl Russell, the Foreign Secretary, who on behalf of the Government declined officially to recognize the Confederate States.

The Civil War itself continued inconclusively, although when the Federal Army was defeated on Aug. 30 at the second Battle of Bull Run, and Generals Lee and Jackson invaded Maryland, the cause of the South appeared to be prospering. On Sept. 22, President Lincoln declared his intention to recommend Congress to abolish slavery in states in rebellion against the United States. On Oct. 30, Napoleon III proposed to the English and Russian Governments that they, together with France, should act as mediators in America, and seek to secure a suspension of hostilities for six months. A fortnight later, however, Earl Russell rejected the suggestion on the ground that there was no reason to suppose that it would be accepted by the Federal Government.

Napoleon III was also unsuccessful in the part of mediator in Italy. French troops remained in Rome, but the French Emperor was unable to effect a reconciliation between the Pope and the new Italian Government which by then controlled all Italy except Rome and Venetia. In July, Garibaldi assembled a body of volunteers in Sicily with the intention of marching to Rome and raising the Italian flag there. In August the force crossed to the mainland but was defeated at Aspromonte on Aug. 29. Garibaldi was captured, but in October he and his followers were amnestied. These events had some repercussions in England, when on Oct. 5 a riot took place in Hyde Park between Roman Catholics and Garibaldian sympathisers, followed later in the month by similar disorders at Birkenhead.

In Prussia the year was marked by constitutional struggles. The Lower Chamber of the Diet refused to vote the sums proposed in the Budget for the great expansion of the army which was taking place under General von Roon. After various unsuccessful moves, the King, in September, chose Herr von Bismarck as Minister, and the latter closed the Chambers and proceeded to levy the taxes without parliamentary sanction.

In October, King Otto of Greece abdicated after an insurrection against his Government, and the throne was offered to Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria's second son. Apart however from other considerations, the convention of 1832, excluding members of the English, French and Russian dynasties from the Greek throne, made acceptance impossible.

On May 1, the Second International Exhibition to be held in London was opened at Brompton by the Duke of Cambridge. The Exhibition remained open for six months, during which it was attended by 6,117,450 visitors, only 50,000 fewer than were attracted to its more famous precursor of 1851.

Many improvements took place or were fore-shadowed during the year in London. On the Queen's birthday, May 24, the new Westminster Bridge was fully opened to public traffic, and in August the Royal Assent was given to the Thames Embankment Bill, empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to embank the river from Westminster to Blackfriars. In March, George Peabody, an American merchant living in London, announced a gift of £100,000 to the poor of the metropolis. This, the first of many similar benefactions on his part, was used, in accordance with his suggestion, to build the first of the improved dwellings which later bore his name.

Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's second daughter, was married at Osborne on July 1 to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt and on November 4 the Prince of Wales's engagement to Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, heir to the throne of Denmark, was announced.

At Wolverhampton, on July 17, Glaisher and Coxwell, the aeronauts, made their first ascent in Coxwell's celebrated new balloon. During the year they made several more ascents, from the Crystal Palace and elsewhere, one of which nearly ended in disaster, when at a height of more than 36,000 feet Glaisher became unconscious through cold, but Coxwell, who had lost the use of his hands, contrived to pull the valve string with his teeth and the balloon descended.

The most serious disaster of the year occurred on January 26, at Hartley Colliery near Newcastle-on-Tyne, when 204 miners lost their lives in consequence of the pumping apparatus collapsing and falling down the shaft.

During the year, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Last Poems* were published posthumously, Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip* were concluded in the *Cornhill Magazine* and George Borrow's *Wild Wales* appeared.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1962

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1962.

<i>Died 1862</i>	
Mar. 23.	Count von Nesselrode. Russian statesman.
Apr. 3.	Sir John Ross. Arctic explorer.
May 6.	Henry David Thoreau. American author.
May 16.	Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Colonial statesman.
May 26.	Henry Thomas Buckle. Historian.
June 17.	Charles John, Earl Canning. Governor-General of India.
<i>Born 1862</i>	
Jan. 29.	Frederick Delius. Composer.
Feb. 17.	Sir Edward German. Composer.
Mar. 22.	Sir John Cowans. Quartermaster-General throughout First World War.

- Born 1862*
 Mar. 28. Aristide Briand. French statesman.
 Apr. 24. Arthur Christopher Benson. Author and Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.
 Apr. 24. Cyril Maude. Actor.
 Apr. 25. Edward, Visct. Grey of Falloden. Statesman.
 May 9. "Henry Seton Merriman" (H. S. Scott). Novelist.
 May 15. Sir John Ellerman. Shipowner.
 May 23. David George Hogarth. Archæologist.
 June 6. Sir Henry Newbolt. Poet and man of letters.
 June 9. Sir Herbert Baker. Architect.
 June 10. Sir John de Robeck. Admiral.
 July 2. Sir William Henry Bragg. Physicist.
 July 2. Sir Christopher Cradock. Admiral.
 Aug. 1. Montague Rhodes James. Scholar and author.
 Aug. 22. Claude-Achille Debussy. French composer.
 Aug. 25. Stephen Fairbairn. Famous oarsman.
 Aug. 29. Maurice Maeterlinck. Dramatist and poet.
 Sept. 5. Sir Charles Madden. Admiral of the Fleet.
 Sept. 11. Visct. Byng of Vimy. Field Marshal.
 Sept. 11. "O. Henry" (W. S. Porter). American short-story writer.
 Sept. 27. Louis Botha. South African soldier and statesman.
 Nov. 23. Sir Gilbert Parker. Novelist and politician.
 Nov. 26. Sir Aurel Stein. Explorer.
 Dec. 18. Harry Lawson, and Visct. Burnham. Newspaper proprietor.
Died 1762
 Feb. 3. Richard Nash. "Beau Nash".
Born 1762
 Oct. 1. George Colman the Younger. Dramatist.
Died 1662
 Aug. 19. Blaise Pascal. French philosopher and devotional writer.
- THE CENTENARIES OF 1963**
 The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1963.
- Died 1863*
 Jan. 19. Horace Vernet. French painter.
 Jan. 31. Henry, Marquess of Lansdowne. Statesman.
 March 11. Sir James Outram. Hero of Indian Mutiny.
 March 26. Augustus Egg. Popular painter.
 April 13. Sir George Cornwall Lewis. Statesman.
 July 7. William Mulready. R.A.
 July 9. Baron von Stockmar. Adviser to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.
- Aug. 2. Paul Delaroche. French painter.
 Aug. 14. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. Field Marshal.
 Sept. 17. Alfred de Vigny. French poet.
 Sept. 26. Frederick William Faber. Hymn writer and founder of Brompton Oratory.
 Oct. 6. Frances Trollope. Novelist and mother of Anthony Trollope.
 Oct. 8. Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. Theologian.
 Oct. 12. John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Chancellor.
 Nov. 20. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Viceroy of India.
 Dec. 24. William Makepeace Thackeray. Novelist and essayist.
- Born 1863*
 Jan. 17. David, Earl Lloyd George. Statesman.
 Feb. 9. Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins ("Anthony Hope"). Novelist.
 Feb. 20. Lucien Pissaro. Artist.
 March 11. Andrew Ernest Stoddart. Famous cricketer.
 March 20. William John Locke. Novelist.
 March 27. Sir Henry Royce. Pioneer of car and aircraft engines.
 March 30. Joseph Caillaux. French politician.
 April 26. Charles Haslewood Shannon. Artist.
 May 18. William Heinemann. Publisher.
 May 31. Sir Francis Younghusband. Soldier, geographer and philosopher.
 June 12. Sir Bertram Mackennal. Sculptor.
 June 22. Arthur Boucher. Actor.
 July 6. Sir John Martin-Harvey. Actor.
 Reginald McKenna. Statesman and banker.
 July 13. Sir Israel Gollancz. Man of letters.
 July 30. Henry Ford. Car manufacturer.
 Aug. 1. Gaston Doumergue. French President.
 Aug. 7. Alfred Sutro. Dramatist.
 Aug. 19. George Wyndham. Politician and man of letters.
 Sept. 6. Sir Reginald Bacon. Admiral and writer on naval matters.
 Sept. 7. Pietro Mascagni. Composer.
 Sept. 8. William Wymark Jacobs. Author.
 Sept. 13. Arthur Henderson. Labour leader.
 Oct. 16. Sir Austen Chamberlain. Statesman.
 Nov. 2. Sir Raymond Unwin. Architect and town planner.
 Nov. 8. Herbert Hensley Henson. Bishop.
 Nov. 9. Fred Terry. Actor.
 Nov. 14. James Avon, Lord Clyde. Scottish lawyer and politician.
 Nov. 21. Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch. Man of letters.
 Nov. 23. Walter Howard Frere. Bishop and theologian.
 Dec. 6. Bertram Pollock. Headmaster and bishop.
 Dec. 16. George Santayana. Philosopher and author.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

War years are indicated by italic figures. Figures are given in £'000.

1890-1900.....	£638,920	1937-1938.....	£8,148,985	1949-1950.....	£25,167,600
1914-1915.....	1,161,952	1938-1939.....	8,163,000	1950-1951.....	25,802,300
1918-1919.....	7,481,050	1939-1940.....	9,046,808	1951-1952.....	25,921,600
1919-1920.....	7,875,642	1940-1941.....	10,872,577	1952-1953.....	25,890,500
1920-1930.....	7,596,211	1941-1942.....	14,185,736	1953-1954.....	26,051,200
1930-1931.....	7,582,900	1942-1943.....	16,965,548	1954-1955.....	26,583,000
1931-1932.....	7,747,950	1943-1944.....	17,722,564	1955-1956.....	26,933,700
1932-1933.....	7,768,970	1944-1945.....	19,594,649	1956-1957.....	27,038,900
1933-1934.....	7,945,194	1945-1946.....	21,365,891	1957-1958.....	27,007,482
1934-1935.....	7,922,252	1946-1947.....	23,636,520	1958-1959.....	27,375,492
1935-1936.....	7,916,412	1947-1948.....	25,630,645	1959-1960.....	27,735,375
1936-1937.....	7,916,448	1948-1949.....	25,620,763	1960-1961.....	28,254,000

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land area of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,023 sq. miles or 59,535,000 acres. The area of inland water* in the United Kingdom is 1,186 sq. miles. Total, 94,209 sq. miles.

	Land Area		Inland water* Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
	Sq. miles	'000 acres		
England.....	50,055	32,035	276	50,331
Wales.....	7,967	5,099	49	8,016
Scotland.....	29,795	19,069	616	30,411
Northern Ireland.....	5,206	3,332	245	5,451

* Excluding tidal water.

Population.—The first general census of population of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801 and there has been a fresh numbering every ten years since then, with the exception of 1941.

CENSUS RESULTS, 1801-1961

Thousands

United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1801. 11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811. 13,368	6,368	7,000	10,105	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821. 15,472	7,498	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831. 17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,364	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841. 20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851. 22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,375	1,513	1,443	698	745
1861. 24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,459	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871. 27,431	13,309	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881. 31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891. 34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,060	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901. 38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911. 42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921. 44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	1,258	610	648
1931. 46,038	22,060	23,979	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	1,243	601	642
1951. 50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,096	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703
1961. 52,720	25,506	27,214	46,072	22,299	23,773	5,223	2,513	2,710	1,425	694	731

† All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. *Italic* figures for 1961 are preliminary and those for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937.

NOTE.—Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

ISLANDS.—The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas. Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were:—

	ISLE OF MAN			JERSEY			GUERNSEY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901.....	54,752	25,496	29,256	52,576	23,940	28,636	43,042	21,140	21,902
1911.....	52,016	23,937	28,079	51,898	24,014	27,884	45,001	22,215	22,786
1921.....	60,284	27,329	32,955	49,701	22,438	27,263	40,529	19,303	21,226
1931.....	49,308	22,443	26,865	50,462	23,424	27,038	42,743	20,675	22,068
1951.....	55,213	25,749	29,464	57,296	27,282	30,014	45,474	22,094	23,380
1961.....	48,151	22,060	26,091	57,200	27,200	30,000	47,198	22,890	24,288

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE

In England and Wales during the 19th Century, inter-censal increases in the population ranged from 18.06 per cent. to 11.65 per cent., an average of 14 per cent. every ten years; there was an average proportion of 1,050 females to 1,000 males. Between the censuses of 1951 and 1961 the increase was 5.3 per cent. The proportion of 1,088 females to 1,000 males in 1931 declined to 1,082 in 1951 and to 1,066 in 1961.

Estimates of the future total population of the United Kingdom, based on the mid-1959 annual estimate, have been prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars-General. It is assumed in their projections below that, at ages under 45, death rates will decline

steadily until at the end of 25 years they are at one-half of the present rates; at ages over 45, rates of decline become progressively smaller as age advances; after 25 years death rates at all ages will remain at the levels then reached; annual births are assumed to average 860,000 during the first 5 years, thereafter rising gradually to 935,000 in 1999. The ratio of male to female births is taken as 1.06 throughout and a net outward migration of 30,000 persons per year is assumed.

Estimated Future Population of the United Kingdom

1964.....	53,236,000	1984.....	57,365,000
1969.....	54,324,000	1989.....	58,300,000
1974.....	55,385,000	1994.....	59,188,000
1979.....	56,393,000	1999.....	60,115,000

THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Since 1948, estimates of the total population and of populations of counties and other local authority areas at June 30 each year have been prepared by the Registrars-General and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The following table shows the estimated home population of the United Kingdom at June 30, 1960, and its distribution. Estimated populations at the same date for the counties and other administrative areas on pp. 632 *et seq* have in this edition been replaced by the preliminary figures for the Census of Population held in April, 1961.

(thousands)

Age Groups	United Kingdom			England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Total*	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all ages..	52,383	25,268	27,115	22,070	23,685	2,506	2,702	692	728
0-4.....	4,157	2,133	2,024	1,820	1,726	238	228	74	70
5-9.....	3,802	1,947	1,855	1,664	1,586	215	205	68	64
10-14.....	4,255	2,175	2,080	1,879	1,797	228	218	68	65
15-19.....	3,557	1,803	1,753	1,552	1,503	187	186	64	59
20-24.....	3,319	1,640	1,680	1,422	1,450	164	179	53	50
25-29.....	3,276	1,644	1,632	1,432	1,414	170	172	42	46
30-34.....	3,411	1,694	1,717	1,484	1,497	171	175	40	46
35-39.....	3,764	1,856	1,908	1,639	1,680	175	181	42	47
40-44.....	3,338	1,636	1,704	1,446	1,499	151	163	39	41
45-49.....	3,721	1,827	1,894	1,613	1,665	171	183	43	46
50-54.....	3,621	1,767	1,854	1,565	1,636	164	176	38	42
55-59.....	3,297	1,568	1,729	1,387	1,525	146	165	35	39
60-64.....	2,724	1,202	1,522	1,064	1,346	110	143	28	34
65-69.....	2,214	918	1,296	813	1,149	83	119	22	28
70-74.....	1,723	676	1,047	600	933	60	92	16	22
75-79.....	1,204	447	757	395	676	41	65	11	15
80-84.....	670	230	440	201	394	22	36	7	10
85 and over.....	330	106	224	94	203	10	17	2	4

* Excluding H.M. forces overseas

LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1938	735,573	15.5	409,101	17.2	559,598	11.8
1948	905,000	18.1	449,969	18.0	546,022	11.1
1949	855,000	17.0	425,965	16.9	589,895	11.9
1950	818,000	16.2	408,033	16.2	590,136	11.8
1951	797,000	15.8	411,399	16.4	632,776	12.1
1952	793,000	15.7	399,762	15.9	573,806	11.5
1953	804,000	15.9	395,316	15.6	577,220	11.4
1954	795,000	15.6	392,859	15.5	578,400	11.5
1955	789,000	15.4	410,630	16.0	595,916	11.6
1956	825,000	16.0	406,266	15.8	597,981	11.7
1957	851,000	16.5	398,970	15.5	591,200	11.1
1958	869,100	16.8	390,400	15.2	604,000	11.7
1959	880,300	16.9	390,184	15.0	606,115	11.7
1960	916,100	17.6	393,600	15.1	603,300	11.5

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales				Scotland			
	1938	1958	1959		1938	1958	1959
Dissolution				Divorce			
Petitions filed.....	9,970	25,584	25,689	Actions completed.....	822	1,848	1,742
By husbands.....	4,649	11,540	11,507	By husbands.....	402	840	785
By wives.....	5,321	14,044	14,182	By wives.....	420	1,008	957
On grounds of				On grounds of			
Adultery.....	4,989	11,553	11,719	Adultery, etc....	453	801	790
Desertion.....	3,909	8,880	8,638	Desertion.....	369	726	629
Cruelty.....	699	4,869	5,020	Insanity.....	..	18	18
Lunacy.....	326	188	205	Cruelty.....	..	303	305
Presumed death.....	47	72	80	Divorces granted..	812	1,759	1,684
Rape, etc.....	..	22	27	Separation			
Decrees ab. granted	6,092	22,195	23,837	Actions completed.....	2	4	3
Nullity of Marriage				Separation granted	2	3	2
Petitions filed.....	263	655	638				
Decrees ab. granted	158	49	449	Northern Ireland.			
Judicial Separations...	25	88	92	Divorce.....	..	146	118
				Nullity of marriage	1	3	4
				Judicial Separation..	..	1	..

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION

Aliens.—Figures in the following table show the number of aliens registered with the police in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1960. These figures exclude among others children under 16, diplomatic and consular officials, certain officials of international organizations and visitors spending less than three months in the country. Under the Aliens Order, 1960, aliens to whose stay in this country no conditions are attached are exempt from registration with the police.

Naturalization.—In the years 1946-1960, 98,083 certificates of naturalization were issued by the Home Department, an average of 10,621 each year in 1946-1950 and of 4,498 in 1951-1960. Numbers of persons naturalized by principal countries of origin are shown below. Figures for Russia include former nationals of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Aliens in U.K.				Naturalization Certificates Granted				
	Male	Female	Total	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Europe</i>								
Austria.....	190,837	162,586	353,423	3,589	4,028	3,086	4,523	6,157
Belgium.....	1,716	7,008	8,724	82	85	57	58	93
Czechoslovakia.....	1,695	1,778	3,473	24	33	9	13	28
Denmark.....	1,451	629	2,080	125	136	83	76	115
Finland.....	1,888	3,483	5,371	18	19	15	12	16
France.....	185	1,405	1,590	4	2	2	3	7
Germany.....	4,362	10,183	14,545	42	44	22	35	33
Greece.....	14,527	27,778	42,305	492	465	255	362	516
Hungary.....	1,586	1,800	3,386	32	32	27	9	19
Italy.....	10,071	3,745	13,816	142	143	101	97	89
Netherlands.....	33,296	34,849	68,145	154	219	129	172	215
Norway.....	4,721	4,593	9,314	62	66	45	65	68
Poland.....	2,058	1,738	3,796	11	14	7	10	7
Portugal.....	68,480	25,997	94,477	1,676	1,962	1,746	2,860	4,115
Roumania.....	862	1,430	2,292	2	8	2	3	6
Russia (Including White Russia).....	995	542	1,537	53	68	35	46	49
Spain.....	6,494	6,783	13,282	409	486	371	445	86
Sweden.....	5,547	11,517	17,064	38	46	26	24	62
Switzerland.....	790	1,996	2,786	7	5	2	1	2
Turkey.....	4,311	7,466	11,777	13	10	10	4	16
Yugoslavia.....	528	298	826	—	—	4	4	7
Other Countries.....	6,253	2,618	8,871	195	182	134	216	212
	19,021	4,945	23,966	8	3	4	8	396
<i>Africa</i>								
United Arab Republic.....	1,777	556	2,333	7	21	6	17	31
Other African Countries.....	998	314	1,312	—	—	—	10	18
	779	242	1,021	—	—	—	7	13
<i>America</i>								
Argentine Republic.....	12,033	21,107	33,140	51	28	20	23	37
Brazil.....	208	190	398	—	—	—	1	4
United States.....	132	121	253	—	—	—	—	—
Other American Countries.....	10,888	20,050	30,938	40	19	16	18	29
	805	746	1,551	—	—	—	4	4
<i>Asia</i>								
Burma.....	8,545	4,034	12,629	117	105	81	72	119
China.....	298	147	445	—	—	—	3	7
Iraq.....	1,356	726	2,082	—	—	—	25	26
Israel.....	1,836	348	2,184	—	—	—	5	17
Japan.....	944	733	1,677	—	—	—	20	44
Persia.....	599	277	876	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian Countries.....	1,743	1,166	2,909	—	—	—	8	12
	1,769	687	2,456	—	—	—	11	13
<i>Other Countries</i>								
Stateless.....	3,443	921	4,364	—	—	—	159	243
Nationality uncertain.....	546	347	893	92	73	47	48	58
British Registered Persons.....	2,897	574	3,471	138	193	73	109	181
British Protected Persons.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	4
Total.....	216,635	189,254	405,899	3,997	4,358	3,315	4,794	6,587

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1960

Immigration.—In the year 1960, a total of 74,700 persons from Commonwealth countries arrived in the United Kingdom for a stay of one year or more, 12,600 more than in 1959. Arrivals from the principal countries (with 1959 figures in brackets) were: from Canada 11,300 (12,200); Australia, 12,700 (10,900); New Zealand, 4,800 (4,100); South Africa, 6,100 (3,600); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 2,900 (2,400); East and West Africa, 5,000 (4,300); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 6,400 (6,500); Malaya and Borneo 4,600 (5,500);

West Indies and Bermuda, 15,600 (8,800); Other Commonwealth Countries, 5,200 (3,800). 7,700 persons arrived from the United States (1959, 7,200), and 2,400 from other foreign countries (1959, 2,300). Total immigration from all countries in 1960, 84,700 (1959, 71,600). *Emigration.*—In the year 1960, 80,100 persons left the United Kingdom for Commonwealth Countries for a stay of one year or more, 6,900 less than in 1959: to Canada 11,300 (12,400); Australia, 39,300 (39,100); New Zealand 6,500 (8,800);

South Africa, 2,800 (4,500); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 2,000 (2,700); East and West Africa, 4,200 (4,300); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 3,300 (3,400); Malaya and Borneo, 4,300 (4,200); West Indies and Bermuda, 3,500 (4,300); Other Commonwealth Countries, 2,700 (3,200). 11,100 persons emigrated to the United States (1959, 12,300) and 2,000 to other foreign countries (1959, 2,100). Total emigrants from U.K. to all countries in 1960, 93,200 (1959, 101,400).

TOURISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The number of tourists, including business visitors, to the United Kingdom in 1960 was 20 per cent. greater than in 1959, the total being 1,669,000 of which 55 per cent. travelled by air. In 1960 there were substantial increases in the numbers of visitors from the United States—426,500 compared with 356,500 in 1959—and from the Commonwealth countries—383,800 compared with 306,700 in 1959.

Tourist earnings in 1960 increased by £34,400,000 to £187,400,000; expenditure by visitors from N. America, £69,200,000; from Latin American countries, £5,700,000; sterling area, £66,800,000; Western Europe, £36,800,000; and from other non-sterling countries, £9,000,000.

European Visitors, 1959 and 1960

From	1959	1960
Belgium.....	51,200	65,100
Denmark.....	22,100	25,600
France.....	162,400	187,800
Germany.....	148,000	167,000
Italy.....	46,200	53,900
Netherlands.....	87,100	101,100
Norway.....	16,700	19,400
Sweden.....	39,100	44,400
Switzerland.....	33,000	37,400
Other European Countries	65,100	75,200
Total.....	670,900	776,900

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1960

It is estimated by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents that there have been nearly 6 million casualties in road accidents in Great Britain since the beginning of this century. This figure includes 260,000 persons killed. Personal-injury accidents in 1960 totalled 271,787, resulting in 347,551 casualties (6,970 killed, 84,443 seriously injured, 256,738 slightly injured). Casualties to children totalled 53,667 (747 deaths, 11,857 serious injuries, 41,063 slight injuries). Vehicles licensed in 1960 totalled 9,383,817, a record figure. The cost of all road accidents in 1960 was estimated to be £229,000,000.

Casualties in 1960

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrians.....	2,708	19,831	49,675	72,214
Pedal Cyclists.....	679	9,752	37,302	47,733
Riders of motor cycles, scooters and mopeds.....	1,454	22,792	56,511	80,757
Riders' passengers.....	289	4,538	13,658	18,485
Drivers.....	866	11,916	39,370	52,152
Drivers' passengers.....	974	15,614	59,622	76,210

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1959 AND 1960

Cause of Death	1959	1960
Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis.....	3,854	3 426
Syphilitic Disease....	958	912
Diphtheria.....	—	5
Whooping Cough.....	25	37
Meningococcal Infections.....	159	94
Polio-myelitis.....	66	22
Measles.....	98	31
Other Infective, etc., Diseases.....	974	1,052
Malignant Neoplasm:		
Stomach.....	14,076	13 950
Intestines, etc.....	15,022	14 773
Other digestive organs.....	8,647	8,722
Respiratory Organs	22,228	23 189
Breast.....	8,770	9 119
Uterus.....	4,003	4 085
Leukæmia and leucæmia.....	2,531	2,608
Other.....	21,837	22,213
Other Neoplasms.....	1,273	1,408
Thyroidosis.....	351	351
Anæmias.....	1,691	1,662
Diabetes.....	3,193	2,565
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	75,150	76,238
Non-meningococcal Meningitis.....	314	371
Rheumatic Fever.....	126	123
Heart Diseases.....	156 759	162 881
Hypertension.....	6,824	6 526
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	11,375	11,287
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	16,748	17 750
Influenza.....	7,862	1 098
Pneumonia.....	26,590	24 357
Bronchitis.....	29,051	26,479
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5,049	5,037
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	4,563	4,701
Appendicitis.....	701	636
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, etc.....	2,332	2 490
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	3,685	3,727
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	3,505	3,255
Pregnancy, Child-birth, Abortion.....	290	310
Congenital Malformations.....	4,911	5,120
Other Diseases.....	39,159	39,548
Deaths by Violence		
Accidents:		
Motor accidents....	6,026	6 641
Other transport accidents.....	676	632
Poisoning.....	1,358	1 477
Falls.....	5,643	5,466
Burning, etc.....	806	730
Other.....	2,795	2 778
Suicide, etc.....	5,207	5,107
Homicide and Operations of War.....	324	289
Total.....	22,835	23,120
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.	527,651	526,275

POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS

Permanent Houses and Flats completed
United Kingdom

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
<i>England and Wales</i>				
1945-53...	1,070,355	266,769	53,626	1,390,730
1954.....	199,642	88,028	21,282	308,952
1955.....	162,525	109,934	10,867	283,326
1956.....	139,977	119,585	9,162	268,724
1957.....	137,584	122,942	8,127	268,653
1958.....	113,146	124,087	4,292	241,525
1959.....	99,456	146,476	3,449	249,381
1960.....	103,235	162,100	3,891	269,226
1961*.....	22,153	38,443	1,508	62,104

<i>Scotland</i>				
1945-53...	168,665	11,199	4,456	184,320
1954.....	35,331	2,608	914	38,853
1955.....	39,278	3,523	1,268	34,069
1956.....	26,290	4,576	1,035	31,901
1957.....	28,326	3,513	598	32,437
1958.....	27,373	4,061	736	32,170
1959.....	22,709	4,232	352	27,293
1960.....	21,503	6,529	560	28,592
1961*.....	5,022	1,707	223	6,952

<i>Northern Ireland</i>				
1945-53...	29,045	15,314	698	45,057
1954.....	4,345	1,787	192	6,324
1955.....	4,221	2,636	171	7,028
1956.....	4,443	2,270	336	7,049
1957.....	3,719	2,329	452	6,500
1958.....	2,764	2,072	102	4,938
1959.....	2,380	2,458	56	4,894
1960.....	3,478	2,776	183	6,437
1961*.....	895	667	55	1,617

<i>United Kingdom</i>				
1945-61*	2,467,844	1,252,621	128,591	3,849,052

† Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

* To March 31, 1961, only.

New Houses and Flats

Of the 103,235 new dwellings completed by local authorities in 1960, 42.4 per cent. were flats, 37.8 per cent. of the new dwellings had 3 bedrooms, 34.4 had 2 bedrooms, 26.2 per cent. had 1 bedroom and 1.6 per cent. 4 or more bedrooms.

Cost.—In the first quarter of 1952, the average tender approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was £1,380 (or 28s. 0½d. per square foot) for a traditional three-bedroom house of an average floor area of 984 sq. feet (including out-buildings). The average tender price for this type of house at the beginning of 1956 was £1,448 (or 31s. 6½d. per square foot), with a smaller average floor area of 918 square feet. In the last quarter of 1960, the average tender price for all types of three-bedroom houses (including new traditional houses) was £1,644 or 36s. 10½d. per sq. ft., providing an average floor area per house of 892 sq. ft.

Conversions and Improvements

In 1960, applications for grants under the Housing Acts for the improvement or conversion of 130,832 houses were approved, including applications made by local authorities and housing associations for the conversion of 1,488 dwellings, for improvements to 8,060 dwellings and for provision of standard amenities in 33,138 dwellings. Applications by private persons were approved for 3,537 conversions, improvements in 34,928 dwellings and provision of standard amenities in 49,681 dwellings.

Slum Clearance and Repair

In 1960, 56,992 houses were demolished or closed in England and Wales, including 29,450 in scheduled clearance areas, and 158,450 persons were moved to other housing in consequence. At the end of 1960, a total of 34,367 unfit houses were retained in temporary occupation. As a result of informal action by local authorities, 152,463 dwellings were made fit or had defects remedied; in formal proceedings under the Health or Housing Acts, a further 82,807 dwellings were made fit or brought up to standard by their owners or by local authorities in default of action by the owners. 362 houses were reconstructed, enlarged or improved under the Housing Act, 1957.

Cost of the Housing Programme, 1945-60

England and Wales

The following table shows the Exchequer contributions in the post-war period towards the construction of new permanent houses and flats under the Housing Acts and the conversion or improvement of existing houses under the Housing Act, 1949.

Year	Construction of new permanent houses			Total	Conversions and improvements	
	Under pre-war legislation	Under post-war legislation	Capital grants for post-war houses*		By local authorities	By private owners
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-47..	27,601,000	—	—	27,789,382	—	—
1947-48..	13,037,362	1,703,161	4,449,651	19,190,174	—	—
1948-49..	12,855,195	5,355,058	15,056,635	33,266,888	—	—
1949-50..	12,199,882	7,872,198	4,537,503	24,609,583	—	—
1950-51..	12,039,143	10,160,944	898,414	23,098,501	—	179
1951-52..	11,842,840	13,223,748	330,073	25,396,661	1,178	1,138
1952-53..	11,737,457	18,025,777	265,053	30,028,287	5,060	8,007
1953-54..	11,682,585	23,759,610	52,307	35,494,502	9,836	22,382
1954-55..	11,644,205	39,410,953	22,195	42,077,353	15,256	43,488
1955-56..	11,582,081	36,593,094	24,555	48,199,730	32,930	182,089
1956-57..	11,095,451	39,240,028	9,250	50,344,729	55,440	491,101
1957-58..	11,045,881	41,966,550	4,500	53,016,931	83,753	856,137
1958-59..	10,991,878	46,701,859	10,847	57,704,584	139,852	1,480,958
1959-60..	10,886,112	49,199,125	450	60,085,687	218,230	1,811,420

* Houses constructed by new tradition methods (Housing Act, 1946).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS ENGLAND AND WALES

In 1960 the total number of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds was £1,035,212, of whom 163,482 were found guilty of indictable offences, 871,730 of non-indictable offences. The most numerous offences in 1959 and 1960 are listed below. In addition, 23,872 persons (18,389 under 17 years) were cautioned by the police in 1960, for indictable offences and 47,831 (16,588 juveniles) for non-indictable (other than motoring) offences.

Ages of Offenders.—The 27,830 persons found guilty of indictable offences by the higher courts in 1960 included 1,246 persons under 17 years of age (25 persons under 14), 8,171 persons aged 17 and under 21, and 18,413 persons aged 21 and over. In magistrates' courts, of 135,652 persons convicted of indictable offences in 1960, 29,916 were under 14 years of age, 26,198 were aged 14 and under 17, 19,600 persons were aged 17 and under 21 and 59,938 were aged 21 years and over.

Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted 1959		Persons Convicted 1960	
	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*
Larceny.....	90,221	31,265	96,398	33,261
Breaking and Entering.....	30,014	15,363	31,823	16,779
Receiving.....	6,565	2,286	7,127	2,320
Frauds and False Pretences.....	4,365	225	4,469	232
Sexual Offences.....	6,161	1,267	5,959	1,217
Violence against the Person.....	9,148	1,231	10,219	1,583
ALL INDICTABLE OFFENCES.....	153,190	53,183	163,482	57,360

* Persons under 17 years of age.

Disposal.—In all courts in 1960, 24,031 persons aged 17 and over (females, 985) found guilty of indictable offences were sentenced to imprisonment, corrective training or preventive detention, compared with 23,658 (females, 986) in 1959. Of the 1960 total, 2,064 persons (females, 44) were aged under 21. A total of 59,507 persons (females, 7,746) were fined in all courts, including 22,396 persons under 21 years of age (females, 1,599). 36,766 persons (females, 5,250) were placed on probation, including 27,721 persons under 21 (females, 3,365).

Non-Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted	
	1959	1960
Traffic Offences.....	635,366	621,551
Drunkenness.....	62,535	65,170
Revenue Offences.....	26,398	31,726
Railway Offences.....	21,167	20,126
Breach of local and other regulations.....	11,715	9,573
Disorderly Behaviour.....	14,947	11,685
Betting and Gaming.....	13,046	10,612
Assaults.....	11,614	12,042
Education Acts Offences.....	4,241	4,723
Malicious Damage.....	12,872	14,531
Offences by Prostitutes.....	12,264	2,733
Vagrancy Acts Offences.....	5,689	5,163
Wireless Telegraphy Acts Offences.....	6,357	7,778
Cruelty to, or neglect of, children.....	641	566
Other Offences.....	48,680	51,251
TOTAL.....	887,532	871,730

The main types of non-indictable offence of which persons under 17 were found guilty were:—

	Persons Convicted	
	1959	1960
Traffic Offences:—		
Obstruction and Nuisance other than by vehicle..	2,065	2,075
Offences with Pedal Cycles.....	8,954	7,500
Others.....	11,708	15,648
Malicious Damage.....	6,321	7,130
Railway Offences.....	6,964	5,718
Stealing and Receiving...	1,054	902
Playing Games in Street...	183	120
Gaming (Vagrancy Acts)...	245	163
Other Offences.....	8,882	10,379
TOTAL.....	46,376	49,640

Cases of Murder

The Homicide Act, 1957, in operation from March 21, 1957, removed from the category of

murder homicides (a) which were previously murder only by doctrine of constructive malice; (b) under severe provocation by words alone; (c) in pursuance of a suicide pact. It provided that a person charged with murder should not be found guilty of that offence if at the time of the offence he was suffering from diminished responsibility, but instead should be found guilty of manslaughter. The death penalty should not be imposed for murders other than capital murders* except where the murderer had committed another murder on a different occasion.

In 1960, 144 cases of murder of persons aged one year or over were known to the police. In 18 cases the offence was reduced to manslaughter. *Capital murder.**—In 2 cases which appeared to be of capital murder, the murderers had not yet been detected. 29 victims were murdered by 34 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 9 victims were murdered by 8 persons who committed suicide before arrest. In proceedings taken against 26 persons for the murder of the remaining 20 victims, four persons (including one person concerned in the murder of 3 victims) were found insane on arraignment, one person was discharged, 6 persons were acquitted, 3 persons (including one convicted of non-capital murder) were convicted and ordered to be detained during H.M. Pleasure (under 18), 2 persons convicted of non-capital murder were sentenced to life imprisonment. Of 10 persons sentenced to death, 7 were executed; in 3 cases sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. *Non-Capital Murder.*—In 2 cases which appeared to be of non-capital murder, the murderers were not yet detected. 93 victims were murdered by 98

* Murder committed in the course of or in furtherance of theft; in resisting or avoiding arrest or escaping from legal custody; murder of police officers or prison officers or persons assisting them; and murder by shooting or causing explosions.

known murderers or suspects. Of these, 33 victims were murdered by 29 persons who committed suicide before arrest. In proceedings taken against 69 persons for the murder of 60 victims, 2 were discharged. Of 67 persons committed for trial 10 persons were found insane on arraignment and 18 were acquitted. 7 persons were found guilty but insane. 32 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Suicide

Coroners' returns for 1959 and 1960 show that 5,119 persons (female, 2,061) committed suicide in 1960 compared with 5,236 in 1959 and 5,237 in 1958. 5,145 cases of attempted suicide were

known to the police in 1960, compared with 4,980 in 1959 and 5,060 in 1958.

Magistrates Courts

Non-Criminal Proceedings

Orders for:—	1938	1959	1960
Affiliation.....	4,313	4,160	4,754
Maintenance.....	11,117	13,358	16,539
Guardianship of Infants	1,319	5,670	7,373
Adoption.....	5,392	7,372	7,146
Commitment of children and young persons:—			
To approved schools..	868	618	600
To care of fit persons..	955	2,072	2,322

SCOTLAND

Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	Average 1935-39	1957	1958	1959	1960
Crimes					
Against the person.....	2,545	1,904	2,010	2,141	2,415
Against property:—					
with violence.....	3,473	6,898	8,644	8,720	8,420
without violence.....	12,186	14,576	14,576	15,093	15,559
malicious injuries to property.....	3,639	357	283	238	260
forgery, etc.....	79	91	116	132	126
Other Crimes.....	406	359	369	404	435
Total.....	22,328	24,185	25,938	26,728	27,215
Miscellaneous Offences					
Breach of Peace.....	20,706	23,025	23,127	23,998	26,239
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.....	16,953	15,387	14,054	14,091	14,393
Against Police Acts, etc.....	11,048	10,841	11,638	11,996	11,924
Against Road Acts, etc.....	43,905	42,792	49,173	57,670	*63,097
Other (including war legislation).....	15,790	27,489	31,140	34,645	34,468
Total.....	108,402	110,534	129,132	141,800	150,121
TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES.....	130,730	143,719	155,070	168,528	177,336

* Vehicle licences in force in the September quarter, excluding trade licences and Services vehicles, 683,900.

Cases of Murder.—In 1960, sixteen cases of murder were known to the police. Six of the 18 victims were under 10 years of age and one man was over 60. Of eight persons proceeded against, three were found insane and unfit for trial. Five persons were tried, of which two were found guilty of capital murder and sentenced to death; one was executed and one reprieved and imprisoned. Three persons were found guilty of murder of which two were sentenced to life imprisonment and one to be detained during H.M. Pleasure (under 18). Three persons were found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Juvenile Crime.—In 1960, 21,441 juveniles were proceeded against for crimes and offences of all

kinds. 755 of these were acquitted or the charge against them was withdrawn. In 4,848 cases the charge was proved and an order made without a finding of guilt. In 15,459 cases where charges were proved with a finding of guilt, 5,589 juveniles were admonished, etc; 248 were cautioned (with or without surety); and 24 were found mentally defective. 680 juveniles were committed to approved schools, 603 to remand homes, 92 for Borstal training and 38 to the care of fit persons. 6 were placed on probation. 7,324 offenders were fined, and in 855 cases fines were imposed on the parent or guardian of the offender. 379 juveniles were discharged without trial, 2 as insane or weak-minded persons, and 377 otherwise discharged.

PRISON POPULATIONS IN 1959 AND 1960

The daily average population of all British prisons and Borstal institutions in 1960 was 30,206, compared with 29,732 in 1959. Figures of receptions by Prisons and Borstal institutions in 1959 and 1960 were:—

Prison and Borstal Receptions	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1960
Convicted Prisoners:—							
Imprisonment (Total).....	36,307	37,558†	12,448	11,104†	930	1,042	49,704
under 3 years.....	34,411	35,689	12,290	10,970	—	—	46,659
3 years and over.....	1,896	1,869	158	134	—	—	2,003
Borstal Training.....	3,164	3,595	338	345	65	55	3,995
Corrective Training.....	371	319	4	5	12	8	332
Preventive Detention.....	224	219	—	—	7	5	224
Untried Prisoners.....	29,839	27,824	4,339	4,841	189	221	32,886
Civil Prisoners.....	7,959	8,231	5	7	451	471	8,709
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION	26,349	26,824	2,866	2,821	517	561	30,206

† Including court martial prisoners, 176; other forms of sentence, 9; convicted prisoners remanded to prison for inquiry, to await sentence, etc., 10,877. ‡ Including court martial prisoners, 27; other, 3.

DETENTION CENTRES.—In the year 1960 there was a daily average population at detention centres of 275 (Scotland, 56) and a total of 1,295 receptions during the year (Scotland, 175).

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Central Government Accounts, 1959 and 1960			Gross Domestic Product		
£ million			£ million		
	Calendar Year			Calendar Year	
	1959	1960		1959	1960
REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
Gross Trading Income.....	112	129	Domestic Expenditure on		
Rents, Dividend and Interest...	369	392	Goods and Services.....	28 609	30,600
Taxes:—			By Consumers.....	15,956	16,640
On Income.....	2,758	2,725	By Public Authorities.....	3,931	4,187
On Capital.....	212	236	Gross Fixed Capital Forma-		
On Expenditure.....	2,485	2,641	tion at Home.....	3,727	4,079
National Ins. Contributions...	784	794	Value of physical increase in		
National Health Contributions...	114	118	stocks and work in progress	180	593
Current Grants from Overseas			Exports of Goods, etc.....	4,815	5,101
Governments.....	—	—	Subsidies.....	381	460
Total Revenue.....	6,834	7,035	Total.....	28,989	31,060
Surplus*.....	597	388	Deduct		
EXPENDITURE			Imports of Goods and Services.	4,918	5,547
Current expenditure on Goods			Taxes on Expenditure.....	3,197	3,402
and Services:—			Total.....	8,115	8,949
Military Defence.....	1,549	1,602	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT....	20,875	22,111
Health Services.....	675	733	SHARES		
Other.....	499	529	Income:—		
Subsidies.....	354	433	From Employment†.....	14,016	14,990
National Insurance Benefits....	987	991	From Rent and Self-Employ-		
Other Grants to Persons.....	554	557	ment.....	2,980	3,118
Debt Interest.....	778	869	Gross Trading Profits*:—		
Grants to Local Authorities.....	684	747	Companies.....	3,424	3,662
Grants paid Abroad.....	70	78	Public Corporations.....	391	500
Transfers to Capital Account...	87	108	Other Public Enterprises....	161	181
Total Expenditure.....	6,237	6,647			

* Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

† Wages and salaries, Forces' pay and employers' contributions.

UNITED KINGDOM TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus+ or Deficit—
1914-15 (First World War).....	£ 226,694,000	£ 560,474,000	£ 333,779,000
1915-16 do.....	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	— 1,222,392,000
1916-17 do.....	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	— 1,624,685,000
1917-18 do.....	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	— 1,988,987,000
1939-40 (Second World War).....	1,049,189,000	1,325,122,000	— 275,933,000
1940-41 do.....	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	— 2,475,421,000
1941-42 do.....	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	— 2,701,637,000
1942-43 do.....	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	— 2,817,516,000
1943-44 do.....	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	— 2,749,873,000
1944-45 do.....	3,238,063,000	6,062,904,000	— 2,824,841,000
1945-46 (Two Budgets).....	3,284,450,000	5,484,333,000	— 2,199,883,000
1946-47.....	3,341,200,000	3,910,300,000	— 569,100,000
1947-48.....	3,844,800,000	3,209,500,000	+ 635,300,000
1948-49.....	4,006,600,000	3,175,600,000	+ 831,000,000
1949-50.....	3,924,000,000	3,375,300,000	+ 548,700,000
1950-51.....	3,977,800,000	3,257,300,000	+ 720,500,000
1951-52.....	4,433,400,000	4,053,600,000	+ 379,800,000
1952-53.....	4,438,700,000	4,350,600,000	+ 88,100,000
1953-54.....	4,368,100,000	4,274,500,000	+ 93,600,000
1954-55.....	4,737,893,000	4,304,726,000	+ 433,167,000
1955-56 (Two Budgets).....	4,893,142,000	4,496,040,000	+ 397,102,000
1956-57.....	5,157,813,000	4,868,031,000	+ 289,782,000
1957-58.....	5,342,584,450	4,919,551,891	+ 423,002,559
1958-59.....	5,479,709,000	5,102,513,000	+ 377,196,000
1959-60.....	5,630,529,000	5,243,912,000	+ 386,617,000
1960-61.....	5,933,665,000	5,86,561,000	+ 147,104,000
1961-62*	6,440,000,000	6,002,000,000	+ 438,000,000

* Budget Estimate, April 17, 1961. See also Civil and Defence Estimates.

ORDINARY REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. DISTRIBUTION

Following are summary details of Ordinary United Kingdom revenue, totals of which appear "above the line" in the *Financial Statement* presented to Parliament in the Budget annually. Items shown "below the line" are concerned with capital expenditure of the State and involve receipts applicable by statute to debt interest which would otherwise be paid out of revenue, receipts applicable to redemption of debt and payments for which the Treasury has power to borrow. A deficit "below the line" is met by Government borrowing or from surplus arising in revenue and expenditure "above the line"; a surplus is used to reduce the National Debt.

Year ended March 31.

Net Receipts. Figures for 1960-61 are provisional.

	1958 £	1959 £	1960 £	1961 £
INLAND REVENUE.....	2,874,082,386	3,012,403,633	2,984,414,732	3,273,000,000
Income Tax.....	2,222,175,868	2,317,808,232	2,215,473,386	2,433,062,000
England and Wales.....	2,044,574,106	2,141,822,644	2,051,016,225	—
Scotland.....	154,139,136	151,992,163	140,024,611	—
Northern Ireland.....	23,462,626	23,993,425	24,432,550	—
Surtax.....	159,324,943	165,988,623	181,555,934	189,400,000
Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax.....	254,677,304	273,775,337	261,873,427	263,100,000
Excess Profits Levy.....	1,897,426	836,083	769,163	—
Death Duties.....	171,923,531	187,204,325	226,374,688	235,600,000
England and Wales.....	153,128,491	166,028,123	724,586	—
Scotland.....	18,795,040	21,176,202	36,132	—
Stamp Duties.....	63,521,482	66,258,996	97,827,138	90,200,000
Other Duties.....	561,832	522,256	540,996	450,000
(Special Contribution, Land Tax and Mineral Rights Duty)				
CUSTOMS.....	1,209,658,778	1,259,303,834	1,374,658,765	1,456,523,000
Spirits.....	28,992,263	28,207,469	29,736,899	35,000,000
Beer.....	15,062,167	14,564,614	12,648,278	12,000,000
Wine.....	21,620,346	18,292,899	20,307,351	18,000,000
Tea, Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory.....	1,919,195	1,885,618	1,784,998	2,000,000
Sugar, Molasses, Glucose, Saccharin.....	9,511,599	7,857,651	7,458,492	8,000,000
Tobacco.....	712,504,348	736,160,744	788,532,859	824,000,000
Matches and Mechanical Lighters.....	4,516,935	4,445,144	4,618,859	5,000,000
Hydrocarbon Oils.....	311,500,080	337,361,486	373,454,072	402,000,000
Silk and Artificial Silk.....	7,982,374	5,304,648	—	—
Key Industry Duties.....	4,658,196	3,484,274	—	—
1932 Act Import Duties.....	81,278,857	64,976,024	—	—
Ottawa Duties.....	6,075,094	5,131,709	—	—
Beef and Veal.....	4,284,680	3,152,797	—	—
1958 Act Import Duties.....	—	27,538,999	136,454,263	156,000,000
Other Duties.....	—247,356	939,848	—337,296	—
(Playing Cards; Hops; Dried and Preserved Fruit, etc)				
EXCISE.....	942,541,615	929,174,610	907,915,593	933,260,000
Spirits.....	106,113,775	107,309,798	115,747,227	127,000,000
Beer.....	246,097,234	238,722,997	206,221,271	210,000,000
British Wines.....	3,271,386	3,152,697	3,772,445	4,000,000
Sugar Molasses, Glucose and Saccharin.....	4,432,817	4,179,630	5,262,928	6,000,000
Matches and Mechanical Lighters.....	8,348,256	8,113,881	8,161,855	8,000,000
Hydrocarbon Oils.....	10,265,705	8,719,710	7,503,790	8,600,000
Entertainments.....	26,537,291	11,859,888	7,415,268	—
Television Duty.....	6,325,367	9,162,613	10,402,014	11,000,000
Clubs.....	1,030,368	1,054,479	1,084,080	—
Liquor and Other Licences.....	4,699,006	4,876,328	1,183,850	1,000,000
Purchase Tax.....	494,225,891	497,540,355	501,486,241	510,000,000
Betting Duty.....	30,380,419	33,659,189	39,463,111	41,000,000
Other Duties.....	734,100	823,045	211,513	—
(Power Alcohol and petrol substitutes; Playing Cards; Monopoly Value etc.)				
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.....				
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	99,632,527	106,355,593	109,865,497	126,005,000
England and Wales.....	91,675,014	97,794,668	101,459,547	—
Scotland.....	7,957,513	8,560,925	8,405,950	—
Post Office:—				
Postal.....	154,800,000	164,967,210	173,300,001	182,000,000
Telegraph.....	16,100,000	17,761,561	18,500,000	18,900,000
Telephone.....	172,400,000	187,711,089	201,100,000	209,000,000
Broadcast Receiving Licences.....	30,700,000	33,345,043	36,100,000	37,900,000
Sundry Loans.....	32,167,591	27,166,792	33,923,385	—
Other Miscellaneous Revenue.....	165,719,859	104,607,500	151,715,455	—

†These self-balancing services do not form part of Ordinary Revenue. Actual net receipt from Post Office trading in 1960-61 was estimated at approximately £8,000,000.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPENDITURE, 1960-61 AND 1961-62

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1961-62 was £3,721,501,567, a decrease of £319,916,955 over the total for 1960-61 (including supplementary estimates totalling £234,404,304). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid. Supplementary estimates are included in items for 1960-61 in all classes.

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62
House of Lords.....	£236,733	£251,223
House of Commons..	1,597,500	1,619,948
Registration of Electors	106,000	—
Treasury and Subordinate Departments..	3,853,360	3,770,000
Charity Commission..	161,964	219,598
Civil Service do.....	600,215	594,710
Crown Estate Office..	7,566	167,262
Exchequer and Audit Dept.....	671,931	613,700
Friendly Societies Registry.....	105,461	115,509
National Savings Committee.....	1,329,315	1,414,105
Public Record Office..	160,381	164,592
Royal Commissions..	333,000	364,000
Secret Service.....	7,000,000	7,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	505,468	702,795
<i>Scotland</i>		
Scottish Home Dept..	1,300,545	1,430,285
Scottish Record Office	53,445	51,614
With some smaller estimates (Privy Council Office, £46,036; Privy Seal Office, £5,000; Government Actuary, £43,728; Government Hospitality £100,000) and nominal net estimates (Royal Mint, National Debt Office and Public Works Loan Commission) making a total for Class I in (1961-62) of £18,683,736 (1960-61, £18,414,058, incl. Supplementary Estimates).		
†Including "Payments of Members" £1,037,528 (1960-61, £1,030,213), and Travelling Expenses £101,080 (1960-61, £97,775).		

CLASS II: COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

	1960-61	1961-62
Foreign Service.....	£18,025,060	£18,874,800
Foreign Office Grants and Services*.....	24,871,751	23,176,046
British Council.....	3,391,700	3,853,300
Commonwealth Relations Office.....	3,703,270	4,565,200
Do. Services.....	21,624,855	19,884,854
Overseas Settlement..	177,875	173,100
Colonial Office.....	1,881,870	2,050,470
Colonial Services....	22,314,737	33,575,848
Development etc.:—		
Colonies.....	25,500,000	25,000,000
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and South African Territories.....	1,717,000	2,050,000
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	1,151,489	1,133,036
TOTAL.....	£124,359,007	£134,336,654
*1961-62: Subscriptions to international organizations £3,938,105; Grants to U.N. in aid of refugees, children, etc., £5,301,703; Aid to foreign countries, £12,016,785.		

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE

	1960-61	1961-62
Home Office.....	£7,750,305	£7,341,280
Civil Defence Services	7,982,200	10,292,890
Police (E. & W).....	57,402,996	64,209,753
Prisons (E. & W)....	17,182,453	19,221,552
Child Care.....	2,914,700	3,027,600
Supreme Court.....	199,815	263,325

	1960-61	1961-62
County Courts.....	£698,237	£722,700
Legal Aid Fund.....	2,202,450	2,894,470
Law Charges.....	805,776	828,308
Legal Expenses.....	69,150	69,150
<i>Scotland</i>		
Civil Defence Services	856,485	1,064,248
Police.....	6,318,517	6,977,615
Prisons.....	1,612,656	1,804,985
Child Care.....	433,530	495,330
Law Charges, etc.....	446,614	473,914
<i>Northern Ireland.</i>		
Supreme Court.....	92,169	88,850
Land Purchase.....	1,168,540	1,161,190
TOTAL.....	£108,136,333	£120,937,660

(Total includes nominal net estimates for State Management Districts; Land Registry; Public Trustee; and Dept. of the Registers of Scotland).

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING

	1960-61	1961-62
Ministry of Education*.....	£87,400,585	£93,677,991
British Museum.....	862,450	887,438
Do. Nat. History..	554,056	582,668
Imperial War Museum	55,271	61,734
London Museum....	47,540	49,705
National Gallery.....	283,449	210,748
Tate Gallery.....	126,775	111,868
National Maritime Museum.....	83,395	88,207
National Portrait Gallery.....	40,662	42,586
Wallace Collection..	45,408	46,188
Grants for Science and the Arts.....	2,264,005	2,574,545
Universities & Colleges	70,273,780	83,033,070
Broadcasting.....	41,067,000	47,522,000
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Public Education*....	13,630,926	14,036,119
National Galleries..	105,484	83,032
National Museum of Antiquities.....	28,086	28,983
National Library.....	90,417	104,351
TOTAL.....	£216,960,189	£243,141,173

*Including Food Subsidies:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Milk in Schools		
England and Wales..	£12,263,000	£12,153,000
Scotland.....	1,649,000	1,659,000
School Meals		
England and Wales..	47,552,540	48,697,000
Scotland.....	5,251,000	5,418,000

CLASS V: HEALTH, HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1960-61	1961-62
Ministry of Housing & Local Government..	£17,528,973	£15,473,159
Housing.....	73,588,970	74,941,970
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues....	535,771,000	559,922,000
Ministry of Health†..	28,268,740	27,802,965
National Health Service	561,322,030	533,945,790
Med. Research Council	4,468,560	5,599,000
Registrar General....	602,114	2,570,430
War Damage Commission.....	408,440	360,105

† Votes for Ministry of Health and Dept. of Health (Scotland) (see over) include food subsidies (National Milk Scheme for mothers and young children; other welfare foods) and cost of their administration:

	1960-61	1961-62
England.....	£24,364,540	£24,614,230
Wales.....	1,445,965	1,474,075
Scotland.....	3,420,130	3,541,000
<i>Scotland</i>		
Dept. of Health.....	£5,944,720	£6,198,790
National Health Service	69,544,860	66,237,000

Scotland	1960-61	1961-62
Housing.....	£18,929,580	£19,704,240
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues....	69,581,000	73,350,000
Registrar General....	79,950	389,160
TOTAL.....	£1,386,038,937	£1,386,494,609

CLASS VI: TRADE, LABOUR AND AVIATION

	1960-61	1961-62
Board of Trade.....	£6,158,645	£6,246,950
Do. Promotion of Trade, Exports, In- dustrial Efficiency & Trading Services	222,130	8,621,635
Do. Former Strategic Stocks.....	785,500	480,000
Do. Promotion of Local Employ- ment.....	19,223,010	30,026,250
Registration of Res- trictive Trade Agree- ments.....	158,280	163,950
Ministry of Labour and National Service....	23,667,500	24,317,000
Ministry of Aviation... 212,772,945	222,300,000	
Civil Aviation.....	6,000,010	3,000,000
TOTAL.....	£282,988,340	£304,155,985
Total includes nominal net estimates for Export Credits and Ministry of Aviation (Purchasing Services).		

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES (WORKS,
STATIONERY, ETC.)

	1960-61	1961-62
Ministry of Works....	£10,245,750	£7,395,000
Houses of Parliament Buildings.....	376,500	464,500
Public Buildings, U.K. Do. Overseas.....	29,972,904	†31,769,600
Royal Palaces.....	4,162,500	4,302,000
Royal Parks.....	670,282	807,000
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments	943,500	1,023,500
Rates on Government Property.....	1,224,000	1,297,000
Stationery and Printing	21,670,847	18,948,313
Central Office of In- mation.....	17,435,110	15,900,100
	3,869,000	4,749,000
TOTAL.....	£90,570,393	£86,656,013

CLASS VIII: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

	1960-61	1961-62
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food... 221,109,240	221,228,915	
Agriculture and Food Grants and Subsidies	*221,136,030	*234,753,230
Agricultural and Food Services.....	14,946,235	11,410,065
Food Strategic Re- sources.....	2,200,000	2,274,000
Fishery Grants And Services.....	10,360,930	8,672,190
Surveys of Great Bri- tain, etc.....	4,387,200	3,685,850
Agricultural Research Council.....	5,605,000	6,044,000
Nature Conservancy..	465,000	535,000
Development Fund....	1,051,000	1,539,450
Forestry Commission..	11,019,000	11,800,000
Scotland.		
Dept. of Agriculture..	36,740,559	38,898,835
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry....	2,905,364	2,789,670
TOTAL.....	£339,925,558	£343,631,205

*FOOD SUBSIDIES (United Kingdom)
Under Agricultural Price Guarantees

(Direct Cash Cost)	1960-61	1961-62
Cereals.....	£63,700,000	£65,700,000
Eggs.....	23,500,000	20,500,000

Fatstock:—	1960-61	1961-62
Cattle.....	£11,700,000	£15,500,000
Sheep.....	13,900,000	19,100,000
Pigs.....	18,600,000	22,300,000
Milk†.....	10,900,000	9,600,000
Potatoes.....	7,400,000	4,100,000

†Excluding school milk and school meals (see
Class IV) and welfare milk and other foods (see
Class V).

CLASS IX: TRANSPORT, POWER AND
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

	1960-61	1961-62
Ministry of Transport Roads, etc. (England and Wales).....	£4,132,600	£4,337,330
Transport (British Transport Com- mission).....	105,647,720	118,834,110
Do. (Shipping and Special Services)	105,000,000	103,000,000
Ministry of Power... 1,277,260	996,000	
Do. Services.....	2,247,850	2,251,490
Office of the Minister for Science.....	3,084,430	1,367,930
Atomic Energy.....	85,500	98,500
Scientific and Industrial Research.....	93,571,000	78,320,000
Scotland.	12,938,375	15,357,832
Roads.....	15,947,390	17,795,470
TOTAL.....	£343,932,125	£342,358,662

CLASS X: PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

	1960-61	1961-62
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£21,937,000	£23,250,000
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance	5,014,860	7,495,560
War Pensions, etc....	96,569,250	*104,584,250
National Insurance and Family Allowances	313,973,000	†334,972,000
National Assistance Board.....	190,591,000	185,453,000
Pensions, etc. (India, Pakistan, Burma)..	7,306,150	7,066,960
R.I.C. Pensions, etc....	1,105,000	1,100,000

TOTAL..... £636,496,260 £663,921,870

*PENSIONS, ETC. (1961-62).—War of 1914-18:
Officers and Nurses, £3,635,000; N.C.O.'s and
Other Ranks, £38,440,000.

War of 1939-45 and later Service. Navy,
Army and Royal Air Force, Officers and
Nurses, £9,155,000; N.C.O.'s and Other
Ranks, £46,660,000. Merchant Navy, Officers,
£1,130,000; Seamen, £1,500,000. Civilians,
Disablement Pensions, etc., £3,190,000.

†Family Allowances.—1961-62, £134,000,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Service	1960-61	1961-62
Customs and Excise..	£20,694,600	£20,671,000
Inland Revenue....	52,041,000	56,513,000
Post Office.....	415,108,000	—

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1960-61

Consolidated Fund:—

Interest and Management of the National Debt.....	£660,795,000
Sinking Funds.....	39,392,000
Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer.....	88,994,000
Other Consolidated Fund Ser- vices.....	8,672,000
Supply Services (excluding "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure).....	4,988,708,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£5,786,561,000

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

The Navy Estimates

	1960-61	1961-62
Pay, etc., of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.....	£70,004,800	£67,872,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy...	14,044,000	14,505,000
Medical Establishments.....	1,462,000	1,433,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services.....	7,942,000	8,503,000
Educational.....	1,546,000	1,800,000
Scientific.....	19,354,210	21,098,000
Royal Naval Reserves.....	1,130,000	1,173,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:		
Personnel.....	43,445,000	47,453,900
Material.....	46,989,000	55,451,000
Contract Work...	106,336,000	97,673,000
Naval Armaments...	20,426,000	25,975,000
Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad.....	19,264,000	20,316,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	9,412,900	11,890,900
Admiralty Office....	9,915,000	10,533,000
Non-effective Services	26,229,000	27,524,000
Total.....	£397,500,010	£413,200,000

Personnel

	1961-62
Royal Navy	
Flag officers.....	69
Officers of Relative Flag Rank...	7
Commissioned and Subordinate Officers.....	10,174
Petty Officers.....	21,850
Seamen.....	48,635
Juniors.....	5,000
Artificers Apprentices.....	1,815
Total.....	87,550
Royal Marines	
Commissioned Officers.....	580
Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Musicians and Rank and File.....	8,250
Total.....	8,830
Women's Royal Naval Service	
Officers.....	250
Ratings.....	3,000
Total.....	3,250
Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.....	370
Grand Total.....	100,000

The Army Estimates

Finance

	1960-61	1961-62
Pay, etc.....	£127,240,010	£133,170,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces.....	20,140,000	19,680,000
War Office.....	6,520,000	6,790,000
Civilians.....	99,540,000	108,310,000
Movements.....	27,730,000	27,650,000
Supplies, etc.....	42,480,000	39,610,000
Stores.....	65,615,000	71,400,000
Works, Buildings and Lands.....	34,073,000	46,100,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	6,722,000	8,520,000
Non-effective Services	39,990,000	39,470,000
Total.....	£470,050,110	£500,700,100

Personnel

Item	Maximum Number 1961-62	
	Officers	Other Ranks
Garrisons in Europe:		
British Troops:—		
Male.....	17,500	164,000
Female†.....	800	4,500
Colonial Troops.....	200	2,000
Commonwealth do. (in U.K.).....	500	200
Total.....	19,000	170,700
Garrisons outside Europe:		
British Troops:—		
Male.....	5,100	38,500
Female†.....	400	700
Gurkha and Commonwealth, incl. Colonial, Troops..	300	32,300
Total.....	5,800	71,500
Additional Numbers†	1,000	9,000
Grand Total*....	25,800	257,200

† Incl. Q.A.R.A.N.C. (in and outside Europe).—Strength (July, 31, 1961): Officers, 760; Other Ranks, 719.

‡ To cover possible temporary excesses over the numbers estimated above.

* Excluding 6,000 all ranks on Terminal Leave.

The Air Estimates

Finance

	1960-61	1961-62
Pay, etc., of the Air Force.....	£113,110,000	£119,400,000
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.....	1,069,900	769,900
Air Ministry.....	5,369,000	5,660,000
Civilians at Outstations.....	39,637,000	42,420,000
Movements.....	12,480,000	13,880,000
Supplies.....	63,190,000	61,890,000
Aircraft and Stores...	238,050,010	224,700,000
Works and Lands.....	37,770,000	38,900,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	3,644,000	4,190,000
Non-effective Services	13,140,000	14,860,000

Total..... £527,460,010 £526,670,000

Personnel

Service	Maximum Number 1961-62	
	Officers	Airmen and Airwomen
Royal Air Force....	21,700	134,200
Women's R.A.F.....	390	5,400
Pss. Mary's Nursing Service.....	410	—
Local Forces abroad..	—	1,200
Other Commonwealth Forces.....	300	400
Total.....	22,800	141,200

THE NATIONAL DEBT

1961

The National Debt outstanding on March 31, 1961, was £28,254,000,000, of which £1,979,000,000 was payable in external currencies: to the United States (£1,503,000,000), Canada (£379,000,000) and to various European countries (£97,000,000). External debt payable in sterling totalled £607,000,000, principally to the International Monetary Fund, International Bank, and International Development Association (£519,000,000), the Government of Portugal (£55,000,000) and the Federal Republic of Germany (£22,000,000). Internal debt totalled £25,668,000,000, major items being the *Floating Debt* (short-term loans): Treasury Bills (£4,648,000,000) and Ways and Means Advances (£307,000,000); *National Savings Securities*: National Savings Certificates (£2,141,000,000), Defence Bonds (£1,061,000,000) and Premium Savings Bonds (£309,000,000); *Tax Reserve Certificates* (£378,000,000); *Terminal Annuities* due to National Debt Commissioners (£912,000,000); *Life Annuities* (£9,000,000); and debts to Banks of England and Ireland (£14,000,000).

Cost of Interest, Management and Expenses of the National Debt was estimated at £640,000,000 for 1960-61 and £660,000,000 for 1961-62.

National Debt Funds, 1961

The National Fund.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1961, shows the following net additions during the year:—Net revenue, £145,782; net profit on investments realized, £7,793. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1961, was £3,000,950.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.—The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1961, at £1,848,888.

The John Buchanan Fund.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1961, at £46,343.

1959-60

Loans Guaranteed by the British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1960, to be as follows:—

Sudan Loans, £3,090,800; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £53,868; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £5,286,145; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £19,841,858; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £37,510,825; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £30,707,127; Ulster Savings Certificates, £74,227; 24½ cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, certain liabilities in external currencies; Palestine Loan, £909,268; Tanganyika Loan £169,965; Nyasaland £620,088; Newfoundland, £12,095,187; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £56,714,778; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and to the East Africa High Commission.

Cost of the Debt, 1959-60

The total of £858,296,100 was issued by the Exchequer during 1959-60 for payment of interest of the Debt and for management and expenses.

Interest:—

Of Funded Debt.....	£124,687,705
Of Terminable Annuities.....	327,208
Of Unfunded Debt.....	712,847,572

Total interest..... £837,862,485

Management and Expenses:—

Management.....	£1,548,890
Expenses.....	18,884,725

Total..... £20,433,615

Repayments, 1959-60

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable.

Repayment of Terminable Annuities.....

.....	£819,502
For 3% Funding Loan.....	7,604,094
For 4% Funding Loan.....	9,823,763
For 4% Victory Bonds.....	8,464,417
For 3½% Conversion Loan....	12,007,319

Total Sinking Funds... £38,724,095

Estimated Assets

Values of assets attributable to issues under various Acts of Parliament were estimated on March 31, 1960, as follows:

Land Settlement Acts (1919 and 1921).....	£6,088,151
Export Guarantees Acts (1949-57).....	75,709,329
Housing (Scotland) Acts (1950-57).....	78,432,879
Local Authorities Loans Act (1945).....	2,745,844,364
Finance Act, 1935 (3 p.c. Local Loans Stock).....	429,196,622
Misc. Financial Provisions Acts (1950 and 1955).....	19,835,601
New Towns Acts (1946 and 1958).....	247,760,766
Coal Industry Acts (1946-56).....	946,058,870
Finance Acts (1956 and 1958):—	
Electricity Council.....	582,840,000
Gas Council.....	103,560,000
British Transport Commission..	357,160,000
British Overseas Airways Corporation.....	71,914,285
British European Airways Corporation.....	32,028,571
N. of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.....	64,433,333
S. of Scotland Electricity Board.....	55,200,000
Transport Acts (1957 and 1959)....	296,780,567
Cotton Acts (1947 and 1954).....	8,270,397
Overseas Resources Development Act (Colonial Development Corporation).....	65,532,309
Cinematograph Film Production Acts (1949-57).....	6,000,000
Sugar Act (1956).....	23,190,000
Bretton Woods Agreements Act (1954) and International Bank and Monetary Fund Act (1959)...	789,285,714
International Finance Corporation Act (1955).....	5,170,040
European Monetary Agreement Act (1959).....	2,816,891
Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Acts (1946 and 1955).....	10,000,000

European Payments Union Act (1950):—

France.....	£27,224,684
Iceland.....	143,243
Norway.....	1,222,233
Turkey.....	1,450,011
Finance Act (1932) and Currency Act (1939) (Exchange Equalization Account).....	575,000,000
With other smaller items making a	

Total of..... £7,652,057,192

Estimated value of other assets on March 31, 1960:—

Suez Canal (Shares and bonds)....	£15,342,579
Cable and Wireless Ltd.....	30,000,000
Bank of England (Annual payment in lieu of dividend).....	58,212,000
British Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Shares and stock).....	5,001,000
Liability of India and Burma for 5 p.c. War Loan.....	16,721,003
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund.....	£4,316,786
With other smaller items making a	

Total of..... £147,656,616

TOTAL ESTIMATED ASSETS.... £7,799,713,808

Advances to Colonial and other governments.—
Balances outstanding on March 31, 1960 (with dates
and total of original advances) were: Argentina,

£16,470,698 (1955-56, £19,359,312); Jordan,
£8,966,667 (1945-60, £9,100,000); Greece,
£1,000,000 (1945-46, £10,000,000); Turkey,
£6,955,000 (1957-60, £6,955,000); Aden Colony
and Protectorate, £3,671,941 (1949-58, £4,010,312);
British Guiana, £5,405,528 (1958-60, £5,500,000);
British Honduras, £193,672 (1955-59, £193,672);
Dominica, £11,947 (1926-31, £57,500); East
Africa High Commission, £1,974,348 (1954-55,
£2,390,000); Grenada, £1,500,000 (1955-60,
£1,500,000); Hong Kong, £2,736,000 (1954-60,
£2,736,000); Jamaica, £883,480 (1944-56,
£2,553,588); Kenya, £6,050,000 (1954-60,
£6,050,000); Malaya and Singapore, £11,880,156
(1953-56, £15,536,667); Mauritius, £302,250
(1945-47, £771,550); St. Lucia, £52,603 (1957-60,
£55,469); Tanganyika Territory, £371,906
(1921-26, £2,002,415); Nauru and Ocean Islands,
£1,396,065 (1920-38, £1,843,312); Federation of
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, £3,768,609 (1945-53,
£7,113,000); Federation of Nigeria, £1,198,434
(1959-60, £1,198,434) and Swaziland, £3,749
(1948-51, £12,000).

In addition advances to allied governments
arising during 1939-45, outstanding on March 31,
1960, were: China, £12,237,395; Czechoslovakia,
£19,747,398; France, £17,200,636; Poland,
£52,166,669; U.S.S.R., £14,461,429; a total of
£115,813,527. Amounts outstanding from Ger-
many, mainly in respect of post-war economic
assistance, totalled £75,921,904; and from Austria,
£3,260,884.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income
in 1960. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation

Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£		£	£	£
50 to under 250	4,310,000	985,000,000	2,000,000	983,000,000
250 " " 300	1,480,000	407,000,000	5,000,000	402,000,000
300 " " 400	2,500,000	872,000,000	34,000,000	838,000,000
400 " " 500	2,600,000	1,169,000,000	58,000,000	1,111,000,000
500 " " 600	2,670,000	1,471,000,000	90,000,000	1,381,000,000
600 " " 700	2,760,000	1,791,000,000	120,000,000	1,671,000,000
700 " " 800	2,630,000	1,967,000,000	145,000,000	1,822,000,000
800 " " 1,000	3,970,000	3,534,000,000	284,000,000	3,250,000,000
1,000 " " 1,500	2,530,000	3,002,000,000	323,000,000	2,679,000,000
1,500 " " 2,000	527,000	894,000,000	164,000,000	730,000,000
2,000 " " 3,000	269,000	650,000,000	162,000,000	488,000,000
3,000 " " 5,000	164,000	615,000,000	209,000,000	406,000,000
5,000 " " 10,000	71,000	473,000,000	219,000,000	254,000,000
10,000 " " 20,000	16,000	212,000,000	131,000,000	81,000,000
£20,000 and over	3,000	115,000,000	89,000,000	26,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,500,000	£18,157,000,000	£2,035,000,000	£16,122,000,000

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£		£	£	£
50 to under 250	4,540,000	1,034,000,000	2,000,000	1,032,000,000
250 " " 500	7,220,000	2,888,000,000	147,000,000	2,741,000,000
500 " " 750	7,670,000	5,180,000,000	391,000,000	4,789,000,000
750 " " 1,000	4,470,000	4,143,000,000	335,000,000	3,808,000,000
1,000 " " 2,000	2,307,000	3,383,000,000	480,000,000	2,903,000,000
2,000 " " 4,000	262,000	1,096,000,000	405,000,000	691,000,000
4,000 " " 6,000	28,000	319,000,000	186,000,000	133,000,000
£6,000 and over	3,000	114,000,000	89,000,000	25,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,500,000	£18,157,000,000	£2,035,000,000	£16,122,000,000

* At rates current in 1960-61.

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (a) in 1950 and 1960 at current market prices; and (b) in 1960 at 1954 prices.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million			Heads of Expenditure	£ million		
	(a) 1950	(a) 1960	(b) 1960		(a) 1950	(a) 1960	(b) 1960
Food.....	2,689	4,860	4,248	Clothing.....	1,063	1,632	1,537
Household Expenditure.....	2,376	4,342	3,788	Footwear.....	185	289	256
Bread and Cereals.....	438	568	465	Other Clothing:			
Meat and Bacon.....	529	1,225	1,021	Men's and Boys' Wear.....	313	462	421
Fish.....	77	149	109	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear.....	565	881	860
Oils and Fats.....	105	220	237	Recreational Goods.....	353	469	388
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery.....	206	421	386	Books.....	35	66	53
Dairy Products.....	418	647	579	Newspapers.....	71	143	96
Fruit.....	157	257	245	Magazines.....	38	46	37
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	272	446	391	Other.....	109	214	202
Beverages.....	106	276	230	Chemists' Goods.....	135	245	214
Other manufactured food.....	68	133	125	Other Goods.....	137	233	230
Other personal expenditure.....	373	518	460	Private Motoring:—			
Alcoholic Drink.....	760	1,001	1,009	Vehicles, New and Used.....	64	586	538
Beer.....	497	563	573	Running Costs.....	117	445	409
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc.....	203	438	436	Travel.....	362	573	437
Tobacco.....	766	1,140	981	Railway.....	98	147	104
Cigarettes.....	648	1,002	871	Other.....	264	426	333
Pipe Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.....	118	138	110	Communication Services.....	62	138	97
Housing.....	793	1,513	1,075	Postal.....	34	72	54
Rent, Rates and Water.....	641	1,264	876	Telephone and Telegraph.....	28	66	43
Maintenance, Repairs, etc.....	152	249	199	Entertainments.....	204	251	206
Fuel and Light.....	353	739	594	Cinema.....	108	65	45
Coal.....	151	284	200	Other.....	96	186	161
Electricity.....	84	236	223	Domestic Service.....	98	86	67
Gas.....	85	136	102	Insurance.....	97	178	
Other.....	33	83	69	Other Services.....	648	1,090	1,025
Durable Household Goods.....	424	777	731	Expenditure not included above.....	43	47	41
Furniture and Floor Coverings.....	254	377	335	Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.....	-65	-215	-181
Radio and Electrical Goods.....	170	400	396	Personal Expenditure:—			
Other Household Goods.....	379	543	487	in the United Kingdom.....	9,322	16,331	14,133
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware.....	206	340	319	abroad.....	116	277	262
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials.....	113	203	168	TOTAL.....	9,438	16,608	14,395

COMPANIES IN U.K.

(Registered by the Board of Trade Registrar of Companies, S.W. Wing, Bush House, Strand, W.C.2. The Registry of Business Names is located at Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.)

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1960, 34,006 Companies were registered in Great Britain with nominal capital £116,200,000. On December 31, 1960, there were 393,494 Companies on the registers in Great Britain. Companies having a share capital were 10,806. Public Companies with total paid-up capital, £4,726,000,000, and 363,663 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital, £2,659,000,000.

BANKRUPTCIES

2,801 Receiving Orders and Administration Orders were made under the Bankruptcy Acts in England and Wales in 1960, an increase of 22 over the previous year. Liabilities estimated by debtors totalled £10,620,808 and assets £2,121,803. 268 Deeds of Arrangement were registered, involving estimated liabilities of £1,676,843 and assets of £809,734. Failures in some of the principal trades (with numbers in 1959) included: Builders, 226 failures (216); Farmers, 135 (131); Retail Grocers

and Provision Merchants, 183 (155); Hotelkeepers and Publicans, 67 (93); Restaurant, Snack Bar, etc., Proprietors, 82 (63); Retail Clothiers and Drapers, 80 (60); Hardware and Electrical Goods Retailers, 225 (114); Road Haulage Contractors, 90 (65). 568 applications for discharge were dealt with in 1960, as follows: Refused, 54; Adjudged, 9; Withdrawn, 12; Granted, 8; Granted with conditions, 87; granted subject to conditions and suspension, 83; granted subject to periods of suspension, 315.

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1940-45	£25,465,000	1957	£383,357,000
1954	471,130,000	1958	316,452,000
1955	567,192,000	1959	480,343,000
1956	295,952,000	1960	556,663,000

GOLD AND CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY RESERVES

£ million			
1955, Dec. 31...	757	1961, Jan. 31...	1,159
1956, Dec. 31...	799	Feb. 28...	1,141
1957, Dec. 31...	812	Mar. 31...	1,079
1958, Dec. 31...	1,096	April 30...	1,053
1959, Dec. 31...	977	May 31...	1,037
1960, Mar. 31...	933	June 30...	990
Sept. 30...	1,110	July 31...	876

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Division†	Imports		Exports	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco—				
Live animals for food.....	£ 50,040,455	£ 33,233,861	£ 7,307,322	£ 5,427,776
Meat and meat preparations.....	315,317,640	347,121,658	4,796,316	5,107,912
Dairy products, eggs and honey.....	189,979,424	173,616,198	6,793,182	10,454,931
Fish and fish preparations.....	52,710,691	47,896,443	6,013,233	6,335,538
Cereal and cereal preparations.....	230,664,110	219,537,402	17,442,311	17,941,327
Fruits and vegetables.....	232,884,828	242,929,009	8,165,660	8,202,680
Sugar and sugar preparations.....	85,575,487	80,864,577	28,434,210	27,731,025
Coffee, tea and cocoa.....	176,221,483	176,087,576	13,227,124	11,923,393
Feedingstuffs for animals.....	66,017,247	59,517,381	1,483,233	2,399,056
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	16,385,638	18,418,085	6,638,762	7,204,924
Beverages.....	36,961,398	42,031,207	70,977,402	75,847,497
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	84,683,540	103,739,220	18,747,394	18,156,860
Total Class A.....	1,518,447,929	1,545,197,547	1,005,767	1,067,929,929
B. Basic Materials—				
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed.....	48,657,953	50,106,756	3,359,980	3,810,261
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels.....	58,814,773	51,656,67	43,885	53,91
Rubber, including synthetic, etc.....	63,774,779	78,320,888	3,041,843	5,021,655
Wood and cork.....	142,396,919	186,644,896	1,086,624	1,074,027
Pulp and waste paper.....	59,924,657	122,278,657	1,202,69	1,634,771
Silk.....	1,234,209	1,204,757	2,650	2,548
Wool and other animal hair.....	168,321,283	149,913,704	69,686,180	70,356,000
Cotton.....	67,872,581	73,782,662	1,479,758	1,763,118
Textile fibres and waste.....	34,751,539	42,077,451	12,810,459	15,010,200
Crude fertilizers & minerals, excl. fuels.....	33,151,511	42,251,992	11,794,379	13,612,609
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	124,217,752	167,000,363	1,571,882	3,618,069
Misc. animal & vegetable crude materials.....	34,385,983	41,269,431	2,449,144	2,276,251
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.....	53,670,416	53,782,408	8,458,221	6,497,669
Total Class B.....	931,157,735	1,063,291,032	121,905,474	125,716,972
C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants—				
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	1,375,572	506,805	23,602,140	28,412,093
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	465,707,745	482,393,841	95,093,858	104,124,280
Total Class C.....	467,083,317	482,900,646	118,696,007	132,536,373
D. Manufactured Goods—				
Chemicals.....	138,249,460	175,640,070	293,096,461	316,648,592
Leather and manufactures and dressed furs.....	26,839,734	26,995,280	24,991,317	23,192,332
Rubber manufactures.....	4,155,178	5,969,844	39,679,204	43,943,777
Wood and cork manufactures.....	50,186,161	60,073,799	2,957,768	3,326,840
Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	73,601,085	87,664,578	37,033,083	40,836,043
Woollen & worsted yarns, woven fabrics.....	9,285,065	9,818,476	82,947,960	86,223,463
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics.....	43,994,778	67,391,633	63,185,522	62,970,262
Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics.....	9,999,947	15,447,764	27,086,145	29,353,734
Miscellaneous textile manufactures.....	34,484,308	43,126,585	74,973,997	82,454,411
Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures.....	14,085,172	19,782,605	64,581,647	69,479,918
Silver, platinum and jewellery.....	10,745,057	14,882,033	14,545,618	17,914,724
Iron and steel.....	40,079,139	101,084,570	191,666,489	215,500,327
Non-ferrous base metals.....	203,534,435	278,574,913	112,706,123	98,427,336
Manufactures of metals.....	18,767,600	29,211,925	149,522,824	157,881,239
Machinery, other than electric.....	163,092,663	200,804,174	66,463,135	71,800,234
Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances.....	40,107,696	53,951,963	231,343,498	233,706,275
Railway vehicles.....	1,116,717	752,243	33,890,090	20,412,285
Road vehicles and aircraft.....	34,388,197	74,620,417	488,84,229	505,266,068
Ships and boats.....	13,740,525	13,481,788	48,257,179	52,419,408
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and light fixtures, etc.; prefab. buildings; furniture.....	6,551,402	8,484,826	23,830,281	16,244,769
Clothing, footwear, travel goods, etc.....	41,323,651	60,054,969	45,764,533	47,574,180
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.....	23,803,265	34,812,957	39,599,983	48,745,745
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	49,129,104	66,011,910	95,534,311	106,743,170
Total Class D.....	1,051,343,239	1,448,684,392	2,813,260,320	3,001,125,132
E.—Postal packages.....	6,667,347	6,718,936	71,686,356	73,829,621
Live animals not for food.....	8,684,345	9,673,034	6,135,246	0,268,563
Total Class E.....	15,351,692	16,391,970	77,821,602	80,093,184
Total, All Classes.....	3,983,383,922	4,556,465,587	3,390,131,170	3,536,269,590

† Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. \$)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1937	1959	1960	1937	1959	1960
<i>World Total (a)</i>	24,199	101,790	113,400	27,275	106,550	118,990
<i>North America</i>	4,443	23,283	25,352	4,512	22,826	22,175
Canada (b)	1,082	5,652	5,826	939	6,244	6,124
United States	3,361	17,631	20,526	3,573	16,582	16,051
<i>Latin America</i>	2,317	9,710	10,000	1,717	9,825	10,200
Argentina	779	1,009	1,079	493	993	1,219
Brazil	350	1,282	1,269	335	1,374	1,462
Chile	186	495	488	89	413	500
Colombia	86	474	465	96	416	519
Cuba	188	675	613	146	740	n.a.
Mexico	211	750	760	175	1,007	1,186
Netherlands						
Antilles	149	712	658	193	939	824
Venezuela	182	2,369	n.a.	102	1,577	n.a.
<i>Western Europe</i>	7,712	34,986	40,824	9,183	36,588	43,754
Austria	226	968	1,120	269	1,145	1,416
Belgium-Luxem- burg	856	3,295	3,775	928	3,442	3,957
Denmark	345	1,398	1,489	369	1,602	1,805
Finland	204	835	989	199	835	1,062
France	955	5,615	6,861	1,689	5,088	6,281
Germany	2,374	9,806	11,418	2,196	8,482	10,107
Italy	550	2,913	3,050	734	3,399	4,721
Netherlands	663	3,607	4,028	883	3,910	4,531
Norway	204	810	880	320	1,323	1,461
Portugal	54	293	327	106	470	545
Spain (c)	n.a.	501	725	n.a.	795	722
Sweden	509	2,207	2,567	541	2,413	2,876
Switzerland	295	1,683	1,880	414	1,923	2,243
Turkey	109	354	321	91	470	468
Yugoslavia	145	477	566	110	687	826
<i>Sterling Area</i>	6,603(f)	23,150	24,600	8,844(f)	25,780	29,540
Australia	595	2,002	1,962	526	2,123	2,715
Ceylon	124	368	385	90	421	412
Hong Kong	253	574	689	278	866	1,026
India	712(e)	1,301	1,333	671(e)	1,975	2,124
Irish Republic	114	366	427	219	595	634
Kuwait	n.a.	850	n.a.	n.a.	200	n.a.
Malaya	520	808	955	388	568	703
New Zealand	260	821	846	253	648	786
Nigeria	96	458	462	86	502	603
Pakistan	(e)	321	393	(e)	353	654
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.	95	523	576	71	474	495
Singapore	n.a.	1,124	1,136	n.a.	1,277	1,332
United Kingdom	2,949	9,691	10,352	5,082	11,153	12,765
South Africa						
(d)	232	1,229	1,269	572	1,505	1,712
West Indies	64	417	470	78	497	558
<i>Rest of World</i>	3,124(f)	10,661	12,624	3,016(f)	11,531	13,321
Algeria	172	366	391	163	1,142	1,265
Egypt	206	443	850	197	616	632
Indonesia	548	872	839	283	483	574
Iraq	56	606	654	48	326	391
Japan	956	3,456	4,055	1,138	3,599	4,491
Morocco	46	332	351	70	335	413
Philippines	153	529	560	125	601	713

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Newfoundland. (c) Including Canary Islands. (d) Including S.W. Africa. (e) India including Pakistan. (f) Iraq is included in Sterling Area totals.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Principal British Seaports

	Value of Trade, 1959				Volume of Trade†, 1960	
	Imports	Re-exports	Exports	Total	Arrived	Departed
	£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons
London.....	1,399,544,461	58,130,034	1,147,874,137	2,605,548,632	44,187,470	44,352,881
Liverpool.....	704,040,507	21,140,065	900,459,230	1,625,640,702	20,978,502	21,044,472
Hull.....	245,638,911	2,866,057	159,575,206	408,080,174	5,952,658	5,761,167
Manchester.....	247,670,248	1,318,450	122,782,586	371,771,284	8,104,282	7,795,334
Southampton.....	180,554,810	3,492,707	108,629,837	292,677,354	25,920,889	26,128,468
Glasgow.....	116,100,153	2,984,460	140,168,902	259,253,515	8,669,310	8,433,387
Bristol.....	154,898,239	1,426,964	37,602,386	193,927,589	6,221,741	6,257,836
Harwich.....	71,221,629	2,364,127	47,852,978	121,438,734	3,978,640*	3,961,071*
Dover.....	50,165,284	5,053,669	54,892,431	110,111,384	5,937,046*	5,930,762*
Tyne Ports.....	59,645,740	402,461	48,108,621	108,156,822	7,598,786	7,637,587
Swansea.....	51,626,607	324,490	54,656,821	106,607,918	5,062,234	5,016,254
Middlesbrough.....	24,971,416	16,631	53,353,791	78,341,838	5,620,241	5,671,000

Value of imports and exports through United Kingdom Airports in 1959 was: Imports, £137,993,785; Re-exports, £24,644,654; Exports, £201,917,591; Total, £364,556,030.

* Excluding coastwise tonnages.

† Net registered tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast foreign and coastwise during 1960.

Passenger Movements at U.K. Ports, 1960

Port	Inward	Outward
<i>United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland</i>		
Glasgow.....	20,000	18,000
Liverpool.....	125,000	115,000
Holyhead.....	458,000	435,000
Fishguard.....	137,000	133,000
Other ports.....	9,000	9,000
TOTAL.....	749,000	710,000

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports

Year	(Net Tonnage)	
	Entered (a)	Cleared (a)
1938.....	91,880,000	92,165,000
1956.....	96,307,000	96,940,000
1957.....	97,450,000	97,643,000
1958.....	100,724,000	101,954,000
1959.....	107,080,000	108,222,000
1960.....	114,226,000	115,284,000

(a) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1960

	(Net Tonnage)		
	Flag	Entered†	Cleared†
Southampton.....		62,000	62,000
Newhaven.....		158,000	153,000
Folkestone.....		392,000	347,000
Dover.....		1,344,000	1,192,000
London.....		40,000	33,000
Harwich.....		325,000	349,000
Hull.....		11,000	10,000
Tyne ports.....		66,000	68,000
Other ports.....		8,000	8,000
TOTAL.....		2,405,000	2,367,000
<i>United Kingdom and Non-European Countries</i>			
Glasgow.....		1,000	1,000
Liverpool.....		45,000	47,000
Bristol.....		1,000	1,000
Plymouth.....		8,000	3,000
Southampton.....		180,000	161,000
London.....		58,000	69,000
Other ports.....		11,000	8,000
TOTAL.....		303,000	290,000
	Flag	(Net Tonnage)	
		Entered†	Cleared†
Commonwealth.....		44,886,000	32,698,000
Belgian.....		1,782,000	1,585,000
Danish.....		2,468,000	1,631,000
Finnish.....		520,000	338,000
French.....		2,771,000	1,655,000
German.....		2,868,000	1,935,000
Greek.....		1,201,000	382,000
Italian.....		1,565,000	86,000
Liberian.....		5,816,000	221,000
Netherland.....		6,681,000	4,897,000
Norwegian.....		9,707,000	3,434,000
Panamanian.....		1,595,000	258,000
Polish.....		164,000	174,000
Spanish.....		590,000	346,000
Swedish.....		3,694,000	1,246,000
U.S.A.....		3,096,000	2,779,000
U.S.S.R.....		566,000	167,000
Yugoslav.....		227,000	102,000
Other.....		1,431,000	903,000

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1957-60 were:—

	Entered†	Cleared†
1938.....	68,372,000	58,881,000
1957.....	78,417,000	50,691,000
1958.....	79,865,000	51,392,000
1959.....	84,779,000	53,953,000
1960.....	91,626,000	51,806,000

† Net tonnage with cargo: vessels with mail only are excluded.

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register

In July, 1960, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 2,526 steamships of 10,748,747 tons gross and 2,720 motorships of 10,382,127 tons; a total of 5,246 ships of 21,130,874 tons gross. Ships of less than 100 tons are not included.

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT
As recorded in Lloyd's Register at July 1961

NAME	Propulsion	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Dimensions in Feet			Year Built	Speed (knots)	Owners
					Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer			
Queen Elizabeth.....	Tb.	Brit.	83,673	4	1031.0	118.6	39.5	1940	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen Mary.....	Tb.	Brit.	81,237	4	1019.5	118.6	39.4	1936	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Universe Daphne.....	Tb.	Lib.	72,266	1	949.8	133.5	48.2	1960	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Apollo.....	Tb.	Lib.	72,132	1	949.8	133.4	48.0	1959	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
France.....	Tb.	Fr.	66,000	4	1035.2	110.9	34.2	1961	N.R.	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
*Naess Sovereign.....	Tb.	Brit.	54,736	4	874.8	122.5	47.1	1961	27	Anglo-American Shipping Co.
United States.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	51,888	4	990.0	101.6	N.R.	1952	19	United States Lines Co.
Liberté.....	Tb.	Fr.	51,839	4	936.8	102.0	34.3	1928	23½	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
*Universe Leader.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,400	4	854.8	125.4	46.0	1956	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Commander.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,398	4	854.8	125.6	46.2	1957	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Fr sia.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854.8	125.4	46.2	1957	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*George Champion.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854.8	125.4	46.2	1958	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Harold H. Heim.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854.8	125.4	46.2	1957	15½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Admiral.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854.8	125.4	46.2	1958	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Defiance.....	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854.8	125.4	46.2	1961	N.R.	Soc. Maritime Shell.
*Sitala.....	Tb.	Fr.	49,363	1	844.3	116.8	43.2	1961	N.R.	Esso Petroleum Co., Ltd.
*Esso Pembrokeshire.....	Tb.	Brit.	47,000	1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1961	27½	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Canberra.....	Tb.	Brit.	45,270	2	818.5	102.4	32.5	1961	27½	Tanker Service Inc.
*Oriental Giant.....	Tb.	Lib.	43,422	1	849.8	108.4	44.8	1959	16½	World Brilliance Corp.
*Princess Sophie.....	Tb.	Grc.	43,373	1	859.2	115.5	44.3	1959	17½	Olympus Shipping & Trading Corp.
*Olympus.....	Tb.	Lib.	43,373	1	859.2	115.5	44.3	1961	N.R.	Norcape Shipping Co. (Bermuda), Ltd.
*Naess Pride.....	Tb.	Brit.	43,000	1	838.0	108.2	42.3	1961	N.R.	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
*Oriana.....	Tb.	Brit.	42,146	1	804.0	97.2	32.0	1960	27½	Maats tot Financiering van Bedrijfspannen
*Sepia.....	Tb.	Neth.	41,800	1	815.0	112.8	42.5	1961	N.R.	Shell Tankers, Ltd.
*Serenia.....	Tb.	Brit.	41,800	1	815.0	112.8	42.5	1961	N.R.	Shell Tankers, Ltd.
*Solen.....	Tb.	Brit.	41,327	1	848.0	108.2	42.3	1960	N.R.	Norcape Shipping Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.
*J. Paul Getty.....	Tb.	Lib.	40,966	1	844.3	110.5	N.R.	1960	N.R.	Tidemar Corp.
*George L. Parkhurst.....	Tb.	Lib.	39,905	1	824.7	116.5	43.1	1961	N.R.	California Transport Corp.
*Ara V. Call.....	Tb.	Lib.	39,905	1	824.7	116.5	43.1	1961	N.R.	N.V. Mailship "Rotterdam"
Rotterdam.....	Tb.	Neth.	38,645	2	848.6	94.2	29.7	1959	17½	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Sapsinena.....	Tb.	Lib.	38,552	1	810.0	104.4	44.7	1958	17½	Monrovia Transportation Co.
*Olympic Challenger.....	Tb.	Lib.	37,958	1	844.5	108.3	42.3	1960	N.R.	West Shipping Corporation Panama, S.A.
*Olympic Champion.....	Tb.	Lib.	37,744	1	844.5	108.3	42.3	1960	N.R.	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Windsor Castle.....	Tb.	Brit.	37,640	2	810.0	92.5	32.1	1960	23	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Lake Palourde.....	Tb.	Lib.	37,203	1	810.0	104.4	42.0	1959	17½	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Torrey Canyon.....	Tb.	Lib.	37,189	1	810.0	104.4	42.0	1959	17½	N.V. Rederij "Maasvlucht"
*Maasvlucht.....	Tb.	Neth.	37,190	1	824.7	116.5	43.1	1961	N.R.	Grand Cape Tankers Inc.
*W. Alton Jones.....	Tb.	Lib.	36,904	1	810.0	104.4	44.8	1959	16	National Transport Corp.
*Nieuw Amsterdam.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	36,040	2	807.3	106.1	38.5	1961	N.R.	Holland-Amerika Lijn.
*Antonietta Fassio.....	Tb.	It.	35,800	1	807.3	106.1	38.5	1961	17	Villain & Fassio.
*Ercule.....	Tb.	It.	35,800	1	807.3	106.1	38.5	1961	17	Nereide Soc. per Azioni Nav.
*Agrigutum.....	Tb.	It.	35,704	1	817.8	106.1	37.7	1958	17	Compagnia Trasporto Petroli.

* Oil Tanker.

Oe : Oil Engines.

Tb. - Turbine Engines.

N.R. - Not recorded.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS OWNED IN THE WORLD

From Lloyd's Register Books, 1939 and 1960

Countries where Owned	1939			1959			Total			
	Total			Steamships			Motorships			
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,722	17,891.131*	2,526	10,748,747	2,720	10,382,127	5,246	21,130,874	1,095	1,578,077
Canada	792	1,223,061	419	1,181,758	666	306,319	1,095	1,578,077	1,565	3,128,702
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,463	1,886,830	764	1,846,743	801	1,281,959	1,565	3,128,702		
Total: British Commonwealth	8,977	21,001,025	3,709	13,777,248	4,187	12,060,405	7,896	25,837,653		
Argentina	295	290,602	200	585,694	155	455,813	355	1,041,507		
Brazil	203	484,870	241	640,497	182	414,236	423	1,054,733		
Denmark	705	1,174,944	82	177,862	726	2,091,085	808	2,260,847		
France	1,231	2,933,933	337	1,998,903	1,119	2,809,825	1,456	4,808,728		
Germany (West)	2,459	4,482,662	396	1,082,558	2,053	3,454,033	2,449	4,536,591		
Greece	607	1,780,666	465	3,230,687	282	1,298,547	747	4,529,234		
Italy	1,227	3,424,804	475	2,719,990	837	2,402,250	1,312	5,122,240		
Japan	2,337	5,620,845	494	2,126,853	2,630	4,804,583	3,124	6,931,436		
Liberia	...	...	757	9,731,208	220	1,551,032	977	11,282,240		
Netherlands	1,523	2,069,578	217	1,821,217	1,674	3,062,832	1,891	4,884,049		
Norway	1,987	4,833,813	427	1,644,995	3,298	9,558,251	2,725	11,203,246		
Panama	159	717,525	402	3,320,595	205	915,388	607	4,235,983		
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	699	1,305,959	625	1,732,520	513	1,696,952	1,138	3,429,472		
Spain	777	902,251	653	780,143	800	1,011,578	1,453	1,800,721		
Sweden	1,231	1,577,120	187	370,273	1,024	3,376,593	1,211	3,746,866		
United States of America	2,958	11,490,177	3,069	23,906,924	990	930,145	4,059	24,837,069†		
Other Countries	2,591	3,993,628	540	4,064,737	2,140	4,153,148	3,680	8,217,885		
World Total	29,763	68,509,432	14,276	73,721,904	22,035	56,047,596	36,311	129,769,500		

* Including Eire (134 ships of 188,077 tons gross).

† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July 1960, 93% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the World, 54,582,000 tons were classed with that Society.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1960

As recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (a) the countries in which new ships were built (b) the countries for which they were built.

(a) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		(b) Country of Registration		Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross			No.	Tons Gross
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	33	574,507	220	756,984	253	1,331,491	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland		266	1,650,577
Australia	1	14,038	5	14,457	6	28,495	Australia		6	28,495
Canada	6	106,362	9	9,557	15	115,919	Canada		22	118,681
India	1	361	3	13,040	4	13,401	India		11	53,700
Other Commonwealth Countries	..	..	9	2,247	9	2,247	Other Commonwealth Countries		29	40,865
Total: British Commonwealth										
Argentina	41	695,263	246	796,285	287	1,491,553	Belgium		334	1,892,318
Belgium	..	..	2	3,000	2	3,000	Brazil		18	77,418
Brazil	2	54,200	14	75,432	16	129,632	Denmark		20	97,333
China (Nationalist)	..	..	1	1,200	1	1,200	Egypt (U.A.R.)		74	158,904
Denmark	1	23,106	..	..	1	23,106	Finland		7	30,544
Egypt (U.A.R.)	1	24,540	52	194,783	53	219,323	France		23	61,881
Finland	..	..	1	1,970	1	1,970	Germany (West)		54	403,760
France	..	..	38	76,902	38	76,902	Greece		127	311,971
Germany (West)	11	361,133	43	233,289	54	594,422	Indonesia		23	227,792
Greece	17	364,869	237	727,250	254	1,092,139	Israel		37	64,066
Indonesia	..	..	3	16,506	3	16,506	Italy		15	143,229
Italy	13	209,178	7	1,844	7	1,844	Japan		43	360,765
Japan	..	..	39	134,662	52	433,840	Liberia		570	807,860
Lebanon	23	627,563	626	1,104,093	649	1,731,056	Netherlands		25	551,613
Mexico	..	..	1	539	1	539	Norway		114	423,543
Netherlands	..	..	1	475	1	475	Panama		99	886,773
Norway	7	139,455	181	427,538	188	566,993	Philippines		9	140,678
Philippines	1	18,400	79	179,933	80	197,933	Poland		20	163,740
Poland	..	..	1	1,600	1	1,600	Portugal		21	87,110
Portugal	23	82,519	47	144,702	70	227,221	Russia (U.S.S.R.)		22	92,614
Spain	2	18,560	7	5,155	9	23,715	Sweden		46	188,490
Sweden	7	26,354	71	134,935	78	161,289	Switzerland		75	159,707
Switzerland	..	..	86	526,810	87	710,659	United States of America		81	304,321
Turkey	1	183,849	..	..	6	2,122	Yugoslavia		52	452,703
United States of America	29	466,625	31	18,353	60	484,978	Other Countries		17	120,100
Yugoslavia	1	16,500	20	144,767	21	161,067			94	137,261
World Total	187	3,402,699	1,833	4,953,745	2,020	8,356,444	World Total		2,020	8,356,444

* Returns from The People's Republic of China, East Germany and U.S.S.R. are not available.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1960, 46 per cent (3,880,130 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,298,892 tons (98 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1960

The *British Transport Commission* set up by the terms of the *Transport Act, 1947*, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive

(1) The *London Midland Region*, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The *Western Region*, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway.

(3) The *Southern Region*, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The *Eastern Region*, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The *North Eastern Region*, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The *Scottish Region*, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railway.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

By the terms of the *Transport Act, 1953*, the Railway Executive ceased to exist on September 30, 1953, when its functions, together with those of the other Executives excepting the London Transport Executive, were assumed by the British Transport Commission.

Under the terms of the 1953 Act, the Commission was required to submit to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation a scheme for the reorganization of British Railways incorporating de-centralization of management whilst reserving to the Commission general financial control and general control of charges. This scheme, providing for the introduction of Area Boards, was received by the Minister on April 15, 1954, and came into effect on Jan. 1, 1955.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION FINANCIAL RESULTS

OPERATING RATIOS.—Working expenses of the British Transport Commission in the operation of railways in 1960 amounted to 114 per cent. of gross receipts, compared with 109 per cent. in 1959 and 110 per cent. in 1958; in the operation of ships, working expenses were 80 per cent. of gross receipts in 1960 compared with 79 per cent. in 1959 and 86 per cent. in 1958.

£million

Gross Revenue		1958	1959	1960
Railways				
Passenger Receipts.....		138.0	140.0	151.3
Freight (including parcels and mail).....		323.5	307.4	316.9
Miscellaneous Receipts.....		10.2	9.9	10.4
Ships				
Passenger Receipts.....		6.9	7.5	7.4
Freight (including parcels and mail).....		8.6	9.3	10.2
Miscellaneous.....		1.1	1.5	1.6
TOTAL REVENUE.....		488.3	475.6	497.8
Gross Expenditure				
Railways				
Operating Expenses.....		198.5	189.2	201.9
Maintenance of Rolling Stock.....		111.8	106.6	116.3
Other Traffic Expenses.....		84.0	83.5	93.1
Signalling Expenses.....		35.2	34.0	37.8
Maintenance of Way and Structures.....		80.4	75.6	83.7
General.....		9.7	10.4	13.4
Ships.....		14.3	14.4	15.3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....		533.9	513.7	561.5
DEFICIT.....		45.6	38.1	63.7

BRITISH RAILWAY FARES, 1938-1961

The following table shows rail fares for 12 specimen journeys in 1938, in 1946 and in each year thereafter when a change was made, to 1961. The fares are 3rd or 2nd class ordinary returns, January each year. In 1957 the 3rd class was renamed 2nd.

LONDON TO:—	JANUARY										OCTOBER
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1953	1956	1958	1960	1961	1961	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Birmingham (New St.)	19 8	22 11	26 3	30 6	32 6	34 10	37 6	42 0	47 0	51 0	
Bournemouth (Central)	18 11	22 1	25 3	30 6	31 6	34 0	36 0	41 0	45 0	50 0	
Brighton	9 2	10 8	12 3	14 3	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 6	21 6	25 6	
Bristol	21 0	24 6	28 0	32 7	34 6	37 0	39 4	45 0	50 0	54 0	
Edinburgh (Waverley)	69 4	80 11	92 5	107 6	114 8	123 4	131 0	142 0	142 0	142 0	
Glasgow (via Carlisle)	70 4	82 1	93 9	109 0	117 4	126 2	134 0	144 0	144 0	144 0	
Liverpool	34 8	40 5	46 3	53 9	56 8	60 10	64 8	73 0	81 0	89 0	
Manchester	32 3	37 8	43 0	50 0	53 8	57 10	61 4	69 0	77 0	84 0	
Norwich	20 6	23 11	27 4	31 9	33 8	36 2	38 4	44 0	46 0	52 0	
Oxford	11 3	13 2	15 0	17 5	18 8	20 2	21 4	24 0	27 0	29 6	
Sheffield	28 1	32 9	37 5	43 6	46 6	50 0	53 0	60 0	67 0	73 0	
York	33 1	38 7	44 1	51 3	55 2	59 0	63 0	71 0	79 0	87 0	

OPERATING STATISTICS

In the year 1960, British Railways had 49,181 miles of standard gauge lines and sidings in use, including 18,369 miles of first track of which 1,264 miles were electrified. The total length of electrified track in 1960 was 3,394 miles. Standard rail on main lines has a weight of 109 lbs. per yard. British railways had 15,961 locomotives (steam, 13,276; diesel and diesel electric, 2,550; and electric, 135); 2,312 multiple-unit diesel power cars and 2,806 multiple-unit electric power cars in 1960. Engine miles run in passenger service totalled 252,879,000 and in shunting coaches 13,438,000. 40,091 passenger-carrying vehicles had a total of 2,330,583 seats or berths. 1,036,688,000 passenger journeys were made during the year, including 58,116,000 made by holders of Early Morning Tickets. The average distance of each passenger journey on ordinary fare was 23.89 miles; on Early Morning fare, 13.97 miles and on season ticket, 15.5 miles. Passenger stations in use in 1960 numbered 1,658 and freight stations 2,406.

Freight.—There were 961,947 freight vehicles and 14,871 other vehicles in the non-passenger-carrying stock. 40,048,000 tons of merchandise and livestock were carried in 1960, 148,064,000 tons of coal and coke and 60,388,000 tons of other minerals. Engine miles run in freight service totalled 122,563,000 and in shunting 64,831,000. Freight train miles per train engine hour were 9.16 in steam, 10.72 in diesel and 9.56 in electric locomotives. 642 net ton miles were run per total traction hour in traffic. 37,733 railway motor vehicles were in use in 1960 and 49,071 containers.

Staff and Wages

On Dec. 31, 1960, British Railways employed a total staff of 514,500 persons. Average weekly earnings at March 26, 1960, (with numbers of staff) were:—Men (455,825) £14 5s.; Women (30,048) £8 18s.; Youths and Boys (21,866) £7 5s.; and Girls (2,109) £4 0s.

Train Accidents on British Railways

	Average 1956-60	1960
Fatal Accidents.....	20	30
Passengers killed.....	23	6
Passengers seriously injured.....	48	22
Railwaymen killed.....	5	6
Railwaymen seriously injured.....	21	35
Other persons killed...	14	18
Other persons seriously injured.....	10	14
Passengers carried per passenger killed....	45,520,000	172,830,000
Passenger miles run per passenger killed..	937,530,000	3,591,170,000

MODERNIZATION

The British Transport Commission announced early in 1955, the Modernization and Re-equipment Plan for British Railways at a then estimated cost of £1,240,000,000. It has since made significant progress. The complete plan, covering a period of 15 years, envisages the provision of some 2,500 main-line diesel locomotives; about 8,200 vehicles for multiple-unit trains, of which some 3,600 are for electric and the remainder for diesel powered trains; a large number of diesel-shunting engines; electrification of certain main-line and suburban services; major improvements to goods marshalling yards and goods stations, and certain passenger stations; the provision of new rolling stock and carriage cleaning facilities.

Details of some of the major works and of new equipment provided under the Programme, include the following:—

Track and Signalling.—Long welded rails, giving lower maintenance costs, reduced train vibration and noise and diminished wear and tear of rolling stock, are now being produced at the rate of 300 miles a year. Modern signalling, including electric colour-light signals, more track circuits and power-operated signal boxes, and the extension of the automatic warning system, is now being installed on a large scale and work is in progress or planned in some 20 areas. In addition to many other improvements, extensive new signalling works are being carried out in connection with electrification programmes. A new fly-over at Blechley (London Midland Region) is now in use.

Electrification.—Following completion of the first phase of the Southern Region electrification of the Kent Coast lines, work is well advanced on the second and final phase (Maidstone East and Sevenoaks to Folkestone, Dover and Ramsgate, 132 miles) planned for completion in June, 1962; electric traction was being introduced progressively during 1961. In September, 1960, electric train services were brought into operation between Manchester and Crewe—the first stage of the London Midland main line electrification scheme (Manchester and Liverpool to Birmingham and London). Two other electrified services were inaugurated in November, 1960, the Liverpool Street-Enfield Town-Chingford-Hertford East-Bishop's Stortford scheme (Eastern Region) and the first phase of the Glasgow suburban services (Scottish Region). The London (Fenchurch Street) to Tilbury and Southend, and the Chelmsford to Colchester electrification projects were expected to be in operation during 1962.

Diesel Traction.—Of the 1,862 main-line diesel locomotives ordered, 1,019 had been delivered by July, 1961; by the end of 1961 about 1,300 were expected to be in service. Over 1,800 diesel shunting engines are in use, and nearly 4,000 diesel multiple-unit train vehicles. Main-line diesel services are in operation throughout the country. Five new diesel-electric air-conditioned Pullman trains with exceptional standards of comfort are now running between Manchester-London (St. Pancras), Bristol-London (Paddington), and Wolverhampton, Birmingham-London (Paddington). In mid-1961 some 75 per cent. of all the passenger train miles run were operated by diesel or electric traction.

Passenger Stations.—Improvements are in progress or have been carried out at many stations, including major schemes of reconstruction at Manchester (London Road) (to be renamed Piccadilly), Manchester (Oxford Road), Coventry, Stafford, Colchester, Plymouth (North Road), Cambuslang, Bishop's Stortford, Harlow, Broxbourne, Garscaden, Hyndland and Chichester. Planning for the comprehensive scheme for the combination of Leeds City and Central Stations is well advanced.

Freight Yards.—New freight marshalling yards are at present under construction or planned at more than 20 places, and include those at Millerhill (Edinburgh), Carlisle, Crewe (Basford Hall), Bescot, Newport (Tees-side), Lamesley and Perth. In 1960-61, new marshalling yards at Margam (Port Talbot) and Ripple Lane (Barking) were completed.

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 201,706 miles, of which 173,624 are in England and Wales and 28,082 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening,

etc.) and new construction in 1954-55 was £28,500,000, and in 1959-60 approximately £188,028,000, which includes £53,325,000 spent on Trunk Roads but excludes sums recoverable from frontagers, public utilities, etc. The roads of Great Britain are classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 201,705 there are 8,438 miles of Trunk Roads, 19,738 of Class I, 17,606 of Class II and 48,913 of Class III roads.

Highway Authorities.—The Minister of Transport became the highway authority for some 8,190 miles of road in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1936 and 1946 (now consolidated in the Highways Act, 1959). These roads which comprise the national system of routes for through traffic, are known as trunk roads and the Minister (in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales became (from April 1, 1930) the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts except trunk roads, and all country roads (which include Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs. County boroughs are responsible for all roads within their boundaries with the exception of trunk roads. Borough and urban district councils are the highway authorities for roads other than trunk roads and county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. In England and Wales under the Act of 1929, provision is made for borough councils and urban district councils in certain circumstances to act as highway authorities for country roads.

Grants made to Highway Authorities for the year ended March 31, 1960, amounted to £53,881,000 (a decrease of £5,382,000 on previous year's figure). Payments for work carried out on trunk roads totalled £55,408,000 (compared with £45,441,000 for the previous financial year).

Motorways.—The motorway network planned for England and Wales is designed to carry through traffic at relatively high speeds between important centres of trade and industry. These new motorways are dual carriageway roads restricted to motor traffic which can enter or leave only from the left at a limited number of specially constructed junctions. They are planned so as to eliminate all sharp bends and steep gradients, and are carried over or under existing roads which cross their path. They are fenced throughout and no frontage development is permitted except at specified service areas where there are refreshment and refuelling facilities.

The network is based on five main motorways: the London-Birmingham-Lancashire Motorway, the Birmingham-South Wales Motorway, the London-South Wales Motorway, the London-Yorkshire Motorway, and the Medway Towns Motorway. Shorter motorways known as the Midland Links will connect the three main motorways converging on Birmingham from London, from South Wales, and from the North-West. Other lengths of motorway are planned to radiate from London, and will comprise the London-Basingstoke Motorway, the Brighton Radial extending to the south of Crawley, and the Norwich Radial to Bishop's Stortford. On the Great North Road (A.1), motorways will bypass Stevenage, Doncaster, Darlington and Durham; a motorway is also planned to run across the Pennines between Lancashire and Yorkshire.

By the middle of 1961, seven motorways had been opened to traffic. These were the London-Birmingham Motorway (73½ miles), the Preston

Bypass (8½ miles) and Lancaster Bypass (11½ miles) forming part of the London-Lancashire Motorway, the Ross Spur (20½ miles), the Maidstone Bypass (7½ miles), the Maidenhead Bypass (6 miles) forming part of the London-South Wales Motorway, and the Doncaster Bypass (15½ miles).

Work is now in hand on the 78-mile motorway from Birmingham to Preston, and construction of the three large viaducts on this route is well advanced. The 28 mile northern section of the Bristol-Birmingham Motorway is also under construction, and it is hoped that this section will be open to traffic in the Spring of 1962. On the route from London to South Wales work began in March, 1961, on the substructure of the huge suspension bridge which will carry the motorway over the River Severn. At the eastern end of the same route work is in hand on the Slough Bypass (5 miles) and on the Chiswick-Langley Motorway (12 miles) which will be carried on a viaduct for upwards of a mile some 20ft above the existing Great West Road. Work is also in progress on the 25-mile long Medway Towns Motorway leading to the Channel Ports.

Trunk Roads.—The modernization of the Great North Road (A.1), continued at an increasing rate in 1961. Among the many completed schemes are the Stamford and Doncaster By-passes. The latter was built to motorway standards. Schemes which are due to be completed in the first half of 1962 are the by-passes of Grantham and Stevenage. Other schemes in the road programme in course of construction include the Staines By-pass which, together with the associated new Runnymede Bridge, was due to be completed early in 1962 and the Queensferry By-pass in Flint. Another scheme in Wales of even greater national importance is the reconstruction of the Heads of the Valleys Road, A.465, two sections of which are well under way. A start will be made this year on schemes to complete the Oxford outer ring of By-passes.

Classified Roads.—In London about one-third of the work had been completed in mid-1961 on the £5,000,000 scheme between Hyde Park Corner and Marble Arch. Over half the work had been completed on the cantilevered flyover at Hammersmith which is expected to cost about £1,200,000 and forms an integral part of the Cromwell Road Extension scheme to provide a direct through route for traffic from central London to London Airport and the West. Outside London, work is continuing on many important projects such as the Inner Ring Roads of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Southampton and the Swansea East Side Approach Road.

Runcorn-Widnes Bridge.—A new high-level bridge costing about £2,900,000 and incorporating the largest steel arch span in Great Britain (1,082 feet) was opened in July, 1961, replacing the old transporter bridge carrying road traffic over the River Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal between Widnes in Lancashire and Runcorn in Cheshire. This has generally improved communication in the North-West and has saved much time for the heavy North-South traffic.

Tyne Tunnel.—Work started in 1961 on the driving of the new road tunnel under the River Tyne between Jarrow and Howden. At present there is no vehicular crossing of the Tyne between Newcastle and the sea, except by ferries. The tunnel with its approach roads, will connect the Gateshead-Sunderland Road (A.184) to the Newcastle-Tynemouth Road (A.1058), and proposed extensions of the approach roads will provide a by-pass round the east side of the main Tyneside urban area for traffic from the Great North Road. The tunnel itself will be nearly one mile long and

has a single 24 ft. carriageway within its internal diameter of 31 ft. 3 in. Separate tunnels for cyclists and pedestrians were opened in 1951 but the main scheme was deferred because of restrictions on capital expenditure on roadworks. Part of the cost will be recovered by tolls. The project will take about 5 years to complete and will cost approximately £12,500,000 towards which the Minister of Transport is making grants and loans amounting to £9,500,000.

New Thames Road Tunnel.—The driving of a new road tunnel under the Thames, from Dartford, Kent, to Purfleet, Essex, started on March 21, 1957. The project was authorized by Acts of Parliament in 1930 and 1937 and a pilot tunnel was completed in 1938, but progress was interrupted by the war. It is estimated that the scheme will take 5 years to complete and will cost about £11,000,000, of which three-quarters is to be repaid by toll revenue from 3,000,000 vehicles expected to use the tunnel each year. The tunnel and its approach roads will connect the London-Southend Road (A.13) and the London-Rochester Road (A.2), passing over or under intervening roads.

Situated in the Long Reach of the Thames, where the river is half a mile wide, the project provides for a single tunnel 4,700 feet long, carrying a roadway for two lanes of traffic. The roadway will fall from the tunnel entrances towards the river on gradients of 1 in 28 with a short section practically level underneath the river. At the lowest point in the tunnel the roadway will be 100 ft. below the high water level. The tunnel is iron lined to an internal diameter of 28 ft., using some 34,000 tons of cast iron and 260,000 bolts. The existing pilot tunnel of 12 ft. diameter was dismantled as construction of the full tunnel proceeded and its lining recovered for use elsewhere. The carriageway in the tunnel, carried on a reinforced concrete structure, will be 22 ft. wide between the kerbs, with minimum vertical headroom of 16 ft. at the kerb. Pedestrians will not be admitted to the tunnel.

Duplication of Blackwall Tunnel.—In June, 1960, work started on the duplication of the road traffic tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall. The new tunnel will be about 250 yards downstream from the old one. It will have a 20 ft. carriageway and on completion in 1965 will take southbound traffic only, while the old tunnel will carry northbound traffic. The northern approaches have been redesigned accordingly. The tunnel will cost about £6,700,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport will make a grant of about £5,000,000.

New Clyde Road Tunnel.—Work has been proceeding since June, 1957, on driving a new road tunnel under the River Clyde in Glasgow. This project, authorized by Act of Parliament in 1947, provides for two tunnels to link A.814 at Whiteinch with A.8 at Linthouse at a total cost now estimated at more than £10,000,000. The tunnels and approaches will provide two 12-ft. carriageways with a nominal headroom of 16 ft. 6 ins. and will cater for cyclists and pedestrians below the main carriageways. Difficult ground conditions caused serious delay at the end of 1960, but the first tunnel is expected to be open to traffic in 1963 and the second a year later.

New Road Bridge across the Firth of Forth.—Under powers conferred on the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board by Acts of Parliament between 1947 and 1960, a suspension bridge is being built to carry A.90 across the Firth of Forth at South Queensferry. Construction, begun in September, 1958, is expected to continue for 5 years and to cost about £16,000,000, of which £10,850,000 will be found by Government loan to be repaid from tolls

charged for the use of the bridge. The new bridge will be about half a mile upstream from the famous railway bridge and the clear centre span of 3,300 ft. will be the longest in Europe. Dual carriageways each of 24 ft. and, outside the main cables, cycle tracks and footpaths of 9 ft. and 6 ft. respectively will be provided. The main towers, rising to 500 feet above sea level, and the suspension cable anchorages were completed in 1961 and the spinning of the suspension cables by a process new on this side of the Atlantic ready to start. The contracts for the approach viaducts and for the approach roads on the north and south of the Forth have been let.

Motoring Offences.—A total of £2,491,986 in fines was paid by motorists in 1960. The number of persons charged in respect of 1,041,513 offences was 813,888. In addition written warnings were sent to 219,346 persons in respect of 245,105 alleged offences. Of the 594,542 persons prosecuted, 15,336 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 765,365 (against 744,783 in 1959) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 2,093 persons for 5,793 offences. The number of motorists fined was 566,225 for 744,345 offences. Endorsements of licences numbered 226,557, of which 47,729 involved disqualification.

Road Casualties.—See p. 592.

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number* 1960	Gross Tax Receipts 1959-60
Mechanically-propelled:—		£
Cars.....	5,525,828	71,772,517
Motor-cycles.....	1,861,247	3,592,783
Goods vehicles—		
(a) Agricultural Vans and Lorries.....	55,092	752,554
(b) Showmen's Special Vehicles.....	3,501	37,863,165
(c) Other Goods Vehicles.....	1,338,493	
Tractors—		
(a) Agricultural, etc. (£2 class).....	442,635	896,694
(b) Showmen's.....	330	222,045
(c) General Haulage..	5,895	
Motor Hackneys†.....	93,265	2,242,367
Tramcars.....	677	508
Exempt Vehicles.....	56,854	Nil
Trade Licences.....	57,591	701,101
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences etc.).....	..	4,444,976
Total.....	..	122,486,710

* Licences current during Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1960. †Includes 2,567 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 2,400 miles of inland waterways in use in Great Britain. Of these about 2,000 miles are administered by British Transport Waterways. In the year 1960, 9,621,000 tons of goods—coal and other fuel, liquids in bulk and general merchandise—were carried on the inland waterways, compared with 9,037,000 tons in 1959 and 9,298,000 tons in 1958.

The Thames Conservancy had 136 miles of waterways in use in 1960 and carried 140,390 tons of goods; Manchester Ship Canal (36 miles) carried 17,704,422 tons and its Bridgewater Division (40 miles) carried 522,922 tons of goods.

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

A list of 167 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, etc., available to civil aircraft, showing the class of aerodrome and the length in feet of the longest runway, grass or beach landing strip. Civil Aircraft are not permitted to land at aerodromes in U.K. other than those listed below, except in cases of genuine emergency in flight or where special permission has been obtained from the appropriate authority.

S=Airfield owned or controlled by the Ministry of Aviation; airports available for International air services; are also shown in bold type (23).

J=Aerodrome licensed for joint use of Royal Air Force, Royal Navy and civil aircraft (54).

M=Municipal aerodrome, owned or controlled by the local authority (21).

Pu.=Aerodrome licensed for public use (28).

U=Unlicensed aerodrome; *available with prior permission to civil aircraft (17).

Priv.=Aerodrome licensed for private use (41).

C=Aerodrome or airport with Customs and Immigration facilities, continuously or on call.

H=Helicopter Station only.

England and Wales (140)

Abingdon. J. (6,600).
Acklington. J. (5,850).
Andover, Hants. J. (4,200).
Aylesbury (Thame). Priv. U. (3,550).
Barrow (Walney Island). Priv. (3,925).
Bassingbourn. J. (6,000).
Bath Racecourse (Lansdowne). Priv. U. (1,450).
Bedford (Castle Mill). Priv. U. (1,400).
Bembridge, I.O.W. Pu. (3,300).
Benson, Oxon. J. (6,006).
Biggin Hill. Priv. J. (2,960).
Biggleswade (Old Warden). Priv. U. (2,100).
Birmingham. MC. (5,006).
Bitteswell, Warwickshire. Priv. (5,999).
Blackpool (Squire's Gate). S. (6,001).
Bognor Regis. Priv. U. (2,500).
Booker. J. (3,300).
Boston, Lincs. Priv. U. (2,000).
Bournemouth (Hurn). SC. (6,031).
Bovingdon, Herts. J. (4,902).
Bristol (Filton). Priv. U. (8,175).
Bristol (Lulsgate). Pu.C. (4,232).
Brough, Huil. Priv. (3,900).
Cambridge. Pu. (5,250).
Cardiff (Rhoose). SC. (4,534).
Chivenor. J. (6,048).
Christchurch, Hants. Priv. (4,950).
Church Fenton. J. (6,000).
Cleethorpes Beach. Priv. (2,150).
Colerne. J. (5,800).
Coltishall. J. (7,500).
Cotswold. J. (3,720).
Coventry. Pu.M. (5,300).
Cranfield, Bedford. Pu. (6,000).
Cranwell North. J. (3,000).
Cranwell South. J. (6,000).
Culdrose. J. (6,000).
Denham, Bucks. Priv. (2,700).
Derby (Burnaston). Pu.M. (3,450).
Dishforth. J. (5,930).
Elstree, Herts. Priv. (2,175).
Exeter. Pu.C. (6,120).
Fair Oaks, Woking. Priv. (2,900).
Gloucester, Cheltenham (Staverton). Pu.M. (3,240).
Goodwood. Priv. (2,300).
Halfpenny Green. Priv. (3,865).
Halton. J. (3,400).
Hamble, Hants. Priv. (4,370).
Hatfield. Priv. U. (6,000).
Haverfordwest (Withybush). U.M. (4,200).
Hawarden, Flintshire. Priv. (4,713).
Heysham Foreshore. Priv. (3,000).
Horsham St. Faith. J. (6,000).
Hucknall. Priv. U. (7,000).
Huddersfield (Crosland Moor). U.Priv. (2,136).
Hullavington. J. (3,981).
Ipswich. Pu.M. (4,092).
Kemble. J. (6,110).
Land's End (St. Just). S. (2,450).

Leavesden, Watford. Priv. (3,060).
Leconfield. J. (5,700).
Leeds and Bradford. Pu. C.M. (3,970).
Leeming. J. (7,500).
Leicester (East). Priv. (6,000).
— (Rearsby). Pu. (3,270).
Lindholme. J. (5,919).
Linton-on-Ouse. J. (6,102).
Little Rissington. J. (4,800).
Liverpool. Pu.C.M. (5,127).
London (Heathrow) Airport. SC (11,000; 9,312; 7,734; 7,560).
— (Gatwick). SC. (7,000).
— (Westland Heliport, London). H.
Luton. Pu.M. (5,532).
Lydd, Kent. Priv.C. (3,600).
Lymington, Kent. Pu.C. (3,500).
Lynham. J. (7,200).
Manby, Lincs. J. (4,257).
Manchester. Pu.C.M. (7,000).
— (Barton). Priv. (2,100).
Manston. J. (9,018).
Middleton St. George. J. (7,500).
Nether Thorpe, Worsop. U. (1,800).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Woolington). Pu.C.M. (5,300).
Newmarket Heath. Priv. (3,500).
Newton. J. (5,850).
Northampton (Sywell). Priv. (4,500).
Nottingham (Tollerton). Priv. (3,470).
Oakington. J. (6,110).
Ouston, Newcastle. J. (6,000).
Oxford (Kidlington). Pu.M. (3,600).
Panshanger, Herts. Priv. (4,200).
Peterborough (Westwood). Priv.U. (1,500).
Plymouth, Roborough. Pu.M. (3,200).
Portsmouth. Pu.M. (3,200).
Preston/Blackburn (Samlesbury). Priv.U. (5,100).
Pwllheli (Broomhall). Priv. (2,335).
Radlett, Herts. Priv. (6,910).
Ramsgate. Pu. (2,550).
Reading (Woodley). Priv. (4,140).
Redhill, Surrey. Priv.U. (3,702).
Rochester. Priv.M. (4,700).
Rufforth. J. (6,042).
St. Mawgan. J. (9,040).
Salisbury (Old Sarum). J. (3,300).
Sandown, I.O.W. (Lea). Pu. (3,100).
Seighford. Priv. (6,030).
Shawbury, Shrewsbury. J. (4,404).
Shoreham, Sussex. Pu.M. (3,800).
Skegness (Ingoldmells). Priv. (2,060).
Southampton (Eastleigh). Pu.M. (5,050).
— (Southampton Water). Priv.U. (9,000).
South Cerney. J. (3,300).
Southend. Pu.C.M. (5,265).
South Marston. Priv. (6,000).
Southport (Birkdale Sands). Priv.M. (2,500).
— (Hesketh Park). Priv.M. (1,500).
— (Woodvale). J. (5,412).
Stansted, Essex. SC. (10,000).

Stapleford Tawney, Essex. Priv. (2,200).
 Stradishall. J. (6,000).
 Swansea. Priv.M. (4,280).
 Swinderby. J. (6,056).
 Syerston. J. (5,940).
 Tangmere. J. (6,042).
 Ternhill. J. (3,192).
 Thorney Island. J. (6,000).
 Thruxton, nr. Andover, Hants. Priv. (4,680).
 Topcliffe. J. (6,009).
 Upavon, Wilts. J. (3,900).
 Valley. J.C. (6,000).
 Warton. Priv. U. (8,100).
 Waterbeach. J. (6,000).
 Wattisham. J. (7,500).
 Weston-super-Mare. Pu. (4,197).
 White Waltham. U. (3,600).
 Wolverhampton. Pu.M. (3,470).
 Woodford, nr. Macclesfield. Priv. (7,470).
 Wroughton, Wilts. J. (4,890).
 Yarmouth (North Dunes). Priv. (1,800).
 Yeovil, Som. Priv. (5,200).

Scotland (17)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S. (6,002).
 Barra, Hebrides. Priv. (3,000).
 Benbecula, Hebrides. S. (6,016).
 Edinburgh (Turnhouse). SC. (6,000).

Inverness (Dalcross). S. (5,476).
 Islay (Port Ellen). S. (4,165).
 Kinloss. J. (6,080).
 Kirkwall. S. (3,880).
 Leuchars. J. (7,600).
 Machrihanish, Argyll. S. (3,582).
 Perth (Scone). Pu. (3,810).
 Prestwick, Ayrshire. SC. (9,800).
 Renfrew. SC. (5,789).
 Stornoway, Hebrides. S. (6,035).
 Sumburgh Head, Zetland. S. (4,065).
 Tiree, Argyll. S. (5,500).
 Wick, Caithness. S. (6,000).

Northern Ireland (4)

Aldergrove, Antrim. J. (6,025).
 Ballykelly, Londonderry. J. (6,020).
 Belfast (Nutts Corner). SC. (6,014).
 — (Sydenham). Priv. (6,000).

Isle of Man (2)

Jurby, Ramsey, I.O.M. J.C. (3,570).
 Ronaldsway, Ballasalla, nr. Douglas. Pu.C. (5,200).

Channel Islands, etc. (4)

Alderney (States of Guernsey). C. (2,875).
 Guernsey (States of Guernsey). C. (4,020).
 Jersey (St. Peter). Pu.C. (4,750).
 Scilly Isles (St. Mary's). S. (1,872).

Cost of the State Airports

Under the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, 22 civil airports are operated by the Ministry of Aviation. They include the three major international airports, London (Heathrow), London (Gatwick) and Prestwick; and eleven other airports which either cater in part for international traffic or are locally important—Aberdeen, Belfast, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Inverness, Isles of Scilly, Land's End, Renfrew and Stansted. The remainder are used by air services operated to meet the need for air communication in the Scottish highlands and islands—Benbecula, Islay, Kirkwall, Machrihanish, Stornoway, Sumburgh, Tiree and Wick. Following are brief details of revenue and expenditure of the state airports in 1959-60. Assets (land, runways and aprons, buildings, plant, services and equipment) were valued at £45,828,754 on March 31, 1960.

Airport	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Cost, 1959-60
London (Heathrow).....	£4,875,069	£6,037,295	£1,162,226
London (Gatwick).....	286,048	1,354,252	1,068,204
Prestwick.....	742,758	1,177,058	434,900
Scottish airports operated to meet social needs.....	73,308	602,748	529,440
Other United Kingdom airports*.....	1,378,857	3,704,193	2,325,336
ALL STATE AIRPORTS.....	£7,356,040	£12,876,146	£5,520,106

*The eleven airports mentioned above, together with Birmingham and Liverpool (now operated by the Birmingham and Liverpool Corporations), Southampton (now privately owned), Blackburn and Croydon (now closed), but excluding Edinburgh (taken over by the Ministry of Aviation on July 1, 1960).

AIRLINES

STATE AIRLINES

In 1960 the United Kingdom Airways Corporation, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services under Associate Agreements, flew respectively 38,879,000, 53,278,000 and 14,277,000 aircraft miles, and carried 3,866,000, 734,000 and 1,275,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 1,352,167,000, 2,332,613,000 and 272,316,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton-miles flown were 22,666,000, 72,351,000 and 16,425,000 respectively.

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1959	1960
Number of flights.....	203,100	225,000
By Aircraft registered in U.K.....	129,000	148,300
Do. abroad.....	74,100	76,700
Passengers carried.....	4,838,000	6,028,500
In Aircraft registered in U.K.....	2,865,300	3,461,700
Do. abroad.....	1,727,000	2,566,800

Aircraft Types

B.O.A.C.

The operational fleet of the British Overseas Airways Corporation: Bristol Britannia 102, 14; Bristol Britannia 312, 17; Douglas DC7C, 8; Douglas DC7F, 2; de Havilland Comet 4, 19; Boeing 707, 15. The following aircraft are on order: Vickers VC10, (1963-1965), 15; Super VC10, 30.

B.E.A.

The British European Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1961: Vickers Vanguard 951, 6; Vanguard, 953, 4; Vickers Viscount 701, 23; Viscount 802, 20; Viscount 806, 19; D. H. Comet IVB, 14; Douglas Dakota D.C.3 ("Pionair"), 4; Leopard D.C.3 (passenger freighter), 7; D.H. Rapide, 3; D.H. Heron, 2; Helicopters; Westland Sikorsky, S.55, 2; Bristol 171, 1; Augusta-Bell 47B3, 1; 471, 1. New Aircraft on order for B.E.A. in 1960 were: Vanguard V953, 10; D.H. 121 Trident (80-100 seater, with speed of nearly 600 miles per hour) 24 (1963-66); Handley Page Herald, 3.

Operating Statistics

(All U.K. Scheduled Operators)

Detail	1959	1960*
Number of flights....	251,000	284,000
Average length (miles)....	566	374
Aircraft miles flown....	91,076,000	106,434,000
Passengers carried....	4,705,000	5,875,000
Do. miles flown....	3,090,816,000	3,957,096,000
Cargo carried (tons)....	206,424	253,471
Freight.....	194,458	239,511
Mail.....	11,965	13,962
Load short-ton miles..	391,952,000	489,274,000
Passenger.....	296,450,000	377,832,000
Freight.....	69,687,000	79,253,000
Mail.....	25,815,000	32,190,000

* Provisional figures

Accidents on Regular Passenger Carrying
Services of U.K. Operators

	1956-1960	1960
Fatal Accidents.....	5	—
Passengers Killed....	110	—
Passengers seriously injured.....	27	7
Crew killed.....	26	—
Crew seriously injured	4	1
Passengers carried per passenger killed....	199,800	—
Passengers miles flown per passenger killed..	129,794,700	—

INDEPENDENT AIRLINES

Air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1961.

AIR SAFARIS LTD., Gatwick Airport, Surrey.—Scheduled passenger services, London (Gatwick), Birmingham and Bournemouth (Hurn)—Channel Islands, Isle of Wight, Exeter and Newcastle. (Vickers Viking, 9; Hermes, 5).

AIRVIEWS (M/C) LTD., Manchester Airport.—Charter services, photography and advertising (Auster, JIN 2).

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, 35 Piccadilly, W.1. (Group includes companies formerly known as Airwork, Hunting-Clan, Air Charter, Transair, Morton and Olley Air Services; Fison-Airwork and Bristol Helicopters).—Scheduled pass. services: East, Central and West Africa, Canary Islds., Le Touquet, Channel Islds. and South Wales. Helicopter operation; flying training, aeronautical engineering, etc. (Bristol Britannia; Vickers Viscount; Douglas, DC6, DC4 and 3 and Bristol 132, etc. Helicopters: Hiller, Bell, Westland Widgeon and Whirlwind. Total aircraft: 95).

AUTAIR LTD. (HELICOPTERS), 75 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Helicopter charter; freight, passenger, photography, crop spraying, overseas expeditions, etc. Bell 47, 19; Dakota, 3; Helio, 1).

B.K.S. AIR TRANSPORT LTD., Berk House, Baker Street, W.1.—Scheduled services to Basle, Ostend, Rotterdam, Dublin, Düsseldorf; Bergen, Santander, Bilbao, Oporto, Lille; Channel Islds. Domestic services in U.K. Passenger and Freight. (Airspeed Ambassador, 4; Douglas Dakota, 4; Bristol Freighter 170, 2).

CHANNEL AIR BRIDGE, 21 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Scheduled services, passengers and vehicles; Southend to Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam; Passenger and Freight Charter; Livestock Carriage. (Douglas Carvair, 1; Bristol Freighter 9).

CUNARD EAGLE AIRWAYS LTD., Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Scheduled passenger and freight services: London-Bermuda, Nassau, Miami; London-Dinard, Luxembourg, Innsbruck La Baule, Pisa, Rimini, Ostend and Perpignan; Manchester-Bergen, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Ostend, Pisa, Rimini; Birmingham-Palma. (Bristol Britannia, 3; Vickers Viscount, 4; Douglas DC6C, 2; Vickers Viking, 5).

DERBY AVIATION LTD., 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: Derby to Glasgow, Dublin, Channel Islds., I.O.M. and Ostend; Birmingham, Cambridge, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Luton, Northampton-Channel Islds.; Bristol and Cardiff-Luxembourg, Nice, Palma, Perpignan and Ostend. (Douglas Dakota, Marathon, Anson, Auster, Chipmunk, Proctor, Gemini, 21).

FAIREY AIR SURVEYS LTD., White Waltham Aerodrome, nr. Maidenhead, Berks. Photography. (Douglas Dakota, D.H. Dove, D.H. Rapide, 8).

FEDERATED FRUIT CO., 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool.—Pass. and freight services in U.K.; Photography. (D.H. Rapide, Anson, 3.)

HUNTING SURVEYS LTD., 6 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts.—Survey; Photogrammetric mapping; Geology, etc. (Prince, Douglas Dakota, D.H. Rapide, Autocar, 8).

JERSEY AIRLINES LTD., States Airport, Jersey, C.I.—Scheduled services: London, Southampton, Bournemouth, Coventry, Exeter, Dublin, Cork, Manchester; Channel Islands-Paris, Dinard, St. Brieuc, Nice, Amsterdam, Bilbao. (D.H. Heron, 4; D.H. Rapide, 1; Douglas Dakmaster, 8; Handley Page Dart Herald, 2).

MANX AIRLINES LTD., Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Charter; Ambulance. (Bristol Wayfarer, 2; Dakota, 4).

MERCURY AIRLINES LTD., 22, Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey.—Passenger and freight charter and scheduled services from Manchester. (D.H. Heron 1B, 2).

MERIDIAN AIRMAPS LTD., Shoreham Airport, Sussex.—Vertical and oblique aerial photography; Photogrammetric, geophysical and geological surveys; Architectural and terrain models.

SCOTTISH AIRLINES (PRESTWICK) LTD., Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire and 60 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M.; Passenger and freight charter. (Dakota and Twin Pioneer.)

SILVER CITY AIRWAYS LTD., 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Vehicle ferries, passenger, freight and communications; Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend, Cherbourg, Deauville and Belfast. (Bristol Mk. 32 Super freighter and Mk. 22 Freighter, 14; Douglas Dakota, 6.) **NORTHERN DIVISION**, Woolsington Airport, Newcastle.—Scheduled services: Blackpool to Belfast, Isle of Man, Jersey and Ostend; Newcastle to Amsterdam, Blackpool, Düsseldorf, Isle of Man, Leeds. (Bristol Wayfarer, 4; Douglas Dakota, 3).

SKYWAYS LTD., 7 Berkeley Street, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to Paris, Lyons, Tours; Vichy/Montpellier; Tunis-Malta. Pass. and freight charter. (Constellation, 4; Avro York, 5; Douglas DC3, 6).

WESTERN AIRWAYS LIMITED, The Airport, Weston-super-Mare, Som.—Charter Service. (Cessna 310 F and Auster.)

FUEL AND POWER
NATIONAL COAL BOARD FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1956	1957	1953	1959	1960
Income					
From Sales (Net).....	880.3	926.6	913.0	841.7	823.4
Principal Items:—					
Coal.....	834.1	876.3	869.1	806.1	784.6
Coke.....	49.7	54.8	48.7	42.4	42.6
Gas, Benzole, Crude Tar and Tar Products, etc.....	19.9	23.3	22.8	21.8	21.7
Briquettes and Manufactured Fuel.....	9.7	12.6	13.1	11.0	9.4
Other Receipts.....	8.0	10.7	9.1	9.6	10.3
NET INCOME.....	888.3	937.3	922.1	851.3	833.7
Expenditure					
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.....	533.2	580.5	575.9	537.9	512.1
Payments to Open-cast Contractors.....	27.0	33.4	37.7	29.7	21.9
Materials, Stores, Power and Repairs.....	173.0	192.6	190.7	167.0	169.4
Payments for Imported Coal.....	40.7	24.3	7.1	0.8	—
Other Expenses and Depreciation.....	75.3	85.7	92.1	101.0	110.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	849.2	916.5	903.5	838.4	813.8
Balance.....	39.1	20.8	18.6	12.9	19.9
Deduct Taxation.....	5.0	—	Cr. 10.0	—	—
PROFIT.....	34.1	20.8	28.6	12.9	19.9
Deduct Interest Payable to Ministry of Power.....	21.3	26.1	32.1	36.9	41.2
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY.....	12.8	5.3	3.5	24.0	21.3

Coal Production, etc.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

COLLIERY PROFITS, 1951-60—Mined Coal

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total	Year	Proceeds per ton	Costs per ton	Profit per ton	Profit Amount
1938.....	226,993,000	—	226,993,000		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ million
1951.....	211,271,000	10,986,000	222,257,000	1951	51 2.5	49 2.2	2 0.3	21.2
1952.....	212,680,000	12,106,000	224,786,000	1952	57 3.0	56 8.5	0 6.5	5.7
1953.....	211,821,000	11,698,000	223,519,000	1953	61 1.5	59 2.4	1 11.1	20.3
1954.....	213,561,000	10,059,000	223,620,000	1954	63 5.9	61 11.3	1 6.6	16.4
1955.....	210,186,000	11,366,000	221,552,000	1955	68 0.4	67 3.5	8.9	7.7
1956.....	209,925,000	12,081,000	222,006,000	1956	76 11.9	74 5.2	2 6.7	26.5
1957.....	210,059,000	13,569,000	223,628,000	1957	82 0.8	81 5.8	7.0	6.1
1958.....	201,475,000	14,347,000	215,822,000	1958	85 0.7	83 11.2	1 1.5	11.4
1959.....	195,273,000	10,833,000	206,106,000	1959	83 5.3	82 4.8	1 0.5	10.0
1960.....	186,051,000	7,553,000	193,604,000	1960	86 1.4	84 5.0	1 8.4	15.6

Coal Distribution.—Of the 196,866,000 tons consumed at home in 1960, Industry used 31,127,000 tons, domestic users 28,189,000 tons, electricity generating stations 51,103,000 tons, gas works 22,276,000 tons, coke ovens 28,508,000 tons,

railways 9,483,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 4,959,000 tons.

Average Earnings.—Estimated average earnings, including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1960 was £16 4s. od. per week.

GAS COUNCIL FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959 60	1960 '61
Gross Revenue					
Sales—Gas.....	207.4	222.8	225.6	221.9	236.8
By-Products.....	119.1	119.2	109.6	101.0	106.2
Appliances.....	27.5	20.2	37.0	45.4	40.8
Other Revenue.....	16.6	17.4	17.4	17.8	18.1
TOTAL REVENUE.....	370.6	388.6	389.6	389.1	401.9
Gross Expenditure					
Process Materials:					
Coal.....	145.5	145.7	139.4	127.1	128.0
Coke.....	6.9	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.8
Oil.....	5.0	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.5
Gas (purchased).....	11.1	12.7	14.1	16.3	18.7
Salaries and Wages.....	82.6	85.8	87.4	87.3	90.3
Cost of Appliances.....	19.1	20.5	26.0	31.6	27.7
Depreciation.....	23.5	25.0	26.2	28.1	29.8
Interest.....	19.0	20.5	21.6	23.0	24.6
Other materials, services and general expenses.....	54.1	57.6	58.5	59.8	62.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	360.8	385.8	391.1	391.5	399.9
SURPLUS.....	3.8	2.8	1.5	2.4	2.0

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE AREA ELECTRICITY BOARDS

England and Wales

£ million

	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Revenue					
Sales of Electricity.....	403.8	453.0	493.2	523.6	577.3
Other.....	6.4	6.9	8.9	13.2	10.2
TOTAL REVENUE	410.2	459.9	502.1	536.7	587.5
Expenditure					
Purchases of Electricity.....	287.1	327.5	347.4	366.6	407.8
Distribution Costs.....	27.9	29.6	30.8	31.6	35.2
Consumer Service.....	14.3	15.2	15.8	16.0	17.5
Depreciation.....	29.5	31.0	33.0	35.8	37.7
Other.....	32.4	35.5	30.2	43.8	47.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	391.2	438.8	466.2	493.8	545.9
Trading Surplus.....	19.0	21.0	35.9	42.9	41.7
Deduct Interest Payable (net).....	10.1	18.1	21.8	21.7	23.8
SURPLUS before Transfers to Reserves	2.9	2.9	16.6	21.2	17.8

Scotland.—Revenue of the Area Boards (£ million): 1956, 42.2; 1957, 45.1; 1958, 49.5; 1959, 53.0; 1960, 58.1. Expenditure (£ million): 1956, 34.5; 1957, 37.1; 1958, 41.3; 1959, 58.8; 1960, 64.0. (Generation, 49 per cent.; Distribution, 19 per cent.).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity generation in Great Britain in 1960 was 13 per cent. higher than in 1959 and nearly 5 times that of 1938. It was also higher than in any previous year. Total gas available in 1960/61 showed an increase of 2 per cent. compared with 1959/60 and is 76 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1959	1960
Electricity generated:			
Total.....	24,372	105,168	118,848
By steam plant.....	23,211	102,864	116,165
By water power.....	988	2,172	2,532
By other methods.....	173	132	156
Electricity sent out.....	23,089	98,940	111,888

GAS PRODUCTION

(Million therms)

	1950/51	1959/60	1960/61
Gas made at gasworks:			
Total*.....	2,325.5	2,231.3	2,228.5
Coal gas.....	1,888.7	1,727.4	1,705.7
Water gas.....	394.9	403.9	416.2
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc.....	3.58	58.9	661.0
Total gas available	2,661.3	2,821.0	2,889.5

* Including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,010 thousand tons in 1938, to 50,500 thousand tons in 1960. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 176,000 tons; in 1960 888,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 20,000 tons in 1938 to 5,292,000 tons in 1960.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 19.1 million tons in 1938 to 22.0 million tons in 1960-61. Oil for gasmaking rose from 124,000 tons in 1938 to 751,700 tons in 1960-61.

PETROLEUM

(Thousand tons)

	1938	1959	1960
Production:			
Crude petroleum..	0.1	82.7	85.4
Shale oil.....	125.4	60.5	59.9
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils..	2,272	38,968	44,721
All refined products.....	9,390	12,618	13,718
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits.....	316.5	7,531	7,917
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc.,	29.8	141	167
Kerosene.....	127.4	1,773	2,284
Gas and diesel oils.....	377.5	7,241	7,648
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)...	644.4	18,631	21,823
Lubricating oils	157.8	863	912
Solid products:			
Bitumen.....	612.6	961	1,037
Paraffin wax.....	11.8	31	36
Inland consumption of main petroleum products:			
Aviation Fuels	113†	1,628	1,754
Bitumen.....	607	991	1,052
Motor spirit (including motor benzole).....	4,831	7,124	7,625
Kerosene.....	721	1,572	1,584
Derv Fuel.....	387	2,276	2,582
Gas and diesel oils	797	3,123	3,540
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption).....	811	16,890	20,781
Lubricating oils..	504	928	965
Total—main products	8,831	34,532	39,903

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal. 1938 production includes output from distillation plants.

† Aviation Spirit.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1960

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

Consistent with a rise in the total working population between 1950 and 1960 of 1,480,000 (males, 560,000; females, 920,000), total manpower in Great Britain on June 30, 1961, was 24,590,000 (males, 16,283,000; females, 8,307,000). The total number of persons in civil employment was 23,865,000 (men, 15,640,000; women, 8,225,000) including persons temporarily stopped.

Classification

Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishing	947,000	Other Metal Goods	553,000
Coal mining	660,000	(tools, cutlery, nuts, bolts, etc.;	
Other Mining and Quarrying	69,000	iron and steel forgings, wire and	
National Government Service*	512,000	wire manufactures; brass manufactures)	
Local Government Service	749,000	Textiles	830,000
Gas, Water and Electricity	376,000	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	63,000
Transport and Communication	1,686,000	Clothing (incl. Boots and Shoes)	569,000
Manufacturing Industries	8,917,000	Food, Drink and Tobacco	817,000
Construction	1,592,000	Paper, Printing and Publishing	607,000
Distributive Trades	3,309,000	Other Manufacturing Industries	303,000
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	5,048,000	(rubber, linoleum, leather-cloth, etc.;	
Insured Persons Registered as Unemployed	261,000	brushes, brooms, toys, games, sports goods, stationers' goods, production of cinema films, etc.)	
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	474,000		

Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis

(including workers temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay rolls)

Brick, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	340,000
Timber, Furniture, etc.	283,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	540,000
Metal Manufactures	632,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	241,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,104,000
Vehicles	901,000

*Non-industrial staffs: Post Office, 264,900 (196,200); Board of Inland Revenue, 59,200 (25,000); Board of Customs and Excise, 15,600 (15,000); Board of Trade, 7,100 (4,800); Service Departments and Ministry of Aviation, 133,600 (52,400); Ministries of: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 15,000; Labour, 19,900 (28,300); Works, 10,600 (6,300); Pensions and National Insurance, 37,700; Other Departments 93,700 (53,700). Where comparable, 1939 figures are shown in *italic type*.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1949-60 and mid-year figure for 1961.

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1949.....	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	508,000	338,000
1950.....	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951.....	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952.....	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953.....	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954.....	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955.....	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956.....	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957.....	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958.....	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959.....	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960.....	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961 (June 12).....	184,971	69,798	8,224	2,919	265,912	299,392

Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

Unemployment at June 12, 1961

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	38,011	36,317	105,248	179,576	7,954	187,530
Boys under 18	2,818	1,482	1,095	5,395	270	5,665
Women 18 and over	14,010	18,975	32,981	65,966	2,742	68,708
Girls under 18	1,845	1,164	823	3,832	177	4,009
Total	56,684	57,938	140,147	254,769	11,143	265,912

The total of 265,912 includes 39,308 married women.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Ministry of Labour. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in the United Kingdom in 1938 and in 1955-1961 were as follows:—

	Men (21 years and over)		Women (18 years and over)*			
	Hours	Wages <i>s. d.</i>	Full-time		Part-time	
			Hours	Wages <i>s. d.</i>	Hours	Wages <i>s. d.</i>
1938 October†.....	47·7	69 0	43·5	32 6	—	—
1955 October.....	48·9	222 11	41·8	115 5	—	—
1956 October.....	48·5	237 11	41·3	123 3	21·7	61 4
1957 October.....	48·2	251 7	41·0	129 9	21·4	64 2
1958 October.....	47·7	256 8	41·0	134 1	21·5	66 5
1959 October.....	48·5	271 1	41·4	140 8	21·6	69 0
1960 April†.....	48·0	282 1	40·8	145 0	21·6	72 6
October.....	48·0	290 8	40·5	148 4	21·7	74 10
1961 April†.....	47·9	301 4	39·9	152 7	21·7	78 1

* Up to 1955, figures include women employed as part-time workers, on the basis of two part-time workers = 1 full-time worker. † Figures up to 1958 based on (1948) Standard Industrial Classification; ‡ Figures from 1959 on (1958) Classification.

RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE

Revised scales of pay of the police in England and Wales (outside the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force) and in Scotland, effective from Sept. 1, 1960. Rates for women appear in *italic type*.

	Annual rates			
	On appointment or promotion	After 1 year of service*	After 2 years of service*	Basic Maximum
	£	£	£	£
Constable.....	600 (540)	500 (540)	700 (630)	910 (after 9 years) (820)‡
Sergeant.....	1,030 (925)	1,065 (960)	1,100 (990)	1,100 (990)
Station Sergeant†.....	1,145	1,145	1,185	1,185
Inspector.....	1,210 (1,090)	1,250 (1,125)	1,290 (1,160)	1,290 (1,160)
Chief Inspector.....	1,355 (1,220)	1,400 (1,260)	1,445 (1,300)	1,445 (1,300)

* In the rank.

† England and Wales only.

‡ After 2 years' service by equal annual increments of £30 to maximum of £910 (women, £820; annual increments of £25 or £30). After 17 years' service a constable receives a supplementary payment of £30 a year (women, £25); after 22 years a second supplementary payment of £30 a year (women, £25).

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN 1960

In the United Kingdom in 1960, there were 2,832 new stoppages of work and a further 17 which had been in progress at the beginning of the year, a total of 2,849, compared with 2,105 stoppages in progress in 1959. 819,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, of whom approximately 118,000 were thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not parties to the dispute. The comparable figures for 1959 were 646,000 and 124,000.

3,024,000 working days were lost in 1960 through stoppages in progress during the year (1959, 5,270,000), an average of 5 days lost per worker, compared with 10½ days per worker in 1959. Approximately 515,000 working days were lost in the motor and cycle manufacturing industries, 494,000 in coal mining, 421,000 in port and inland water transport, 387,000 in shipbuilding and marine engineering, 293,000 in engineering (other than marine or electrical), 124,000 in sea transport, 11,000 in construction, 108,000 in bakery (bread, flour confectionery and biscuits) and 101,000 in electrical machinery, apparatus and goods.

FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1960 a total of 50,355 permits were issued for the admission of foreign workers for employment in Great Britain, an increase of 6,984 over the total in 1959. 2,004 permits were refused.

The principal occupations for which permits were issued were: Domestic service, 20,969; Concert,

stage, film, variety and other entertainment, 4,986; Industry and commerce, 7,538; Hotel and restaurant service, 6,293; Teaching, 1,585; Nursing, 2,224; Student Employees, 6,716; Film Technicians, 44.

Special facilities are offered by the Ministry of Labour to undermanned industries and services for the bulk recruitment of Italian workers. During 1960, a total of 1,061 Italian men and women were brought to vacancies in Great Britain through these facilities.

Nationalities of workers who received permits in 1959 and 1960 were as follows:—

Nationality	1959	1960
American.....	1 496	1,572
Austrian.....	1,790	1,930
Danish.....	1,725	1 808
Dutch.....	2,271	2,364
French.....	3,193	3 429
German.....	10,844	9 911
Greek.....	279	359
Italian.....	6,944	10 683
Norwegian.....	445	930
Spanish.....	4,110	6,694
Swedish.....	1,273	1,417
Swiss.....	49 0	4,684
Other nationalities.....	3 415	4,205
Stateless.....	230	264
TOTAL.....	43 371	50 355

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1960, 78 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England the average size was 74 acres, compared with Scotland's 71 acres, and an average of 51 acres in Wales. In 1957, 69 per cent. of the farms in England and Wales had mains electricity supply. The National Farm Survey of England and Wales, carried out in the early years of the last war, showed that 47 per cent. of the holdings with farm houses had a piped water supply, while 45 per cent. relied on wells as the principal source of water. The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1960, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, was:—

	England and Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
Under 5 acres.....	71,801	13,992	85,793
5 to 50 „.....	139,052	24,461	163,513
50 to 100 „.....	57,621	8,635	66,256
100 to 150 „.....	29,605	5,201	34,806
150 to 300 „.....	33,010	6,365	39,375
Over 300 „.....	13,847	2,708	16,555
TOTAL NUMBER	344,926	61,362	406,298

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 50,000 part-time or “hobby” farmers.

United Kingdom Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1939	June, 1961*	1939	1960
Total Tillage....	8,781	10,887	—	—
Wheat.....	1,766	1,827	1,645	2,992
Barley.....	1,013	3,830	892	4,234
Oats.....	2,427	1,737	2,003	2,058
Mixed Corn....	85	139	73	221
Rye				
(threshed)...	14	21	10	18
Potatoes.....	704	700	5,218	7,158
Sugar Beet....	345	427	3,529	7,215
Fodder Crops:				
Beans.....	135	78	111	79
Peas.....	37			9
Turnips and swedes.....	712	426	10,084	8,729
Mangolds....	216	104	4,069	3,591
Other.....	226	558	—	—
Hops.....	19	20	14	12
Flax for fibre...	23	—	45	—
Fruit.....	301	269	824	974
Vegetables....	292	385	2,065	2,992

Production of Straw in 1960 was: Wheat, 1,721,000 tons (1939, 1,990,000 tons); Oats, 1,866,000 tons (2,610,000 tons); Barley, 1,958,000 tons (842,000 tons).

* Provisional.

Livestock

The livestock population in the United Kingdom increased during 1961. The totals in June 1961 showed the following increases over the comparable 1939 and 1960 figures respectively: cattle: 35 per cent., 2 per cent.; sheep: 9 per cent., 5 per cent.; pigs: 39 per cent., 6 per cent. and poultry: 53 per cent., 10 per cent.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1939 thousands	June, 1961* thousands
Cattle: total.....	8,872	11,964
Cows and heifers in milk.....	2,841	3,329
Cows in calf but not in milk.....	480	562
Heifers in calf.....	564	802
Sheep.....	26,887	29,194
Pigs.....	4,394	6,093
Poultry.....	74,357	113,643

* Provisional

Crop Prices, 1960–61

Guaranteed prices for the 1959 and 1960 Harvests.

Commodity	1960 (a)	1961 (a)
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (a).....	26 11	26 11
Barley, price per cwt. (b)....	28 9	27 7
Oats, price per cwt. (b).....	27 2	27 5
Rye, millable, price per cwt. (c).....	21 7	21 7
Sugar Beet, 16½ per cent. sugar content, per ton....	128 0	128 0
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton (c).....	260 0	265 0

(a) Subject to seasonal variation. (b) Price of merchantable grain only. (c) The average support price will be on a seasonal scale and will be broken down into a regional price.

Livestock Prices, 1961–62

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1961–62 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1960–61 are indicated where applicable.

	s. d.
FAT CATTLE. —Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums (+10s.).....	167 0
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS. —1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses: per lb. estimated dressed carcass weight, excluding caul fat.....	1 3 3
FAT PIGS. —Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums.....(+3d.)	43 7*

Livestock Products

MILK. —Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon.....(+0.80d.)	3 2.25
HEN EGGS. —Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen.....	3 8.63*

DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz. 2 3-06†

WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost. 4 5½

* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: Fat pig price, 1961-62 is related to a feed price of 24s. 7d. per cwt.; Hen and Duck Egg price, 1961-62 to a feed price of 23s. 5d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom
(£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1958-59	1959-60
Grain	19.8	127.5	151.1
Potatoes	15.6	95.5	66.7
Sugar beet	5.1	32.1	34.5
Other farm crops	4.7	13.5	12.8
Livestock (meat)	86.6	447.9	431.7
Milk and milk products	80.3	335.6	343.4
Eggs	31.3	152.8	149.9
Wool	3.1	16.6	17.3
Other livestock products	9.7	74.3	86.5
Fruit	8.1	39.6	41.0
Vegetables	17.2	68.9	78.8
Flowers	6.3	20.9	21.5
Other receipts and valuation changes	2.6	41.6	59.7
Total	290.4	1,466.9	1,495.9

Farm Workers in Great Britain

thousands

Class†	June, 1939	June, 1960	June, 1961†
Regular workers	600.8	552.5	523.0
Males under 20*	114.1	76.2	72.9
" 20* and over	432.0	408.1	385.1
Females	54.7	68.3	65.2
Casual workers	110.5	92.3	96.1
Males under 20*	7.8	5.7	6.3
" 20* and over	64.1	46.2	48.8
Females	38.5	40.2	41.0
All workers	711.3	644.7	619.2

* 21, in 1939. † Provisional.

† In 1939 regular part-time workers are included under casual workers.

Hours and Wages

Adult Male Workers	1938-39*	1961†
Standard Hours per week	51	46
Minimum Weekly Wage	34s. 9d.	169s. 0d.
Overtime Rates per hour:		
Ordinary	0s. 9½d.	} 5s. 6d.
Sunday	0s. 10½d.	

* Age 21 and over. † 20 and over.

Women.—From January, 1961, rate for women agricultural workers (age 21 and over) was 128s. 6d. per week of 46 hours.

Casual and Part-time Workers: Men, 3s. 8d. per hour. Women, 2s. 10d. per hour.

Agricultural Prices—England and Wales

Commodity	1936-38 average	1959*	1960*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cereals and Farm Crops			
Wheat (cwt.)	9 8	27 3	26 11
Barley (cwt.)	10 3	27 6	28 0
Oats (cwt.)	7 5	26 3	27 3
Potatoes (ton)	110 4	416 0	261 6
Sugar Beet (ton)	42 5	134 0	119 0
Livestock and Products:			
Fat cattle (live cwt.)	44 4	164 7	161 1
Fat sheep (lb. d.w.)	0 10½	2 6½	2 7½
Bacon pigs (20 lb. d.w.)	12 5	43 9	45 5
Milk (gall.)	0 3	3 2	2 11
Eggs (120)	14 11	35 7	36 2

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies.

Percentage Home-Produced of Food Consumed in the United Kingdom

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1959	1960†
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	23	37	41
Barley and oats	73	85	90
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent)	16	15	12
Sugar (refined value)	18	26	26
Carcase meat and offal	51	64	63
Bacon and ham	32	41	34
Butter	9	5	9
Cheese	24	39	45
Condensed milk	70	95	95
Dried milk	59	35	60
Shell eggs	71	99	97

† Provisional.

Productive Objectives and Price Guarantees

In the Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees presented to Parliament in March 1961, the Government announced that agricultural net output in 1960-61 was forecast at 72 per cent. above pre-war, compared with 69 per cent. for 1959-60, which was the record figure.

A new index of agricultural net output was introduced in 1960 which discards comparison with pre-war years. This takes the average net output of the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 as 100. On this basis net output for 1960-61 was forecast at 114 compared with 104 for 1958-59 and 114 for 1959-60.

There was a greater acreage under cereals in 1960 but the prolonged rains from July made harvesting difficult and although yields of most crops increased, quality suffered. The number of calves retained for beef production declined but the size of pig-breeding herds recovered slightly. Production of mutton and lamb remained stable. Milk production continued to rise at a faster rate than consumption and there was a lower output of eggs, although a moderate increase is forecast for 1961-62.

In their Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees, 1961, the Government have borne in mind the conclusions reached in the talks which took place between the Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom and the Farmers' Unions of Great Britain in the latter part of 1960 and covered a wider range of topics than possible in the annual review.

When the Agricultural Act was passed in 1947 the need was for a general increase in output. Now this has been achieved, here and in other countries, so expansion must be directed where there can be greater efficiency and where home produced goods can become more competitive with overseas products without a great increase in Government subsidies. In the cases where British products largely satisfy the home demand, e.g. milk, eggs, and potatoes, the scope for profitable expansion depends on the producers ability to expand the consumers market.

The Unions emphasized the importance of improving marketing arrangements and techniques to ensure greater efficiency and more constant supply, especially important for barley whose price drops quickly in the large sales just after harvest.

The income of the industry rose slightly on a normal weather basis despite rain at harvest time, and the forecast for 1960-61, adjusted to normal weather conditions, is £373 million. This is £18 million more than in 1959-60, even though there has been a net increase in the cost of goods and services used in agriculture of £19 million compared with £13 million in 1959-60, mainly because of increases in wages and rents. For 1961-62 the Government will increase the total value of guarantees by £14 million to £1,293 million.

The guaranteed price of fat cattle is raised by 10s. a live cwt. to encourage beef production, and as this is a long term investment policy for the farmer the price will not be reduced in the next review.

The guaranteed price for fat pigs is increased by 3d. per score in the hope of building up the breeding herd, and, in an attempt to rid the industry of recurrent pig cycles, a flexible guarantee arrangement has been devised whereby adjustments are made to the basic price each quarter.

The crop of potatoes was again large and producers' returns were low. The guaranteed price is raised by 5s. a ton, and as roughly the present acreage is needed to meet demand in years of average yield, the Government and the Potato Marketing Board have agreed to establish a Market Support Fund to strengthen the market for potatoes in years of heavy surplus.

The rate of subsidy on barley is nearly half the market price, proportionally far greater than for any other commodity. The guaranteed price has been reduced by 1s. 2d. per cwt. and to prevent the drop in prices during the glut after harvest, the average rate of acreage payment to growers who deliver barley after sale in the later months of the cereal year will be greater than in the earlier months. The guaranteed price of wheat is unchanged and that of oats increased by 3d. per cwt.

The Crops of 1961

Following is the index of the condition of each principal crop in Great Britain on September 1, 1961, published in *The Times*, with its 10-year average. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury: wheat, 92 (94); barley, 92 (92); oats, 89 (89); potatoes, 87 (89); sugar beet, 88 (92); grass, 89 (92).

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1960*

Kinds of Fish	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)
Cod.....	5,379,943	17,784,400	806,940	2,970,484	6,186,883	20,754,884
Haddock.....	1,548,083	5,769,254	1,139,542	3,990,003	2,687,625	9,759,257
Hake.....	152,913	1,618,130	47,223	331,050	200,136	1,949,180
Plaice.....	606,016	4,111,859	114,273	701,009	720,349	4,812,868
Skate and Ray.....	182,162	724,516	116,110	333,892	298,272	1,058,438
Whiting.....	168,130	431,736	595,125	1,599,491	763,255	2,031,227
Herring.....	332,164	582,881	1,762,058	1,881,496	2,094,222	2,464,377
Mackerel.....	24,238	70,272	49,971	65,393	74,209	135,665
Other.....	2,330,225	5,970,807	559,581	1,921,780	2,889,806	7,891,587
Total.....	10,733,934	37,063,885	5,190,823	13,793,598	15,914,757	50,857,483
Shellfish.....		1,079,531		951,069		2,030,600
Grand Total.....		38,143,416		14,744,667		52,888,083

* In 1960, 21,507 fishermen were regularly, and 6,097 occasionally, employed.

CLOSE TIMES FOR WILD BIRDS AND GAME

Wild Birds.—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954*, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

Capercaille and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and *Wild Goose* (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, widgeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-footed).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, sparrowhawk, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Bird's Eggs is prohibited, except that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—April 14 inclusive.

Game Birds—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

* *Grouse*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

* *Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

* *Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

* *Plumage*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Education, Health and Transport; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive remuneration, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The aldermen form a quarter of the council; they are elected by the councillors from among themselves or persons eligible to be councillors and hold office for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding London there are 61 county councils in England and Wales (see pp. 630-1; Wales, pp. 676-7).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and some ancient counties of cities were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could seek county borough status but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure, to 100,000, and placed a 15-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (see pp. 664-71; Wales, p. 676).

The district councils within a county are borough councils (other than county borough councils), urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban district councils may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs. Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen, are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (see above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 672-4 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in 1960. There are 317 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (see pp. 664-71; Wales, p. 676).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were reconstituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 564 urban district councils and 474 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the civil parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—Local government is carried on by London County Council (see pp. 640-643), the Corporation of the City of London (pp. 634-640) and by the councils of the 28 metropolitan boroughs listed on p. 633. A Royal Commission set up to review local government in Greater London reported in October, 1960, recommending a new structure for the conurbation which would involve the creation of a Greater London Council and 52 boroughs with populations in the range 100,000 to 250,000. The Commission's proposals are under consideration by the Government.

Local Government Act, 1958.—The Act provides new machinery for the review and alteration where necessary of the organization of local government in the rest of England and Wales.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification (see p. 1153-4). A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. There are 9,328,967 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,731,195 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the metropolitan boroughs, and 5,909,326 in rural districts. These figures exclude "Y" voters, i.e. persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. County council elections are held triennially, usually in April, and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to

hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in metropolitan borough, rural district or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and metropolitan boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing its own members; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their sizes.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, e.g. in education and planning matters. Principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service; Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council (subject in some cases to special statutory provisions). Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the service. Police forces of counties are administered in this way by the Standing Joint Committee of members drawn in equal numbers from the county council and the justices in quarter sessions.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk, and else-

where the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of certain other executive officers, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates*.—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the metropolitan boroughs. Sums required by county councils are included in the rates levied by metropolitan and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. *De-rating*.—Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates under the Local Government Act, 1929. The same Act, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1958, provides for industrial and freight-transport hereditaments to be rated at 50 per cent. of their net annual values. The Rating and Valuation Act, 1957, effected a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. in the rateable values of shops, offices, hotels and other commercial property, for the duration of the present valuation lists. Valuation for rating, formerly the responsibility of local authorities, was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Local Government Act, 1948. (2) *Government Grants*.—From 1948-49 to 1958-59, the Exchequer made annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value was below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replaced the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants covered an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants were also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provided for a new general grant, payable from 1959-60 onwards, in replacement of the grants for education, etc., services mentioned above and the grants on certain other services. The amount of the general grant is fixed in advance for a short period of years though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period. If it appears that expenditure which previously attracted specific grant is bound to vary materially in the later years of a period the amount to be distributed by way of general grant will be graduated accordingly. This general grant is distributed to all County and County Borough Councils by reference to objective factors (mainly of weighted population) which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority.

The equalization grant mentioned above ceased to be payable after 1958-59, except for balances due in respect of previous years, and was replaced for 1959-60 onwards by a rate deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values as hitherto. This is paid direct to County District Councils and to Counties and County Boroughs whose resources in terms of rate product per head of population are below the average.

(3) *Loans*.—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, with the sanction of the central Government department directly concerned, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1959, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of

£5,294,133,000; against this total the sum of £28,482,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Income of Local Authorities, 1958-59

Revenue from:—

Rates	£553,879,000
Payments by Transport and Electricity Services.....	25,463,000
Government Grants.....	68,804,000
Private Improvements.....	6,724,000
Housing (Rents, etc.).....	182,916,000
Town and Country Planning.....	2,553,000
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	2,046,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	55,266,000
Passenger Transport.....	75,670,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	3,515,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc.....	41,079,000
Other†	26,957,000
Miscellaneous Income†	153,602,000

Total £1,788,474,000

Capital Receipts:—

Loans.....	£463,650,000
Government Grants.....	16,122,000
Repayment of Advances.....	24,728,000
Sales and other sources.....	17,982,000

Total..... £522,482,000

Total Receipts..... £2,310,956,000

† Including corporation estates, ferries, markets and civic restaurants.

† Including certain tolls fees, rents and interest.

Expenditure

	1958-59
Education.....	£633,900,000
Libraries and Museums.....	17,696,000
Local Health Services (N.H.S.).....	61,659,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal.....	36,710,000
House and Trade Refuse.....	36,855,000
Baths and Washhouses.....	9,080,000
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, etc.....	26,258,000
Other.....	16,602,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless.....	33,092,000
Protection of Children.....	20,780,000
Housing.....	262,748,000
Town and Country Planning.....	11,095,000
Allotments and Small Holdings.....	3,663,000
Land Drainage, etc.....	11,399,000
Highways and Bridges.....	105,672,000
Private Street Works.....	6,758,000
Public Lighting.....	16,842,000
Fire Service.....	25,542,000
Police.....	102,630,000
Administration of Justice.....	9,158,000
Civil Defence.....	4,701,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	60,445,000
Passenger Transport.....	75,033,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	7,223,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers.....	41,171,000
Other Trading Services.....	27,257,000
Other Works and Purposes.....	31,496,000
Unallotted.....	35,822,000

Total £1,731,287,000

Capital Expenditure..... 511,896,000

Total Expenditure..... £2,243,183,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1937-38....	176,640,000	304,039,000	11 7
1951-52....	316,593,000	335,737,000	18 10
1952-53....	334,254,000	340,991,000	19 7
1953-54....	375,048,000	347,278,000	21 7
1954-55....	391,130,000	353,924,000	22 1
1955-56....	400,707,000	361,818,000	22 2
1956-57....	492,466,000	629,444,000	15 3
1957-58....	528,115,000	601,873,000	17 7
1958-59....	551,678,000	610,240,000	18 2
1959-60*....	648,000,000	687,618,000	18 10
1960-61*....	675,000,000	702,373,000	19 3

* Provisional.

Average Rates

	1960-61	1961-62
	s. d.	s. d.
County Boroughs.....	20 11	21 9
Metropolitan Boroughs.....	17 4	18 4
Non-County Boroughs.....	21 2	22 3
Urban Districts.....	21 0	21 11
Rural Districts.....	18 6	19 8

Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1961-62

	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1961-62 (Net Rates)
	£	s. d.
Westminster.....	91,000	3,759 10
Birmingham.....	72,130	380 1
Manchester.....	44,230	410 5
Liverpool.....	41,397	317 1
Bristol.....	30,700	331 3
Leeds.....	29,385	301 5
St. Marylebone.....	28,500	1,637 0
Sheffield.....	27,831	300 10
Wandsworth.....	22,200	270 0
Kensington.....	21,100	523 11
Croydon.....	20,952	382 7
Newcastle.....	20,500	320 1
Coventry.....	20,222	375 3
Leicester.....	19,715	381 8
Nottingham.....	19,430	321 10
Cardiff.....	18,350	247 6
Lambeth.....	17,850	347 4
Portsmouth.....	16,835	343 8
Harrow.....	16,140	325 3
Southampton.....	16,200	356 5
Holborn.....	16,000	3,078 2
St. Pancras.....	15,800	529 6
Bournemouth.....	15,750	371 0
Brighton.....	15,700	392 4
Ealing.....	15,530	376 0
Bradford.....	15,180	273 5
Hull.....	14,700	281 11
Hendon.....	14,600	426 11
Plymouth.....	14,568	301 6
Blackpool.....	14,137	366 5
Islington.....	13,917	256 3

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated), 2 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding for most purposes the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (see pp. 680-1).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost.

Scottish burghs are Royal burghs (incorporated by Royal Charter, 69), Parliamentary burghs (created by the Reform Act, 1832, with the right to send members to Parliament, 14) and Police burghs (all other burghs with a population of 7,000 or more, 115). Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs other than the counties of cities, are independent for all purposes except that for valuation, electoral registration, education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for these purposes but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 198 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 20; small burghs 174). (See pp. 681-2; 684-5.)

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions but district councils have statutory functions with regard to recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments, bus shelters and other local matters. Two counties—Kinross and Nairn—are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 199 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,286,196 electors in counties of cities, 569,392 in other large burghs, 600,585 in small burghs and 984,764 in landward areas—Total 3,422,937.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1954-55...	49,490,000	53,546,000	18 6
1955-56...	53,925,000	55,503,000	19 5
1956-57...	63,118,000	57,806,000	21 10
1957-58...	66,700,000	58,396,000	22 10
1958-59...	70,953,000	60,278,000	23 7
1959-60†...	74,348,000	63,111,000	23 7
1960-61†...	77,237,000	64,311,000	24 0

† Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. in Glasgow in 1960-61 was £65,183; in Edinburgh, £32,725;

in Dundee, £10,341; and in Aberdeen, £10,629. Amounts of rates raised per head were: Glasgow, 399s. 2d.; Edinburgh, 310s. 1d.; Dundee, 318s. 4d.; and Aberdeen, 352s. 4d.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 25; town commissioners, 1; and rural district councils, 31. (See p. 690.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1961, contained the names of 645,461 local government electors. Of this total, 198,639 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 22,414 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1964.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1959, was £100,653,084 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1955	65,661	7,519
1956	67,806	7,871
1957	69,883	7,933
1958	71,514	8,106
1959	72,685	8,307
1960	72,396*	8,393

In 1960 there were 2,272 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 293.

On Dec. 31, 1960, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 47,630; Women, 969; Scotland (May, 1961): Men, 7,187; Women, 100.

* Including the Metropolitan Police, 17,243 (Women 436); City of London Police, 693 (Women, 10).

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The former Metropolitan Fire Brigade (founded 1867) was taken over by London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 1904 the title "London Fire Brigade" was adopted. The Brigade was considerably augmented during the 1939-45 war, when it was part of the National Fire Service (1941-48). It was returned to the control of London County Council on April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1960, totalled 25,559, the fires numbered 10,968, chimney fires 3,674, false alarms 7,030 (including 3,257 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 3,887.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established. Chief Officer.—F. W. Delve, C.B.E. Deputy Chief Officer.—L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E. Assistant Chief Officer, J. K. H. Cunningham, M.B.E. Administrative Officer.—E. W. Parker.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 square miles. Population (Census of 1961, preliminary), 43,430,972, compared with 41,159,213 at the Census of 1951.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in Scafell Pike (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urre Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the Peak of Derbyshire (2,088 feet) and Dartmoor (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Longmynd (1,696 feet), and Brown Clee (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet); in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet); in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleve Cleve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The Severn Tunnel, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). The construction of a road bridge over the Severn estuary,

between Haysgate, Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos. (which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was authorized on Aug. 1, 1947, the estimated cost being £9,000,000. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (30 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire by the Solent; total area 147 sq. miles, population 1961 Census preliminary, 95,479. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The Scilly Islands, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. Lundy (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The mean annual air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to 48° F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around London to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 29 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary the average is only 20 in.; at Seathwaite, Cumberland, 122 in.; and at the wettest spot in the Lake District 285 in. The months of least rain are March to June and the wettest months October to January. September is on the average drier than July and August. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month fol-

lowed by May, July, August and September in that order.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Paleolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raised Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48–51 was *Camtacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the

protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scott) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods Twi, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff 1961-62	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Maj. Simon Whitbread.	Hon. H. de B. Lawson-Johnston, T.D.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
(2) Berks	Hon. David Smith.	C. L. Loyd, M.C.	Hon. Mr. Justice Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.	Maj. J. H. L. Aubrey-Fletcher.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Davies.
(4) Cambridge	R. H. Parker, C.B.E., M.C.	} A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E.	{ His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(5) Isle of Ely			
(6) Cheshire	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	Lt.-Col. D. M. Bateson, D.S.O., T.D.	His Hon. Judge G. G. Lind-Smith.
(7) Cornwall	Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. [T.D.]	G. R. Fox.	Hon. Mr. Justice Marshall.
(8) Cumberland	Sir Fergus Graham, Bt., K.B.E.,	} Maj.-Gen. G. H. Inglis, C.B., C. A. R. Harpur-Crewe. [O.B.E., M.C., T.D.]	His Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick. H. G. Talbot.
(9) Derby	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.		
(10) Devon	The Lord Roborough.	Brig. P. B. E. Acland,	His Hon. Judge H. MacD. Pratt,
(11) Dorset	Col. the Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. [M.C., T.D.]	Lt.-Col. R. S. G. Perry, D.S.O.	G. D. Squibb, Q.C.
(12) Durham	The Lord Barnard, C.M.G., O.B.E.,	R. Boys-Stones, M.C., T.D.	W. L. Burn.
(13) Essex	Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.	C. W. O. Parker.	J. R. Adams, Q.C.
(14) Gloucester.....	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Col. G. P. Shakerley, M.C., T.D.	R. C. Hutton.
(15) Hampshire	} The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O.	} Col. K. E. Savill, D.S.O.	{ E. W. Roskill, Q.C. N. J. Skelhorn, Q.C.
(16) Isle of Wight ...			
(17) Hereford	J. F. Maclean.	D. W. Hamlen-Williams.	His Hon. Judge Harlington.
(18) Hertford	Hon. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O.	Maj. A. G. N. Hadden-Paton.	Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry; St. Albans—M. L. Berryman, S. L. Elborne, M.B.E. [Q.C.]
(19) Huntingdon	The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.	A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E.	T. de la P. Beresford, Q.C.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	Cdr. Sir John Best-Shaw, Bt., R.N.	
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	Col. W. M. Musgrave-Hoyle, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	W. H. Openshaw.
(22) Leicester	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	Maj. D. J. Cowen.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
Lincoln :			
(23) Lindsey	} The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	} Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh J. F. S. Cholmeley, Bt., D.S.O.	{ His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C. His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C. His Hon. Judge E. D. Lewis.
(24) Kesteven			
(25) Holland			
(26) London	Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., O.M., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.	Sir George Bolton, K.C.M.G.	R. E. Seaton.
(27) Middlesex	Gen. Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	Lt. Col. A. J. Ross.	Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.
(28) Norfolk	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.	H. Birkbeck.	The Lord Evershed, P.C.; R. North.
(29) Northampton ..	} The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	} Lt.-Col. D. D. P. Smyly, D.S.O.	{ His Hon. Judge N. A. Carr. Sir Arthur Craig. [Q.C.]
(30) Peterborough, Soke of			
(31) Northumberland .	The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	J. C. Blackett-Ord.	His Hon. Judge J. F. Drabble,
(32) Nottingham	The Duke of Portland, K.G., T.D.	Maj. S. J. M. Hole, M.C.	T. R. F. Butler, Q.C.
(33) Oxford	The Earl of Macclesfield.	H. D. H. Wills, M.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Sir Donald Hurst. [M.P.]
(34) Rutland	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	H. R. Hoare.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.,
(35) Salop	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Lt.-Col. A. P. Sykes, M.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(36) Somerset	The Lord Hylton.	Maj. R. E. F. Cely-Trevillian, T.D.	His Hon. Judge A. H. Armstrong.
(37) Stafford	Col. Harold Wallace-Copeland.	C. K. Stott.	His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(38) Suffolk, E.	} The Earl of Stradbroke.	} R. A. Vestey.	His Hon. Judge T. F. Southall.
(39) Suffolk, W.			
(40) Surrey	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	U. H. H. Lambart.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
(41) Sussex, E.	} The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. [M.C., A.F.C.]	} F. L. J. Rogerson.	{ The Lord Denning. G. Lawrence, Q.C.
(42) Sussex, W.			
(43) Warwick	The Lord Willoughby de Broke,	J. L. Docker. [T.D.]	Hon. Mr. Justice Finmore.
(44) Westmorland	H. Hornoyld-Strickland, F.S.A.	Lt.-Col. J. R. Danson, M.C.	The Lord Chorley, Q.C.
(45) Wilts	Capt. the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.	Maj. Gen. G. D. Fanshawe, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin.
(46) Worcester	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. [M.C., T.D.]	Maj. E. T. C. Brinton.	J. F. Bourke.
(47) Yorks—E.R.	Col. The Lord Middleton, K.G.,	} Sir Richard Bellingham Graham, Bt., O.B.E.	{ H. C. Scott. P. S. Price, Q.C. His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.
(48) Yorks—N.R.	Col. Sir William Worsley, Bt.		
(49) Yorks—W.R.	The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.		

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Sir Frederick Mander.	G. O. Brewis.	H. R. Pratt.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D.
(2) Sir George Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E.	E. R. Davies.	T. C. B. Hodgson.	E. C. H. Huddy, M.D.
(3) N. W. Gurney, C.B.E.	R. E. Millard.	Brig. J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.	G. W. H. Townsend, C.B.E.
(4) M. C. Burkitt.	C. Phyllan.	D. C. J. Arnold, O.B.E.	P. A. Tyser, M.D.
(5) T. W. Anthony.	R. F. G. Thurlow	T. C. Williams.	M. E. Hocken.
(6) Sir Wesley Emberton	A. C. Hetherington, M.B.E.	G. E. Banwell, C.B.E., M.C.	A. Brown.
(7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	E. T. Verger.	R. B. Matthews.	R. N. Curnow.
(8) J. Westoll.	G. N. C. Swift.	H. Watson.	J. Leiper, M.B.E., T.D.
(9) Mrs. G. Buxton, C.B.E.	D. G. Glman.	W. E. Pitts.	J. B. S. Morgan.
(10) Sir George Hayter-Hames, C.B.E.	H. G. Godsall.	R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	W. J. Doyle.
(11) Col. The Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.	A. C. Templeman.	(vacant)	A. A. Lisney, M.D.
(12) J. A. Robinson, B.E.M.	J. T. Brockbank.	A. A. Muir.	G. Wilson.
(13) G. F. Chaplin, C.B.E.	W. J. Piper.	Capt. Sir Jonathan Peel, C.B.E., M.C.	G. G. Stewart.
(14) Col. G. P. Shakerley, M.C.	G. H. Davis.	J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E.	G. F. Bramley, M.D.
(15) A. Lubbock.	G. A. Wheatley, C.B.E.	} B. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	{ L. A. MacDougall, M.B.E.
(16) Capt. H. J. Ward.	L. H. Baines.		
(17) R. A. Lowth.	R. C. Hansen.	R. McCartney.	J. S. Cookson, M.D.
(18) J. Cockram.	N. Moon.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	J. L. Dunlop, M.D.
(19) The Lord Hemingford.	A. C. Aylward.	T. C. Williams.	D. S. Buchanan.
(20) R. W. Rule, O.B.E.	G. T. Heckels.	Lt.-Col. G. C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.	A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) Sir Alfred Bates, M.C.	C. P. H. McCall, M.B.E., T.D.	Col. T. E. St. Johnston, C.B.E.	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) Col. P. H. Lloyd, T.D.	J. A. Chatterton.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	G. H. Gibson.
(23) Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cra-croft-Amcotts, M.C.	W. E. Lane.	} J. W. Barnett.	{ C. D. Cormac.
(24) F. J. Jenkinson, O.B.E.	J. E. Blow.		
(25) Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Giles.	H. A. H. Walter	(Metrop. Police Area).	T. J. O'Sullivan.
(26) H. C. Shearman.	C. L. Burgess, C.B.E.		J. Fielding, M.D.
	W. O. Hart, C.M.G.	(Metrop. Police Area).	J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.
(27) Col. Sir Joseph Haygarth, C.B.E.	K. Goodacre, T.D.		A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D.
(28) Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, C.V.O., M.C.	F. P. Boyce.	F. P. C. Garland.	K. F. Alford.
(29) E. Marlow, C.B.E., M.C.	J. A. Turner, O.B.E.	J. A. H. Gott, M.B.E., G.M.	C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D.
(30) Dr. J. Hunt.	E. P. Smith.	F. G. Markin.	G. Nisbet.
(31) N. Garrow, O.B.E.	E. P. Harvey.	A. U. R. Scroggle, O.B.E.	J. B. Tilley, M.D.
(32) W. Bayliss, C.B.E.	A. R. Davis.	J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E.	C. W. W. Jeremiah.
(33) The Earl of Macclesfield.	G. G. Burkitt.	J. E. Bailey.	M. J. Pleydell, M.C., M.D.
(34) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D.	A. Bond, O.B.E.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	A. D. Whitelaw, M.D.
(35) Capt. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt., C.B.E.	G. C. Godber, C.B.E.	D. Osmond, O.B.E.	T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(36) Brig. E. H. C. Frith, C.B.E.	E. S. Rickards.	K. W. L. Steele.	J. F. Davidson, O.B.E.
(37) Sir Alfred Owen, C.B.E.	T. H. Evans, C.B.E.	S. Peck, B.E.M.	G. Ramage, M.D.
(38) Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.	G. C. Lightfoot.	E. P. B. White.	S. T. G. Gray.
(39) P. G. Whiteford, O.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E.	W. J. Ridd, O.B.E.	D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(40) S. W. L. Ripley.	G. A. Nops : W. W. Ruff.	H. G. Rutherford.	K. A. Soutar.
(41) W. Lindsay, C.B.E.	J. Atkinson.	R. E. Breffit, O.B.E.	F. Langford.
(42) Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert Shiner, D.S.O., M.C.	T. C. Hayward, C.B.E.	R. P. Wilson, O.B.E.	T. McL. Galloway.
(43) B. H. Hunt.	Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E.	P. E. Brodle, O.B.E.	S. W. Savage, M.D.
(44) R. S. Crossfield.	K. S. Himsforth.	H. Watson.	J. A. Guy, M.D.
(45) S. V. Christie-Miller.	R. P. Harries.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, C.B.E.	C. D. L. Lycett, M.D.
(46) J. M. C. Higgs.	W. R. Scutfield.	J. A. Willison.	J. W. Pickup, M.D.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunning-ton-Jefferson, Bt., D.S.O.	R. A. Whitley.	J. W. P. Blenkins.	R. Watson.
(48) J. T. Fletcher.	R. A. Wotherspoon.	J. R. Archer-Burton, O.B.E.	J. A. Fraser.
(49) W. M. Hyman.	B. Kenyon.	G. E. Scott, O.B.E.	R. W. Elliott, M.D.

* In the counties of Essex, London and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage 1961	Population of Counties, 1961 Census (Preliminary)		Rateable Value April, 1960 (c) £	Average Rates 1960-61 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	302,941	380,704	380,704	5,243,295	20 3
Berkshire (Reading).....	463,830	383,487	503,357	5,146,461	19 8
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury).....	479,407	486,183	486,183	7,619,586	21 4
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).....	315,168	189,913	189,913	2,729,592	23 2
Cheshire (Chester).....	649,525	921,212	1,367,860	12,077,170	20 5
Cornwall (Truro).....	868,260	341,746	341,746	3,729,034	20 3
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle).....	973,147	223,050	294,162	2,277,699	22 1
Derbyshire (Matlock).....	643,572	745,223	877,548	8,237,050	20 0
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter).....	1,671,572	538,412	822,906	7,202,690	19 8
Dorset (Dorchester).....	623,746	309,176	309,176	4,043,967	20 2
Durham (Durham).....	649,431	953,410	1,517,039	9,936,653	19 3
Ely, Isle of (March).....	239,950	89,112	89,112	975,188	21 10
Essex (Chelmsford).....	978,001	1,859,449	2,286,970	26,207,972	21 4
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	804,932	494,366	1,000,493	6,092,522	19 8
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester).....	962,192	762,214	1,336,084	10,775,232	18 4
Hercfordshire (Hercford).....	538,924	130,919	130,919	1,299,680	22 6
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	404,525	832,088	832,088	12,867,519	19 11
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).....	233,985	79,799	79,799	946,598	21 7
Kent (Maidstone).....	975,923	1,670,707	1,701,083	25,420,672	20 11
Lancashire (Preston).....	1,201,851	2,201,815	5,131,646	25,703,547	20 11
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester).....	532,387	408,898	682,196	4,660,472	19 3
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston).....	267,847	103,388	103,388	973,320	20 0
Kesteven (Sleaford).....	462,100	135,317	135,317	1,391,790	21 10
Lindsey (Lincoln).....	974,438	330,948	504,678	4,579,872	19 3
London (County Hall, S.E.1).....	74,898	3,195,114	3,195,114	107,244,228	16 4
Middlesex (Guildhall, S.W.1).....	148,684	2,230,093	2,230,093	44,971,102	18 7
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich).....	1,314,331	389,216	561,980	3,565,411	19 8
Northamptonshire (Northampton).....	585,148	292,771	398,132	3,527,942	22 8
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne).....	1,291,977	479,487	818,988	27,539,425	20 0
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	540,016	591,321	902,966	6,808,797	20 5
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	479,177	203,334	309,458	2,321,339	20 4
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough).....	53,464	74,442	74,442	1,023,615	24 1
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham).....	97,273	23,956	23,956	272,053	15 10
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	861,800	297,313	297,313	3,310,638	20 3
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,325	517,700	598,556	6,206,981	20 9
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	738,248	985,113	1,733,887	10,687,545	20 9
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich).....	557,354	225,371	342,696	2,471,052	21 3
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds).....	390,917	129,969	129,969	1,252,030	18 2
Surrey (Kingston on Thames).....	461,833	1,480,649	1,733,036	27,539,425	17 7
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes).....	527,210	374,669	664,669	6,340,498	19 5
West Sussex (Chichester).....	405,349	411,224	411,224	7,717,522	17 11
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	628,969	612,578	2,023,289	8,243,085	21 1
Westmorland (Kendal).....	504,917	67,222	67,222	822,001	19 7
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.).....	94,141	95,479	95,479	1,485,221	24 3
Wiltshire (Trowbridge).....	860,611	422,753	422,753	5,079,591	19 2
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	447,943	441,029	568,642	5,350,401	20 5
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley).....	750,385	223,783	527,051	2,629,584	20 9
North Riding (Northallerton).....	1,361,788	397,074	554,382	5,141,543	20 3
West Riding (Wakefield).....	1,785,767	1,649,135	3,641,228	16,318,410	20 0

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; in each case as at the Census of April, 1961 (preliminary figures); (c) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

Greater London includes the administrative counties of LONDON (the City of London and 28 metropolitan boroughs); MIDDLESEX (18 boroughs and 8 urban districts); and parts of SURREY (the County Borough of Croydon, the 10 Boroughs of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Epsom and Ewell, Kingston-upon-Thames, Malden and Coombe, Mitcham, Richmond, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam, and Wimbledon); and the 5 Urban Districts of Banstead, Carshalton, Coulsdon and Purley, Esher, and Merton and Morden); parts of KENT (the 4 Boroughs of Beckenham, Bexley, Bromley, and Erith; and the 4 Urban Districts of Chislehurst and Sidcup, Crayford, Orpington and Penge); parts of HERTFORDSHIRE (the 4 Urban Districts of Barnet, Bushey, Cheshunt and East Barnet; and the Elstree Rural District); parts of ESSEX (the County Boroughs of East Ham and West Ham, the 7 Boroughs of Barking, Chingford, Dagenham, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, and Wanstead and Woodford; and 2 Urban Districts, Chigwell and Waltham Holy Cross). It covers an area of 461,882 acres (722 sq. miles) and in April, 1961, had a population (Census preliminary figures) of 8,171,902 (within the County of London, 3,195,114; Middlesex and the Home Counties, 4,976,788).

The City of London (see pp. 634-640) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and

Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal government offices, clubs and theatres are situated in Westminster.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 640-3), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the City Police and in the Home

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES

	Population 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value April 1, 1961	Rates 1961-62	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1961-62
		Births	Deaths				
				£	s. d.		
CITY OF LONDON..	4,771	5.9	9.8	13,835,428	16 0	E. H. Nichols, T.D.	See Events of the Year
WESTMINSTER.....	85,223	10.8	10.2	22,120,415	16 0	A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D.	J. L. C. Dribbell.
Battersea.....	105,758	17.5	10.1	1,706,819	19 4	C. M. W. S. Freeman.	S. E. Paul.
Bermondsey.....	51,815	16.0	10.6	1,576,600	20 0	J. S. Lambert.	G. A. Freestone.
Bethnal Green.....	47,018	17.3	11.3	744,385	21 8	F. H. Bristow.	R. H. Hare.
Camberwell.....	174,697	17.6	10.8	2,578,961	18 8	S. J. Harvey.	T. A. Smith.
Chelsea.....	47,085	14.2	14.8	1,963,322	17 10	J. C. Kitchen.	J. S. T. Brown.
Deptford.....	68,267	18.8	11.1	964,633	18 8	E. Field.	R. J. Lowe.
Finsbury.....	32,989	17.1	10.1	2,918,330	17 4	H. A. Davey.	W. C. Comley.
Fulham.....	111,912	16.0	10.9	1,972,555	19 4	C. F. Thatcher.	J. H. Clark.
Greenwich.....	85,585	14.3	10.5	1,825,400	18 4	G. C. Turk.	Mrs. P. A. Middleton.
Hackney.....	164,556	19.9	10.9	2,674,282	19 4	L. G. Huddy.	L. Sherman.
Hammersmith.....	110,147	20.4	11.1	2,306,495	18 0	C. Randall.	Miss E. C. Woods.
Hampstead.....	98,902	17.1	10.4	2,267,611	18 3	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	B. West.
Holborn.....	21,596	9.9	12.7	3,993,584	16 10	G. T. Lloyd.	H. Gould.
Islington.....	228,833	21.4	10.6	3,293,322	18 0	H. D. Clark.	L. R. Webster.
Kensington (Royal Borough).....	170,891	18.4	9.9	5,209,947	17 6	J. W. Sainsbury.	J. G. Rawle, M.M.
Lambeth.....	223,162	19.6	10.9	4,350,139	18 2	J. E. Fishwick.	A. C. Dennis.
Lewisham.....	221,590	14.9	11.8	13,980,022	17 10	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	L. H. Moody.
Paddington.....	115,322	21.9	10.5	2,737,719	18 2	W. H. Bentley.	P. G. F. Barry.
Poplar.....	66,417	17.8	10.5	1,270,643	19 8	S. A. Hamilton.	F. C. Philp.
St. Marylebone.....	68,834	10.6	15.7	6,812,784	16 8	S. J. Rutty.	P. Pettit, D.S.O., T.D.
St. Pancras.....	125,278	18.4	10.6	3,374,960	17 10	R. C. E. Austin.	T. R. Morris.
Shoreditch.....	40,465	14.3	12.2	1,263,865	19 8	C. A. James.	P. Rutman.
Southwark.....	86,175	18.0	13.5	2,174,152	18 0	E. J. Pitt.	Mrs. A. E. Waller.
Stepney.....	91,940	18.3	11.1	2,390,868	19 4	W. Reeve.	Mrs. K. O'Connor.
Stoke Newington.....	52,280	22.3	11.3	706,134	17 8	A. J. Hazael.	J. W. Cox.
Wandsworth.....	347,209	15.7	10.9	5,495,264	17 2	J. N. Martin.	L. Dally.
Woolwich.....	146,397	15.0	9.8	2,779,444	19 0	D. Jenkins, O.B.E.	G. E. Offord.

Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy; the Port Health Committee of the Corporation is the Health

Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The City of London is the historic centre at the heart of London known as "the square mile" and around which the vast metropolises have grown over the centuries. The civic government is carried on by the Corporation of London through the Court of Common Council, a body consisting of the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and a number of Common Councillors. The legal title of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The City is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head-offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The City of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (born A.D. 55; died A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folk-mote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Alwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred.

The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1214. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 22), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folk-mote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 12 members, and none fewer than four.

The Corporation, by Acts of Common Council, has decided to reduce the number of Common Councillors from 206 to 150 as at St. Thomas's Day, 1965, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation in the meantime not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Acts.

Sheriffs were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wit-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of

THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1960-1961

NET INCOME		£	s.	d.
Estates Revenue.....	648,605	11	3	
Market Revenue Accounts:				
London Central				
Markets.....	£69,819	10	0	
Leadenhall Market	4,531	5	6	
	74,350	15	6	
Less: Metropolitan				
Cattle Market	£1,852	14	6	
Billingsgate				
Market.....	7,140	13	8	
	8,993	8	2	
		65,357	7	4
		713,962	18	7
Gresham Revenue (Molety).....	5,046	3	10	
Contribution in respect of Officers' Establishments.....	153,337	18	5	
Monument Buildings.....	2,619	13	11	
Sundries.....	560	6	3	

£875,527 1 0

NET EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Magistracy.....	9,768	17	5	
Civil Government	108,467	4	4	
Open Spaces.....	69,568	12	3	
		187,804	14	0
Officers' Establishments.....		216,526	5	1
Administration of Criminal Justice		25,216	15	1
City of London Schools.....		79,202	5	1
Guildhall School of Music and Drama.....		25,856	9	7
Income Tax.....		106,174	17	10
Expenses not allocated to Departments.....		6,882	11	3
Charitable and Public Donations..		17,664	8	1
Expenses of Honorary Votes.....		210	0	0
Receptions.....		46,484	4	5
City of London Freemen's Houses		5,169	18	11
Contribution to Staff Compensation Fund.....		5,000	0	0
Sundries.....		8,761	1	6
Balance.....		144,574	10	2

£875,527 1 0

Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to a number of committees which present reports to the Court of Common Council. These Committees are:—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freeman's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Civil Defence, and Housing. The Committees specially appointed are:—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Privileges, Labour, Special (Guildhall Reconstruction), Barbican and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 20 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which

the Corporation of London differs from other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of open spaces outside the City, are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees, and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freeman's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the collection of rates and the expenditure of money so collected, two rates being levied by the Corporation, a Poor Rate and a General Rate. The Poor Rate is levied mainly to satisfy the precept served on the Corporation by the London County Council for the City's share of rate-borne expenditure, and also to meet the contribution the Corporation is required to make under the London Rates Equalization Scheme. The General Rate is levied to meet the net cost of the services which the Corporation as a local authority is required to maintain (see below).

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1960-1961

Service	Expenditure (including Debt Charge)	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
POOR RATE—	£	£	£	£
London County Council Precept (including contribution under Section 10, Local Government Act, 1948).....	7,352,696	—	—	7,352,696
Other Services.....	40,649	45,806	—	5,157Cr.
Total for Poor Rate.....	7,393,345	45,806	—	7,847,539
GENERAL RATE—				
Library, Museum and Art Gallery..	97,120	818	—	96,302
Public Health (including Port Health) Services	527,740	69,116	46,005	412,619
Town and Country Planning..	1,161,735	573,840	144,065	443,830
Barbican Redevelopment Scheme..	8,447	301	—	8,143
Highways, Bridges and Footpaths..	595,449	44,658	82,022	468,769
Public Lighting.....	62,878	68	—	62,810
City Police	1,422,397	63,260	445,675	913,462
Civil Defence	39,186	23,970	9,718	5,488
Administration of Justice.....	147,687	41,941	—	105,746
Housing	405,153	219,951	38,442	146,760
City of London Cemetery	120,431	85,127	—	35,304
Spitalfields Market.....	233,954	222,575	—	11,379
Other Services.....	457,747	71,284	—	386,463
Total for General Rate	5,279,924	1,416,922	765,927	3,097,075
SUMMARY—				
Poor Rate	7,393,345	45,806	—	7,347,539
General Rate	5,279,924	1,416,922	765,927	3,097,075
	£12,673,269	£1,462,728	£765,927	£10,444,614

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1960-1961*

Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen, born 1914; Alderman of Portsoken, 1949; Sheriff of London, 1955; Lord Mayor, 1960. £15,000
 Private Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C. (1957).

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.	Farringdon Within (1938), Bridge Without (1954)	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Lime Street	1884	1935	1938	1943	1946
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	Bread Street	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	Vintry	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Tower	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	Castle Baynard	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	Cordwainer	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955
Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	Bridge	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.	Dowgate	1908	1938	1947	1951	1957
Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, Bt., M.C.	Bassishaw	1890	1930	1948	1952	1958
Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale, Bt.	Cornhill	1903	1946	1948	1953	1959
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen	Portsoken	1914	....	1949	1955	1960
<i>All the above have passed the Civic Chair.</i>						
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare	Farringdon Without	1913	1948	1950	1955	....
Sir Ralph Edgar Perring	Langbourn	1905	1948	1951	1958	....
Clement James Harman	Candlewick	1894	1949	1952	1951	....
Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster Pittman, O.B.E.	Farringdon Within	1901	1929	1954	1959	....
Col. Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E.	Walbrook	1901	....	1954	1960	....
Sir James Miller	Bishopsgate	1905	....	1957	1956	....
Jonathan Lionel Percy Denny, M.C.	Billingsgate	1897	1941	1957	1961	....
Robert Ian Bellinger	Cheap	1910	1953	1958	....	....
Gilbert Samuel Inglefield, T.D.	Aldersgate	1909	....	1959	....	....
Arnold Charles Trinder	Aldgate	1906	1951	1959	....	....
Lt.-Col. Ian Frank Bowater, D.S.O., T.D.	Coleman Street	1904	....	1960	....	....
The Lord Wardington	Broad Street	1924	....	1960	....	....
Douglas Rowland Holdsworth Hill	Queenhithe	1904	1947	1960	....	....
Peter Malden Studd	Cripplegate	1916	....	1960	....	....

The Sheriffs 1961-1962

Alderman Jonathan Lionel Percy Denny, M.C. (see above), and Christopher Selwyn Priestley Rawson; elected June 24 and assumed office September 28, 1961.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Allcard, Deputy V. (1922)	Broad St.	Collett, Sir Henry, Bt. (1958)	Bridge.
Anderson, F. C. (1950)	Langbourn.	Collett, T. K., C.B.E. (1945)	Bridge.
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954)	Walbrook.	Cook, J. E. Evan (1959)	Lime St.
Atkins, H. E. (1946)	Bridge.	Cork, K. R. (1951)	Billingsgate.
Bailey, Deputy J. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.	Creswell, P. H. (1958)	Aldgate.
Baker, C. W. (1957)	Cripplegate Wt.	Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946)	Broad St.
Bales, E. W. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.	Dean, H. R. (1958)	Cordwainer.
Barratt, T. E. C., C.B.E. (1944)	Candlewick.	Deith, R. C. (1944)	Farringdon Wn.
Bartlett, Deputy S. (1945)	Cornhill.	Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942)	Candlewick.
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942)	Cripplegate Wn.	Dickson, Deputy C. G. (1932)	Aldersgate.
Beer, Deputy G. Allison- (1942)	Cordwainer.	Dove, Lt.-Col. W. W., C.B.E., T.D. (1942)	Coleman St.
Bell, A. S. (1937)	Tower.	Du Buisson, W. A. (1961)	Dowgate.
Bennison, C. (1959)	Portsoken.	Duckworth, H. (1961)	Lime St.
Biggs, Deputy W. W. (1924)	Farringdon Wt.	Durand, V. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946)	Lime St.	Dyter, P. J. (1959)	Queenhithe.
Blyth, Deputy H. C. (1945)	Vintry.	Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947)	Candlewick.
Bradley, A. W. (1947)	Billingsgate.	Erlebach, Deputy D. E. (1943)	Aldgate.
Brett, Deputy W. C. (1926)	Coleman St.	Evans, D. I., T.D. (1952)	Vintry.
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. H., M.V.O. (1947)	Dowgate.	Fairweather, C. H. F. (1958)	Queenhithe.
Brown, K. Hurst- (1935)	Broad St.	Farley, W. H. (1944)	Cripplegate Wn.
Calder, Deputy H. W. K. (1936)	Bridge.	Fell, C. A. (1947)	Langbourn.
Champhess, R. F. (1954)	Farringdon Wn.	Fisher, D. G. (1958)	Cornhill.
Charles, R. D. S. (1943)	Broad St.	Fitch, H. B. (1928)	Bishopsgate.
Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Fox, Sir Sidney (1941)	Bread St.
Cleary, F. E., M.B.E. (1959)	Coleman St.	Game, D. S. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.
Clements, G. E. I. (1961)	Farringdon Wt.	Gapp, J. G. (1956)	Cheap.
Cohen, S. E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946)	Bishopsgate.
Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946)	Castle Baynard.	Goldman, Deputy H. L. (1932)	Portsoken.
		Goodinge, W. (1933)	Aldersgate.

* The Lord Mayor for 1961-62 was elected on Michaelmas Day. See Events of the Year.

Gorman, R. W. (1956).....	Aldersgate.	Pryke, Sir David, Bt. (1961).....	Queenhithe.
Graham, G. B. (1961).....	Farringdon Wt.	Rayner, N. (1961).....	Farringdon Wt.
Greenaway, A. P. (1952).....	Bishopsgate.	Read, H. S. (1958).....	Aldgate.
Greenaway, Deputy S. H. (1927).....	Bishopsgate.	Richardson, Deputy Maj. T. G. F.	
Greenland, S. R. (1938).....	Broad St.	(1964).....	Castle Baynard.
Gregory, L. W. (1959).....	Queenhithe.	Rickards, C. H. (1950).....	Vintry.
Griffiths, P. J. (1961).....	Dowgate.	Rowland, Sir Wentworth, Bt.	
Grose, G. P. (1942-46 and 1950).....	Farringdon Wn.	(1951).....	Coleman St.
Guntton, W. H. (1932).....	Aldersgate.	Rowlandson, Sir Graham, M.B.E.	
Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952).....	Farringdon Wt.	(1961).....	Coleman St.
Harris, H. Wylie (1957).....	Farringdon Wn.	Rutherford, A. J. B. (1950).....	Tower.
Harrowing, T. C. (1940).....	Bishopsgate.	Samuels, W. (1950).....	Portsooken.
Hayes, C. G. (1947).....	Bishopsgate.	Sanders, H. C. H. (1946).....	Bishopsgate.
Hayman, L. C. R. (1954).....	Aldersgate.	Sandle, Maj. S. E., M.C., D.C.M.,	
Hayter, The Lord (1919).....	Castle Baynard.	T.D. (1942).....	Farringdon Wn.
Hayward, Deputy R. J., C.B.E.		Sheppard, S. (1957).....	Billingsgate.
(1943).....	Walbrook.	Shill, Lt.-Col. C. G. S. (1956).....	Castle Baynard.
Henderson, A. S. (1941).....	Cripplegate Wn.	Skeate, W. A. (1941).....	Bridge.
Hodge, G. D. (1947).....	Tower.	Skillbeck, Deputy C. (1948).....	Queenhithe.
Holden, W. B. (1951).....	Walbrook.	Skinner, R. W. (1948).....	Billingsgate.
Hornor, Deputy F. A. (1924).....	Tower.	Smith, F. S., T.D. (1958).....	Cordwainer.
Howard, H. E. de C. (1951).....	Cornhill.	Smith, L. J. W. (1958).....	Cripplegate Wt.
Howes, A. C. (1949).....	Bishopsgate.	Smith, J. K. Newson- (1945).....	Bassishaw.
Hughes, C. J. G. (1956).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Smith, P. A. Revell- (1959).....	Vintry.
Hunt, G. W. (1952).....	Bassishaw.	Stanham, Deputy A. F. G. (1943).....	Dowgate.
Jackson, J. A. G. (1955).....	Castle Baynard.	Steele, A. F., M.B.E. (1951).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Jacobs, H. R. (1946).....	Portsooken.	Stephens, R. (1940).....	Langbourn.
Jacobs, T. C. (1944).....	Aldgate.	Stinson, Deputy H. J. E., M.C.	
Jeffery, M. M. (1953).....	Portsooken.	(1937).....	Langbourn.
Johnson, H. B. (1951).....	Cornhill.	Stoneham, Deputy R. T. D., C.B.E.	
Jones, Lt.-Col. O. Campbell, T.D.		(1930).....	Candlewick.
(1961).....	Dowgate.	Street, S. V. (1961).....	Aldgate.
Lamboll, A. S. (1949).....	Langbourn.	Sunderland, Deputy O. G. (1944).....	Billingsgate.
Last, A. W. (1948).....	Bridge.	Taylor, W. J. (1938).....	Bread St.
Lean, F. W. Le B. (1946).....	Bread St.	Thompson, H. F. (1946).....	Cheap.
Lester, H. E. (1946).....	Castle Baynard.	Tolbit, C. C. (1932).....	Cheap.
Lewis, C. F. (1936).....	Coleman St.	Tremellen, N. C. (1951).....	Langbourn.
Lloyd, Deputy J. H. (1937).....	Cripplegate Wn.	Trenham, G. D. (1941).....	Bread St.
Lovely, P. T. (1949).....	Tower.	Turner, Deputy C. (1932).....	Farringdon Wn.
Loweth, Col. W. E., C.B.E. (1946).....	Bishopsgate.	Utting, F. W. (1952).....	Castle Baynard.
Lowrie, W. E. (1952).....	Farringdon Wn.	Vinc, G. M. (1955).....	Farringdon Wt.
McAuley, C. (1957).....	Bread St.	Walker, Deputy S.R., C.B.E. (1937).....	Bread Street.
Meldrum, R. (1932).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Walters, Deputy W. S., C.B.E. (1933).....	Cripplegate Wt.
Miller, H. C. E. (1952).....	Cordwainer.	Watts, E. W. (1950).....	Walbrook.
Mills, D. G. (1954).....	Billingsgate.	Wells, Maj. S. W., M.B.E. (1949).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Monkhouse, F. J. (1952).....	Cheap.	Westernman, Deputy Dr. A. (1941).....	Farringdon Wt.
Morriash, R. B., T.D. (1956).....	Candlewick.	Wheeler, E. (1948).....	Lime St.
Osborn, A. J. (1947).....	Broad St.	Whitby, M. J. B. (1937).....	Langbourn.
Parker, E. A. (1952).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Whittington, C. R., M.C. (1939).....	Broad St.
Paul, A. N. (1946).....	Portsooken.	Wilkins, Deputy E. F. (1946).....	Cheap.
Peacock, R. W. (1956).....	Vintry.	Wilson, A. B. (1961).....	Aldersgate.
Perkins, G. K. (1951).....	Aldgate.	Wingfield, E. H. (1943).....	Cordwainer.
Philp, I. E. (1952).....	Tower.	Wright, Deputy W. N. (1928).....	Bishopsgate.
Pike, H. T. (1946).....	Cornhill.	Yates, J. T., M.B.E. (1959).....	Cheap.
Pinker, C. L. (1948).....	Bishopsgate.	Youldon, Deputy F. (1928).....	Bassishaw.
Pinnell, H.M. (1954).....	Bassishaw.	Young, A. G. (1945).....	Farringdon Wn.
Prince, L. B. (1950).....	Bishopsgate.	Young, D. S. (1939).....	Farringdon Wn.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 82 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmn, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starch-makers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in Common Hall.

The liveryies of the Shipwrights (500), Carmen (420), Horners (407), Stationers and Newspaper Makers (406), and Apothecaries (379), are the

most numerous, the Ironmongers (36) the smallest, MERCERS (1). *Hall*, 4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 206.—Clerk, G. E. Logsdon; *Master*, J. P. Winckworth.

GROCERS (2). *Hall*, Princes St., E.C.2. *Livery*, 201.—Clerk, I. A. M. Ellison-Macartney; *Master*, The Lord Milne.

DRAPERS (3). *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, H. Farmer; *Master*, P. E. C. Harris.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 289.—Clerk, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; *Prime Warden*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—Clerk, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden*, C. S. Padgett.

- SKINNERS (6 and 7). Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 305.—Clerk, M. H. Glover; Master, Capt. C. W. Malins, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
- MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Livery, 348.—Clerk, E. M. James; Master, D. A. Gilliat.
- HABERDASHERS (8). Hall, Staining Lane, E.C.2. Livery, 310.—Clerk, Comdr. H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N.; Master, E. T. W. Dodd.
- SALTERS (9). Livery, 140.—Clerk, W. R. Nichols, 36 Portland Place, W.1.; Master, Prof. Sir Alexander Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- IRONMONGERS (10). Hall, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. Livery, 36.—Clerk, J. M. Adams Beck; Master, Lt.-Col. M. B. P. Stedall, M.B.E., T.D.
- VINTNERS (11). Hall, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. Livery, 300.—Clerk, W. H. Lloyd Mead; Master, F. St. K. Anderson.
- CLOTHWORKERS (12). Hall, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. Livery, 186.—Clerk, J. E. Coomber; Master, Field Marshal the Visct. Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.
- AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. Hon. Clerk, V. C. Varcoe, 14 South Street, W.1.; Master, Dr. K. G. Bergin.
- APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 379.—Clerk, E. Busby; Master, A. M. A. Moore.
- ARMOURERS AND BRASIERIS (22). Hall, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. Livery, 93.—Clerk, S. H. Pitt, M.C.; Master, Lt.-Col. R. L. Bristowe, T.D.
- BAKERS (19). Livery, 256.—Clerk, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, N. R. Steel.
- BARBERS (17). Livery, 148.—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; Master, K. M. B. Cross.
- BASKETMAKERS (52). Livery, 239.—Clerk, C. A. Rust, 9-10 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; Prime Warden, Sir Sydney Littlewood.
- BLACKSMITHS (40). Livery, 170.—Clerk, J. J. Perkin, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; Prime Warden, J. S. Allcard.
- BOWYERS (38). Livery, 44.—Clerk, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98-106 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, B. Wood.
- BREWERS (14). Hall, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2. Livery, 45.—Clerk, R. C. Stanley-Baker; Master, S. Watney.
- BRODERERS (48). Livery, 59.—Clerk, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; Master, R. G. Fonteyn, M.C., T.D.
- BUTCHERS (24). Hall, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. Livery, 387.—Clerk, H. T. Kennedy; Master, J. A. Brewster.
- CARMEN (77). Livery, 420.—Clerk, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.; Master, V. H. Parker, M.B.E.
- CARPENTERS (26). Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. Livery, 150.—Clerk, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N. (ret.); Master, G. L. F. Grece.
- CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). Livery, 300.—Clerk, D. I. Evans, T.D., C.C., 4 College Hill, E.C.4.; Master, V. E. A. Smith.
- CLOCKMAKERS (61). Livery, 245.—Clerk, R. C. Pennecfather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, Group Capt. F. Whitworth.
- COACHMAKERS (72). Livery, 356.—Clerk, R. J. D. Smith, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.; Master, Col. G. A. Norris.
- COOKS (35). Livery, 70.—Clerk, G. W. E. Sherrard, 83 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames; Master, P. Sherrard.
- COOPERS (36). Hall, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2. Livery, 192.—Clerk, D. J. Methven; Master, Maj. J. N. Russell.
- CORDWAINERS (27). Livery, 108.—Clerk, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; Master, R. H. O. B. Robinson.
- CURRIERS (29). Livery, 64.—Clerk, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; Master, T. J. Wallace.
- CUTLERS (18). Hall, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 85.—Clerk, G. H. Mitchell; Master, A. C. Jeffkins.
- DISTILLERS (69). Livery, 130.—Clerk, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; Master, H. S. Redding.
- DYERS (13). Hall, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 110.—Clerk, D. R. B. Park; Prime Warden, A. C. M. Harding.
- FAN MAKERS (76). Livery, 163.—Clerk, E. J. H. Geffen, 3 Temple Gardens, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4.; Master, P. A. G. Hodge.
- FARMERS (80). Office, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. Livery, 226.—Clerk, O. G. Sunderland; Master, S. W. Cheveley.
- FARRIERS (55). Livery, 246.—Clerk, E. H. N. Wright, 29 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, Brig. Sir John Smyth, Bt., F.C., M.C., M.P.
- FELTMAKERS (63). Livery, 350.—Clerk, M. J. Williamson, Arundel House, W.C.2.; Master, J. F. R. Mitchell.
- FLETCHERS (39). Livery, 47.—Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. J. J. Bale, T.D., 7 Crompton Way, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; Master, A. G. Polson.
- FOUNDERS (33). Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 115.—Clerk, H. W. Wiley; Master, E. W. Moss.
- FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64). Livery, 221.—Clerk, C. J. P. Price, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; Master, V. W. Coles.
- FRUITERS (45). Livery, 149.—Clerk, J. I. Moreton, 11 Park Place, S.W.1.; Master G. T. Nunn.
- GARDENERS (66). Livery, 180.—Clerk, F. N. Steiner, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; Master, H. E. Howard, C.C.
- GIRDLEIS (23). Livery, 80.—Clerk, J. A. M. Rutherford, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; Master, R. O. Sherrard.
- GLASS-SELLERS (71). Livery, 152.—Hon. Clerk, H. K. S. Clark, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; Master, Sir Graham Hayman.
- GLAZIERS (53). Livery, 251.—Clerk, R. C. Pennecfather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, Maj. J. E. Schweder.
- GLOVERS (62). Livery, 165.—Clerk, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; Master, W. E. Palmer, M.B.E.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74). Livery, 350.—Clerk, P. H. Cresswell, C.C., 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.; Master, H. G. D. Toye.
- GUNMAKERS (73). Livery, 84.—Clerk, F. B. Brandt, 7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2.; Master, R. S. Murray.
- HORNERS (54). Livery, 407.—Clerk, T. F. Clarke, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.; Master, W. A. Cooke.
- INNHOLDERS (32). Hall, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 107.—Clerk, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; Master, F. W. Porritt.
- JOINERS (41). Livery, 44.—Clerk, B. J. Turner, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; Master, C. Holmes.
- LEATHERSELLERS (15). Hall, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. Livery, 150.—Clerk, J. Hingston; Master, C. D. Scriven.
- LORINERS (57). Livery, 260.—Clerk, F. C. Algar, 31 High Holborn, W.C.1.; Master, D. H. Allport.
- MASONS (30). Livery, 91.—Clerk, A. F. Philippotts, 9 New Square, W.C.2.; Master, H. D. Hubble.
- MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (78). H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.2.

Livery, 200.—Clerk, M. H. Disney; Admiral, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, E.G.; Master, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

MUSICIANS (50). Livery, 200.—Clerk, Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, T.D.; 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; Master, H. Willis.

NEEDLEMAKERS (65). Livery, 230.—Clerk; R. H. Lane, 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, L. A. Bayman.

PAINTER STAINERS (28). Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 270.—Clerk, A. D. Englefield; Master, N. H. Sissons, T.D.

PATTENMAKERS (70). Livery, 138.—Clerk, J. R. Greenop, 66 Gloucester Place, W.1; Master, R. D. Berchem.

PAVIORS (56). Livery, 225.—Clerk, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1; Master, G. E. Cook.

PEWTERERS (16). Hall, Pewterer's Hall, Oat Lane, E.C.2; Livery, 86.—Clerk, A. Stanley Grant, Master, A. D. Finney.

PLASTERERS (46). Livery, 100.—Clerk, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; Master, R. B. Kersey.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75). Livery, 150.—Clerk, E. K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1; Master, J. R. Beard, C.B.E.

PLUMBERS (31). Livery 200.—Clerk, A. J. Young, 8 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.1; Master, R. W. Glead, T.D.

POULTERS (34). Livery, 150.—Clerk, W. S. Pitt, 22 St. Andrew St., E.C.4; Master, J. N. Savory, M.B.E., T.D.

SADDLERS (25). Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. Livery, 86.—Clerk, Capt. R. C. Medley, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.); Master, Lt.-Col. G. S. Inledon-Webber, T.D.

SCRIVENERS (44). Livery, 81.—Clerk, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Master, E. T. F. Ewin, M.V.O.

SHIPWRIGHTS (59). Livery, 500.—Hon. Clerk, J. E. Walker, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Prime Warden, Sir James Milne, C.B.E.

SPECTACLEMAKERS (60). Livery, 179.—Clerk, D. Hoyton (Acting), Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4; Master, R. Champness.

STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47). Hall, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. Livery, 406.—Clerk, G. St. P. Wells; Master, W. H. Young.

TALLOWCHANDLERS (21). Hall, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 100.—Clerk, R. H. Monier-Williams; Master, E. B. Webb.

TIN PLATE WORKERS (67). Livery, 181.—Clerk, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2; Master, T. B. P. Chamberlain.

TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS AND TOBACCO BLENDERS (82). Livery, 130.—Clerk, W. M. Wilson, 38 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; Master, F. W. Grant.

TURNERS (51). Livery, 132.—Clerk, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4; Master, R. G. Woodward, D.S.C.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). Livery, 90.—Clerk, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1; Master, A. L. H. Carter.

UPHOLDERS (49). Livery, 150.—Clerk, G. E. Graham, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2; Master, U. J. Burke.

WAXCHANDLERS (20). Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2. Livery, 50.—Clerk, C. G. Todd; Master, J. Dummelow.

WEAVERS (42). Livery, 120.—Clerk, R. S. Ouvry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.1; Upper Bailiff, Hon. G. C. H. Chubb.

WHEELWRIGHTS (68). Livery, 290.—Clerk, H. W. K. Calder, 41-42 King William Street, E.C.4; Master, T. A. Frankford.

WOOLMEN (43). Livery, 96.—Clerk, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1; Master, G. L. Morgan.

PARISH CLERKS (No livery) (Members, 46).—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2; Master, J. M. Purser.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (No livery).—Hall, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—Clerk, B. G. Wilson; Master, Col. F. A. Sudbury, O.B.E.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (No livery) (Members, 92).—Clerk, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; Master, A. E. Evans.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1960-61 is given.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir (Edward) Anthony Hawke.....	£6,500 1959
Chamberlain, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane, K.C.V.O.....	£5,120 1945
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.....	£5,910 1954
Common Serjeant, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.....	£5,500 1959
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, John Cyril Maude, Q.C....	£4,750 1954
Col. Graham Rogers, T.D.....	£4,750 1961
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block D.S.C.....	£4,400 1953
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G.....	£3,750 1950
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap.....	£5,000 1947
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney, C. J. Thackery.....	£2,750 1943 £2,750 1944
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher Davie.....	£4,640 1953

	Elect.
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Bettessworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (ret.)	£2,450 1947
Medical Officer for the Port and City of London, J. G. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.	£4,640 1954
Coroner, James Milner Helme.....	£700 1940
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7s. 1959
Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd.....	£250 1955
Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker....	£4,640 1954
Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.....	£4,640 1938
City Architect, E. G. Chandler, F.R.I.B.A.....	£4,280 1961
Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.....	£2,880 1957
Swordbearer, Brig. R. H. S. Popham, O.B.E.....	£1,510 1961
Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. P. J. E. Clapham.....	£1,195 1960
Marshal, Col. G. E. P. Hutchins, D.S.O.....	£1,140 1961
Accountant Auditor, W. F. Moore	£2,980 1956
Head Master of City of London School, A. W. Barton, Ph.D.....	£3,600 1950
Head Master of City of London Freeman's School, Eric Fielden....	£1,850 1948

	Elect.
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton ...	£2,350 1949
Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, G. Thorne.....	£3,000 1959
Librarian and Curator and Director of the Art Gallery, A. H. Hall.....	£2,795 1956
Deputy-Keeper of the Records, P. E. Jones.....	£2,520 1945
Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Eric Ernest Stammers	£3,550 1945
Keeper of the Guildhall, F. R. Tomkins.....	£1,670 1955
Principal Clerks:—	
Chamberlain's Dept., H. P. Greenhill.....	£2,750 1958

	Elect.
Principal Clerks—continued.	
Town Clerk's Office, C. C. Taylor, O.B.E.....	£3,205 1951
Remembrancer's Office, E. H. Mould	£2,750 1939
Market Superintendents:—	
Central, E. A. Hornsby.....	£2,750 1940
Cattle, E. F. McCleery.....	£3,000 1946
Billingsgate and Leadenhall, C. A. Wiard.....	£2,685 1956
Spitalfields, D. Allchin.....	£2,565 1957
Superintending Engineer, Tower Bridge, Capt. C. G. Gosling, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).....	£2,450 1959
Superintendent, Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches, A. Qvist.....	£2,345 1960

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 3,195,114.

The City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is also a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London. The offices of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not held jointly in the County.

The Council comprises 21 aldermen, and 126 councillors, together 147, or, if the chairman of the Council be also an elected member or alderman, 146. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half their number retires every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and they elect the aldermen. The position of aldermen and councillors is the same, except as to the method of election and the term of office.

Meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the standing committees meet fortnightly, except a few which meet monthly.

The Finance Committee has important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £100 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £331,340,400 (£261,585,700 represents debt incurred for housing). Its annual expenditure on revenue account is about £130,000,000 and on capital account about £33,000,000. Advances amounting to £13,500,000 have been made on loan under the Housing and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to people who wish to buy a home.

The General Purposes Committee is responsible for advising the Council on the more important general questions, allocation of duties to Committees and heads of departments, consultation with other local authorities and government departments, matters relating to legislation, senior staff appointments, the development of the South Bank and the Crystal Palace site and the management of the Royal Festival Hall, and civil defence.

The Children's Committee is charged with the care of some 9,000 deprived and neglected children.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included.

The Establishment Committee is responsible for the efficient and economical use of manpower and

for a general control over numbers, grading, pay and conditions of staff (except teachers). The Council employs over 65,000 staff of all grades.

The Fire Brigade Committee is responsible for carrying out the duties laid on the Council by the Fire Services Act, 1947.

The Health Committee, set up under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for health services provided under that Act and for discharging the functions of the Council under the Mental Health Acts and the Clean Air Act, 1956. Under this committee are nine Divisional Health Committees, the majority of whose members are drawn from the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils. These divisional committees are entrusted with considerable responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the personal health services.

The Housing Committee performs the duties placed upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1961, in respect of all schemes was over £305,000,000. The income (rents &c.) for 1961-62 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at over £23,000,000. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £4,710,000.

The Supplies Committee is responsible for supplying stores, etc., arranging contracts for printing etc., sale and disposal of old or surplus materials and general oversight of transport.

The Rivers and Drainage Committee administers the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 420 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage outfalls, and three sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £25,000,000, and further work is in progress. This committee is also responsible for Thames flood prevention, the upkeep of the Thames tunnels, most of the Thames bridges and Woolwich Ferry.

The Town Planning Committee deals with questions relating to town-planning, the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries, the naming of streets and numbering of houses, the maintenance of historic buildings and monuments, and also regulates under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, and means of escape in case of fire.

The *Welfare Committee* provides residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and for other people in need of care and attention, including homeless families. They are also charged with the welfare of blind and other handicapped persons.

The *Parks Committee* is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and the provision of facilities for sport, open-air entertainment and exhibitions in them; the *Public Control Committee* is responsible for the control of storage of explosive substances and petroleum; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies, nurse's agencies and massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Acts; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The *expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation

Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies, the General Grant, grants in respect of school meals and capital grants towards the cost of road improvements. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at March 31, 1961, was £174,242,590 and in addition £176,000,000 had been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board and other sources.

The *Rating* for the year 1961-62, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 9s. 6½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1½d. in the pound, together 9s. 8d. The total rate for 1960-61 was 9s. 2d. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London, on April 6, 1961, was estimated to be approximately £106,800,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £445,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1961-62

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
General County...	£ 100,063,540	£ 47,710,120	£ 52,353,420	£ 1,400,920	£ 50,952,500	s. d. 9 6½
Special County...	539,085	24,525	514,560	Cr 65,940	580,500	1½
	100,602,625	47,734,645	52,867,980	1,334,980	51,533,000	9 8
Corresponding figures for 1960-61....	95,762,625	44,091,185	51,671,440	3,906,940	47,764,500	9 2

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1961-62

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges £	Income (other than Exchequer Grants) £	Exchequer Grants £	Net Expenditure falling on Rate £	Equivalent Rate in £	
					s. d.	
Children's services.....	4,302,125	462,285	—	3,839,840		8.63
Education.....	61,882,505	8,617,040	—	53,265,465	9	11.70
Fire Service.....	3,673,720	348,650	—	3,325,070		7.47
Local health services.....	7,343,430	572,300	—	6,771,130	1	3.22
Main drainage.....	3,790,960	614,950	—	3,176,010		7.14
Highway, bridges, etc.....	1,140,055	523,325	—	625,730		1.40
Parks and open spaces.....	2,529,310	319,700	—	2,209,610		4.96
Town planning and building control.....	1,574,980	452,900	—	1,122,080		2.53
Welfare services.....	4,450,565	1,494,485	—	2,956,080		6.64
Other services.....	4,461,265	1,005,120	—	3,456,145		7.85
Special provision for:—						
Capital Expenditure.....	500,000	—	—	500,000		1.12
Contingencies.....	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000		3.37
	97,157,925	14,410,755	—	82,747,160	15	6.03
Net deficiencies:—						
Housing.....	8,079,780	—	4,710,000	3,369,780		7.66
Royal Festival Hall.....	74,930	—	—	74,930		0.17
General Grant.....	—	—	28,450,000	Cr. 28,450,000	Cr. 5	3.93
Other Govt. grants in aid of services.....	—	—	4,873,890	Cr. 4,873,890	Cr.	10.95
	105,312,625	14,410,755	38,033,890	52,867,980	9	10.98
Relief from Balances.....	—	1,334,980	—	Cr. 1,334,980	Cr.	2.98
	105,312,625	15,745,735	38,033,890	51,533,000	9	8.00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 126 COUNCILLORS

The Twenty-second London County Council was elected April 13, 1961, for three years; the electors returned 84 Labour representatives and 42 representatives of the Conservative Party. The Aldermen (14 Labour, 7 Conservative) gave a Labour majority of 49. One Labour member has since joined the Liberal Party.

<i>The Right Honourable the Chairman (1961-62)</i>		H. C. Shearman.	
<i>Vice-Chairman (1961-62)</i>		E. Avery.	
<i>Deputy Chairman (1961-62)</i>		R. J. Cleaver.	
<i>Leader of the Council</i>		Sir Isaac Hayward.	
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i>		Sir Percy Rugg.	
Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
Abbott, F. L. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	*Gluckstein, Sir Louis, T.D., Q.C. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.
*Allen, W. R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	†Goodwin, R. E., C.B.E. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1967.
*Andrews, J. W. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	†Greenwood, J. M., C.B.E. (C.)	Alderman until 1967.
*Avery, E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	*Grieves, Mrs. A. LI. (Lab.)..	Kensington, N.
*Bagnari, B. A. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Guy, W. H. (Lab.).....	Poplar.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.	*Hamby, E. H. (Lab.) (now Lib.)	Lewisham, S.
Banks, N. D. (C.).....	Lewisham, W.	†Hastings, S. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
†Banks, S. J. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	*Hawes, F. E. G. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Bayliss, E., O.B.E. (Lab.)...	Islington, E.	†Hayward, Sir Isaac (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1964.
*Begley, W. W. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.	eHighett, L. T. (C.).....	Clapham.
*Bennett, F. E. (C.).....	Hampstead.	†Hillman, E. S. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.
e†Bentwich, Mrs. H. C. (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1964.	eHoare, Mrs. E. M. R. (C.)...	Putney.
Bird, C. W. J. (Lab.).....	Stepney.	e*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (Lab.)...	Bethnal Green.
Blackman, A. J. (Lab.).....	Deptford.	Iremonger, Mrs. L. D. (C.)...	Norwood.
†Bolton, Mrs. D. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	†Jay, Mrs. P. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
Bond, M. G. (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.	*Jenkins, H. G. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney N.
*Bondy, L. W. (Lab.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	e*Johnson, Mrs. J. A. (Lab.)...	Greenwich.
Bowen, Miss M. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	e*Keen, J. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
Bowman, E. T. (C.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	*Kemp, A. J. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
*Bradfield, G. R. D. (C.)....	Lewisham, W.	*Kerr, Mrs. A. (Lab.).....	Putney.
Bramall, E. A. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.	*Kerr, D. L. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.
e*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....	Poplar.	e*Kiely, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
eBrooks, J. E. (C.).....	Chelsea.	*King, Mrs. A. P. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
Browne, H. E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	*Kirby, A. D. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	*Lamborn, H. G. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.
*Campbell, Mrs. L. (Lab.)....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	Lawrence, F. (C.).....	Paddington, S.
Carr, E. G. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.	*Lee, Mrs. G. F. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.
eCarr, W. C., M.P. (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.	*Lees, Mrs. S. L. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.
*Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (Lab.)..	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	*Lewisham, Viscountess (C.)...	Lewisham, W.
e*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	eLister, Mrs. U. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
e*Chesworth, D. P. (Lab.)....	Kensington, N.	eLivingston, W. W. (C.).....	Norwood.
e*Chrisp, A. C. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	Lowe, G. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.
e*Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (Lab.)	Fulham.	e*Lygoc, H. J. L., M.B.E., M.S.M. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
*Cleaver, R. J. (C.).....	Hampstead.	e†McIntosh, Mrs. M. (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1964.
e†Cole, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	McLaughlin, A. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
†Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1967.	Mansel, Miss, I. C. (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K., M.P. (Lab.)	Peckham.	Marock, N. (Lab.).....	Brixton.
*Corry, M. W. Lowry- (C.)...	Paddington, S.	*Melman, S. A. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
*Deer, Mrs. O. G. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	*Mersey, Viscount (C.).....	Paddington, S.
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (Lab.)	St. Pancras, N.	eMiddleton, Mrs. E. R. M. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
*Drapkin, W. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.	*Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (Lab.)	Greenwich.
*Edmonds, R. (Lab.).....	Fulham.	*Miller, Sir James (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.
Emden, W. W. (C.).....	Clapham.	*Mishcon, C. J. V. (Lab.)....	Brixton.
†Faringdon, Lord (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1967.	†Montefiore, H. H. Sebag-(C.)	Alderman until 1967.
*Farmer, N. W., C.B.E. (C.)..	Lewisham, N.	e*Murray, A. J. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.
*Fiske, W. G., C.B.E. (Lab.)..	Barons Court.	e†Nathan, Lady (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
Fletcher, A. T. R. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	*Niederman, A. C. (Lab.)....	Poplar.
*Gale, P. V. (C.).....	Streatham.	Patten, E. J. K. (C.).....	Norwood.
Gardner, G. A., Q.C. (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1967.	*Payton, B. A. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.
Gates, A. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.	†Pepler, Lady (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.
*Gillinder, T. W. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.		

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
*Petrie, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.	*Stamp, A. R. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
e*Phillips, Mrs. I. L. (Lab.)...	Hammersmith, N.	*Stein, W. O. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.
Pitt, D. T. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	*Stillman, H. E. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
*Plummer, A. D. H. (C.)....	St. Marylebone.	*Sutherland, H. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.
*Pope, C. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	eTennant, Miss A. M. (C.)...	Cities of London and Westminster.
*Powe, F. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.	e*Thomas, J. R. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
*Prichard, N. G. M. (Lab.)...	Hammersmith, N.	e*Tonge, F. L. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.
*Rankin, W. (Lab.).....	Fulham.	e*Townend, Lt.-Col. H. S., O.B.E. (C.).....	Chelsea.
e*Reed, E. E. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.	e*Townsend, Mrs. L. M. (C.)...	Hampstead.
*Rezler, Dr. H. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.	Tracey, Mrs. U. (C.).....	Clapham.
*Rose, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	Udal, J. O. (C.).....	Kensington, S.
Rose, Hon. Mrs. T. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	†Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.)...	Streatham.
*Rowe, G. F. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.	*Vigars, R. L. (C.).....	Kensington, S.
†Rugg, Sir Percy (C.).....	Chelsea.	e†Walton, Lady (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.
*Salmon, Sir Samuel (C.)....	Cities of London and Westminster.	Wayman, M. G. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
Samuel, I. N. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	eWeyer, F. W. (C.).....	Streatham.
†Samuels, A. E. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.	*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.
Samuels, J. S. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.	*Wilson, Mrs. O. M. (Lab.)...	Kensington, N.
*Sargood, R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	*Woods, E. E., O.B.E. (Lab.)..	Hammersmith, N.
e*Serota, Mrs. B. (Lab.).....	Brixton.	†Wright, G. P. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
*Sherman, H. C. (Lab.)....	Deptford.	e*Young, J. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.
Sherman, L. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.		
*Simons, A. S. (Lab.).....	Deptford.		
Smith, J. I. Tweedie- (C.)...	Putney.		
†Soper, Rev. Dr. D. O. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1964.		

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (Lab.) Labour; (C.) Conservative. * Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. † Denotes other members of the last Council.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

PARTY STRENGTH

From 1949 until April, 1955, 129 Councillors represented 43 Divisions. In the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Councils, 126 Councillors represent 42 Divisions.

Party	18th Council	19th Council	20th Council	21st Council	22nd Council	Votes cast in 1961
Labour.....	64	92	74	101	84	Labour (126 candidates).....1,177,658
Conservative.....	64	37	52	25	42	Conservative (126 candidates).....987,494
Liberal.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Others (87 candidates).....152,804
	129	129	126	126	126	Total (339 candidates).....2,317,956

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, Mrs. M. McIntosh; Vice Chairman, J. Young)—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members—Mrs. I. M. C. Bonham, J. P. Carruthers, Mrs. C. Cole, Mrs. E. K. Goodrich, D. Grant, Mrs. M. Griffith, Lady Hendy, Hon. Mrs. D. Moore-Brabazon, K. Payne, C. Pearce, Mrs. B. Vernon, R. McKinnon Wood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, Sir William Hart, C.M.G.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall,	£6,850
C.B.E.	£4,320 to £4,820
Comptroller of the Council, F. Holland.	£6,350
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E.	£6,350
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, H. Bennett.	£6,350
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. G. Barr.	£6,200
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, F. W. Delve, C.B.E.	£4,200
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.	£6,350

Valuer, W. G. Webb.	£4,900
Director of Housing, R. J. Allerton.	£4,900
Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., E. W. Newberry, M.B.E.	£4,200
Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart.	£4,500
Education Officer, W. F. Houghton.	£6,350
Chief Officer of Supplies, A. Morrison.	£5,300
Chief Officer, Welfare Department, D. C. R. Munro.	£4,200
Chief Officer, School Meals and Catering Dept., H. R. Duffield-Harding.	£4,200
Children's Officer, J. W. Wheeler.	£3,450

Hours, (Monday to Thursday) 9.15 to 5.15; (Friday) 9.15 to 5.30; (Saturday) 9.15 to 12.15.

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert, and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Of Lane*, *Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand; TASMANIA at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, and SOUTH AUSTRALIA at S.A. House, Marble Arch.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank piquet is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1829, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1946); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; re-built and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammermith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King*

Edward VII. Bridge, Kew (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1923.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesday afternoons. Applications for tickets should be addressed in writing to the Superintendent, accompanied by an addressed envelope. The following charges, the proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: *Adults*, 2s.; *Children under 16*, 6d.; *Children in arms*, free.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, etc. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—Till recently a club for boys and girls from the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th-century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew), but at the moment partly in use as headquarters of a theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Tuesdays, 10-1, 2-6, or dusk, if earlier. Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s.; Children and Students, 1s.

CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, St. Francis Friary, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private library in 1914 and administered as the Catholic Truth Society Library from 1922 until 1940, the stock being presented to the Catholic Central Library then set up. Now administered by the Graymoor Friars. Stock of 25,000 volumes for lending and reference, on many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon.-Fri. 11-7; Sat. 11-5.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 498. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (90 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6., are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In

Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.16, at the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA**.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golders Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. (*Master* (vacant); *Registrar and Clerk to the Governors*, N. Long-Brown, M.A., LL.B.), a Carthusian monastery until 1538, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War but are now restored and can accommodate 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Master or the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall now used as Dining Hall for in-pensioners. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Frank Simpson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir Douglas Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Queen Mary I. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The powers

vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised through this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 640-3) built on the Pedlar's Acre; Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. In 1939 the two central sections of the north and south blocks were completed on a site to the east of the main building. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a members' library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Librarian*, Miss I. Darlington, M.A., F.L.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 3 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1s.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 2s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely, Ely Place is a private street whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. Architectural features, mainly 18th century, an 18th century wood-

worker's shop, a downhearth kitchen and a gallery of tools are also shown. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677. Open during licensed hours.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall and crypt have been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays (May-Sept.), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, F. R. Tomkins.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (Sec., Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has two main departments, one devoted to ethnology and the other to zoology. In the former department the very large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from primitive times and an outstanding collection of musical instruments. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains forty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. *Curator*, O. W. Samson.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 268,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840-68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, on Mondays in August and on Easter and Whit Mondays if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950,

the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 12 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* is open to the public on Monday-Friday, 10-11.30 a.m. and 2.30-4 p.m., except during Vacations. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on week-days 10-5 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services (see p. 497). *Middle Temple Hall* (Sixteenth Century) is open to the public, Monday-Friday, 10-12 and 3-5 p.m.; Saturday, 10-4.30. Closed 1-2 p.m. and Sundays. In *Middle Temple Gardens* Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The squares and roadways are open to the public during the day and the gardens from 12-2 p.m. (August and Sept., 9 a.m.-7 p.m.). The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1594, was reduced to a shell by bombs. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of *Serjeants-at-Law*, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holydays. Conducted tours of parties by arrangement with the Secretary/Curator.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, week-days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The special student's library in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and

continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum, contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. *Hours of Opening:* (March 1-Sept. 30) 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sundays, 2-6 p.m.; (Oct. 1-Feb. 28) 10-4; Sundays, 2-4 p.m. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

KING HENRY VIII WINE CELLAR, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Built in Cardinal Wolsey's time, the Cellar is one of the few remains of the Tudor Palace of Whitehall which King Henry VIII appropriated from the See of York when the Cardinal was deprived of the Great Seal in 1529. The Wine Cellar is open to the public on Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. from Easter Saturday to mid-December. Admission is free but is by appointment only and application for a pass must be made in advance to the Secretary, Ministry of Works (A.S.8.L.), Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 637-39) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but is to be rebuilt. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

LOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord

Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets,* Smithfield (the Poultry Market was gutted by fire in January, 1958); *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields, E.1* (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange,* Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden, W.C.2* (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and *Borough Market, S.E.1*, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. (Not open to the public.)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre and a meeting place for Commonwealth Premiers.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps) Admission 6d., Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.—March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept., 2-6 p.m. Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3d. each.

MONUMENTS.—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington; **AIR**, Victoria Embankment; **BEACONSFIELD**, Parliament Square; **BEATTY and JELlicOB**, Trafalgar Square; **BELGIAN**, Victoria Embankment; **BOADICEA** (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; **BURNS**, Embankment Gardens; **BURGHES OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; **CAVALRY**, Hyde Park; **CAVELL**, St. Martin's Place; **CENOTAPH**, Whitehall; **CHARLES I.** (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; **CHARLES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE** (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); **CAPTAIN COOK** (Brock), the Mall; **CRIMEAN**, Broad Sanctuary; **OLIVER CROMWELL** (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE**, Whitehall; **DUKE OF YORK** (224 ft.), St. James's Park; **EDWARD VII.** (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; **EROS** (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; **MARECHAL FOCH**, Grosvenor Gardens; **GEORGE III.**, Cockspur Street; **GEORGE IV.** (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; **GEORGE V.**, Abingdon Street; **GEORGE VI.**, Carlton

Gardens; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brook), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RALEIGH, Whitehall; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; SMUTS (Epstein), Parliament Square; TRENCHARD, Victoria Embankment; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantry) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOISELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions, and provide facilities necessary to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. *Secretary-Librarian,* Miss B. W. D. Martin.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,140 acres, of which 673 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follow:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1.*—Area 125½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16.*—Area 381 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, etc. *West India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E.14.*—Area 49 acres including 23 acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,102½ acres including 235 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for

vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 725 acres, including 104 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and modelled plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediæval times. St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100–120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (*Admission, 1s.*). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667–69 and 1842–44).—Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Part of the Guildhall Museum

is now housed in the building and from time to time various exhibitions are held there. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance (which has had its head office there since 1720) and is administered by the Gresham Committee (Clerk, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5. Admission: adults: 2s. 6d., children under 14, 1s. Special arrangements for school parties. Services in uniform free. This private Museum is housed in the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, which was designed by Inigo Jones and completed in 1622. The ceiling consists of magnificent and massive paintings by Rubens. From this building King Charles I. walked to the scaffold erected near the present entrance. The exhibits are some of the greatest treasures of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and include models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, dioramas of other famous events from the landing of Julius Caesar to the invasion of Normandy, models of ships and aircraft, and many personal relics of national heroes. Other exhibits are uniforms, medals, swords, small arms, model guns and tanks. Curator, Capt. J. H. Laing.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII.; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1837. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I. (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. Curator: Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. *Inspector*: Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the

remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the Board of Inland Revenue and other branches of the Civil Service and by the Principal Probate Registry. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The most notable alteration since that date occurred in 1885 when an east wing was added: this is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is more than 100 feet above the floor. The area of the floor is about 25,000 square feet. The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 9,500 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £50,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,500. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The Rotherhithe Tunnel (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The Blackwall Tunnel (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. Greenwich Tunnel (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The Woolwich Tunnel (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The Thames Tunnel (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by

the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure, or "Board-royce."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—1s. Saturdays, admission free; to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in April to last in Oct., 2 to 5 p.m. CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-General Sir Roger Bower, K.C.B., K.B.E.; MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.; KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj.-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.; MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1098.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828-29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics formerly belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the

Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until one hour before House of Commons meets. Sat., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Sat., except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, E.1. Charitable institution founded in 1901 for the organization of temporary exhibitions of the Fine Arts and Architecture. There is no permanent collection. Open: Tuesdays to Saturdays 12-6, Sundays 2-6, closed Mondays. Admission Free. Director, Bryan Robertson, O.B.E.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 652.

GREEN PARK (53 acres). W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with Constitution Hill, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (106½ acres), S.E.10, see p. 653.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (622 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. The closing hour varies from 4 p.m. in mid-winter to 8 p.m. in mid-summer. Admission, 3d. Houses and museums, 1 p.m. to dusk or 4.50 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (464 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,469 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The *Mail* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 652.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPFING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 653.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).
 SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).
 WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).
 WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council

AVERY HILL (87 acres), S.E.9.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.

BECKENHAM PLACE PARK (214 acres), Beckenham, Kent, has an 18-hole public golf course.

BLACKHEATH (268 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E.2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

CASTLEWOOD (23 acres), S.E.9.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.

CRYSTAL PALACE (201 acres), S.E.19.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.21.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E.5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E.5, E.9 and E.10.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex, has two 18-hole public golf courses.

HAMMERSMITH PARK (8 acres), W.12.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (294 acres), N.W.3.

HOLLAND PARK (55 acres), W.8.

HURLINGHAM PARK (21 acres). Includes a stadium where important athletics meetings and major hockey matches take place.

KENNINGTON PARK (26 acres), S.E.11.

KEN WOOD (200 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century Mansion (open to the public), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest.

LESNES ABBEY WOODS (215 acres), Erith.—Ruins of an Augustinian abbey.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex.—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

OXLEAS WOOD (213 acres), S.E.9.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E.15 and S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENS COURT PARK (34 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.15.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W.12, S.W.16 and S.W.17.

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (9 acres), W.C.2, a popular centre for band concerts.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.9.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S. W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday), Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 4s.; children under fourteen 2s.

LONDON PLANETARIUM, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Performances from 11 a.m. on weekdays; from 3 p.m. on Sundays. Admission, 4s.; children under fourteen, 2s.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Sundays before 1 p.m., adults, 5s.; children 2s. 6d. Mondays (except Bank Holidays), adults 2s.; children 1s.; other week-days and Sunday afternoon, adults 3s. 6d.; children 2s. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo.

WHIPSNAD ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8½ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and week-days, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier, adults 3s. 6d., children 2s.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Administrator*, Sir David Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in 1876 to give the first performance in England of Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was Otto Goldschmidt and his wife Jenny Lind, the famous soprano, herself trained the lady members of the Choir. *Musical Director*, David Willcocks. *Secretary*, Miss M. Buxton, 27 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.

LONDON BACH GROUP.—Formed in 1950 and specializes in the performance of the choral and instrumental works of J. S. Bach. *Musical Director*, J. Minchinton; *Sec.*, Miss J. Norris, 45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by London County Council. Concerts, opera and regular ballet seasons. *General Manager*, T. E. Bean, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m.

JACOUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Average number of concerts each year, 25. Has specialized in music of the 18th century and given first performances of many contemporary works. Annual performances of the St. Matthew Passion with

Bach Choir at Festival Hall. *Secretary, W. Ganiford, 9 Langley Park, N.W.7.*

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church. See "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,200 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act, 1917*. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough. Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poyninges, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains Dulwich College (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the Horniman Museum and Dulwich Park (72 acres). The Dulwich Picture Gallery, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In Dulwich Village the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (20 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present

forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BRECH (London Transport and Eastern Region).** Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I, and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. (For National Maritime Museum, see p. 407.) *Painted Hall and Chapel* open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer months. During winter months they are also closed on Sundays. Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. *Greenwich Park* (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the old *Royal Observatory* (founded 1675), which is now removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see p. 410). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named *Flamsteed House*, after John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was held in 1894. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607–1612) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and rerigged, with a museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 6, Sundays, 2.30 to 6.

HAM HOUSE, Richmond.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Opened to the public in May, 1950, Ham House may be seen on Tues.–Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2–6 p.m., April–Oct., 12–4 p.m., Nov.–March. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of

pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open (May-Sept.), weekdays, 9.30-6; Sundays, 11-6; (March, April and October), weekdays, 9.30-5; Sundays, 2-5; (Nov.-Feb.), weekdays, 9.30-4, Sundays, 2-4. Admission 2s.; children half-price. Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3d., no half-price. Tudor Tennis Court open daily (April-Sept.) at the same time as the State Apartments. Admission 3d. The Vine, admission 2d. (April 1-Sept. 30); free (Oct.-March); and the Maze, admission 3d., are open daily from 10.30 a.m. until 30 mins. before dusk. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. The Banqueting House is open daily (April-Sept.) at the same time as the State Apartments. Admission 6d., children half-price. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—20 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 550 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2-6 or till dusk. Open also Saturdays and Sundays, 10-1. Closed all January. Admission (non-members), 2s.; children- 1s.; parties of 20 or more, 15-6d.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KEW, Surrey, a parish contained since 1892 in the borough of Richmond, was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III., was pulled down in 1803, but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III. as an annexe to Kew House in 1781. The famous Kew Gardens (see p. 650) were originally laid out as a private garden for Kew House for George III.'s mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge. Kew Green, between the Gardens and Kew Bridge, is very attractive and on the Green stands the parish church, built in 1714 and several times enlarged. Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, the parents of the late Queen Mary, were married here in 1866 and the Church contains many reminders of Royal connections with Kew.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.—Opened by H.M. the Queen on July 15, 1960. Also housed at Sandhurst are the museums of the Indian Army and of the disbanded Irish regiments.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staircases are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, (April-Sept.) 2-6 p.m.; (Oct.-March) 12 noon-4 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission 1s., children 6d.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMED.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnymede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1125. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Sir Francis Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the

demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (April, May, June), Wed.-Sat., also Easter Monday, Whit Sunday and Whit Monday; (July-Sept.), Wed.-Sun. 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 23 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct. to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every

weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the *State Apartments* are open the charges for admission are for Adults, 1s. 6d., and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 1s. 3d. The hours of admission to the *State Apartments* are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3 and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. The *Queen's Doll's House* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the *State Apartments*, admission 6d. each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the *State Apartments* (except between 1 and 2 p.m.) but not on Sundays; the *Round Tower or Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying), the same days and hours as the *State Apartments*. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.-Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 2s. per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The *Daily Services* in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS AND SYSTEMS

London Midland Region

EUSTON, off Euston Road.—For trains to Birmingham (New Street), Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, North Wales, Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Carlisle, and Scotland *via* old London and North-Western route. Also short-distance trains to Watford, etc.

ST. PANCRAS, Euston Road.—For trains to Bedford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, etc. and to Scotland *via* old Midland route. Also short-distance trains to St. Albans, Luton, etc. Boat-trains for Tilbury leave from St. Pancras.

BROAD STREET.—City terminus of the former North London line to Richmond *via* Willesden Junction and for trains to Watford.

MARYLEBONE.—For trains to Rugby, Leicester and Nottingham and for some shorter-distance trains, e.g. to Harrow, High Wycombe and Aylesbury (see also Metropolitan Line).

Eastern Region

KING'S CROSS.—For trains to Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle and Edinburgh *via* old London and North-Eastern route.

LIVERPOOL STREET, City.—For trains to East Anglia—Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Cromer, Yarmouth, etc.; boat-trains to Harwich. Also short-distance trains to most parts of Essex.

FENCHURCH STREET, City.—Is terminus for the Tilbury and Southend Line.

Western Region

PADDINGTON, Praed Street, W.2.—For trains to Reading, Swindon, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Penzance, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and other parts of South Wales, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester and Hereford, Birmingham (Snow Hill), Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead. Also short-distance trains to parts of Middlesex and Thames Valley.

Southern Region

VICTORIA, end of Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Boat

trains for Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven. Trains to Kent and Sussex coast. Short-distance trains to many parts of Kent and Surrey.

WATERLOO, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Trains to Southampton, Portsmouth (for Isle of Wight), Lymington (for Isle of Wight), Bournemouth, Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Bude. Short-distance trains to many parts of Surrey, Middlesex and Thames Valley.

LONDON BRIDGE, south of London Bridge, S.E.1.—Trains to South Coast and many short-distance trains on Southern Electric system.

CHARING CROSS.—Trains to all parts of Kent and East Sussex and many short-distance trains.

CANNON STREET, City.—City terminus for trains covering largely same routes as Charing Cross.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, City.—Used mostly for short-distance trains to South London and parts of Kent. **BLACKFRIARS** is on the Holborn Viaduct Line, but is a terminus for some trains.

LONDON TRANSPORT UNDERGROUND SYSTEM

Bakerloo Line

Elephant and Castle,* Lambeth North, Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus,* Oxford Circus,* Regent's Park, Baker Street*—then *Stanmore Branch* (St. John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road,* West Hampstead, Kilburn, Willesden Green, Dollis Hill, Neasden, Wembley Park,* Kingsbury, Queensbury, Canons Park, Stanmore) or *Watford Branch* (Marylebone, Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale, Kilburn Park, Queen's Park, Kensal Green, Willesden Junction, Harlesden, Stonebridge Park, Wembley Central, North Wembley, South Kenton, Kenton, Harrow and Wealdstone, Headstone Lane, Hatch End, Carpenders Park, Bushey and Oxhey, Watford High Street, Watford Junction).

Central Line

From Ruislip.—West Ruislip, Ruislip Gardens, South Ruislip, Northolt, Greenford, Perivale, Hanger Lane.

* Interchange Stations.

From Ealing.—Ealing Broadway, West Acton.

Then (both branches) North Acton, East Acton, White City, Shepherd's Bush, Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate,* Queensway, Lancaster Gate, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus,* Tottenham Court Road,* Holborn,* Chancery Lane, St. Paul's, Bank,* Liverpool Street,* Bethnal Green, Mile End,* Stratford, Leyton, Leytonstone.

Then Hainault Branch *via* Wanstead (Wanstead, Redbridge, Gants Hill, Newbury Park, Barking-side, Fairlop, Hainault).

Or Epping Branch (Snarebrook, South Woodford, Woodford, Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Debden, Theydon Bois, Epping, North Weald, Blake Hall, Ongar). Change at Woodford for Roding Valley, Chigwell, Grange Hill and Hainault.

Circle Line

Charing Cross,* Westminster, St. James's Park, Victoria, Sloane Square, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* High Street Kensington, Notting Hill Gate,* Bayswater, Paddington,* Edgware Road,* Baker Street,* Great Portland Street, Euston Square, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Farringdon, Aldersgate, Moorgate,* Liverpool Street,* Aldgate, Tower Hill, Monument,* Cannon Street, Mansion House, Blackfriars, Temple, Charing Cross.*

District Line

Upminster, Upminster Bridge, Hornchurch, Elm Park, Dagenham East, Dagenham Heathway, Becontree, Upney, Barking, East Ham, Upton Park, Plaistow, West Ham, Bromley, Bow Road, Mile End,* Stepney Green, Whitechapel,* Aldgate East, Tower Hill (for Tower Hill—Gloucester Road and Edgware Road, *see* Circle Line), Earl's Court.*

Change at Earl's Court for Kensington (Olympia).

Then Wimbledon Branch.—West Brompton, Fulham Broadway, Parsons Green, Putney Bridge, East Putney, Southfields, Wimbledon Park, Wimbledon.

Or Richmond, Hounslow or Ealing Branches, Common as far as Turnham Green (West Kensington, Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Ravenscourt Park, Stamford Brook, Turnham Green).

Richmond Branch.—Gunnersbury, Kew Gardens, Richmond.

Hounslow Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* then as Piccadilly Line.

Ealing Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* Ealing Common,* Ealing Broadway.

Metropolitan Line

From Barking as District to Aldgate East, then as Circle Line, Liverpool Street—Baker Street *via* King's Cross. Change at Whitechapel for Shore-ditch and for Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Surrey Docks and New Cross or New Cross Gate.

From Baker Street—Hammersmith Branch.—Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Ladbroke Grove, Latimer Road, Shepherd's Bush, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith,*

Or Uxbridge, Watford and Aylesbury Branches, Common as far as Harrow-on-the-Hill (Finchley Road,* Wembley Park,* Preston Road, Northwick Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill).

(Uxbridge Branch—West Harrow, Rayners Lane,* then as Piccadilly Line.)

Watford and Aylesbury Branches.—Common as far as Moor Park (North Harrow, Pinner, Northwood Hills, Northwood, Moor Park).

Then Croxley and Watford.

Or Rickmansworth, Chorley Wood, Chalfont and Latimer, Amersham, Great Missenden, Wendover, Stoke Mandeville and Aylesbury. Change at Chalfont and Latimer for Chesham.

Northern Line

Morden, South Wimbledon, Collier's Wood, Tooting Broadway, Tooting Bec, Balham, Clapham South, Clapham Common, Clapham North, Stockwell, Oval, Kennington.

Then City Branch—Elephant and Castle,* Borough, London Bridge, Bank,* Moorgate,* Old Street,* Angel, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Euston—Camden Town,* *see below*. ((Change at Moorgate for Northern City Line—Old Street,* Essex Road, Highbury and Islington, Drayton Park and Finsbury Park.))

Or West End Branch—Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Strand, Leicester Square,* Tottenham Court Road,* Goodge Street, Warren Street, Euston, Mornington Crescent, Camden Town.

Then Edgware Branch—Chalk Farm, Belsize Park, Hampstead, Golders Green, Brent, Hendon Central, Colindale, Burnt Oak, Edgware.

Or Barnet and Mill Hill East Branches.—Kentish Town, Tufnell Park, Archway, Highgate, East Finchley, Finchley Central, West Finchley, Woodside Park, Totteridge, High Barnet. (Mill Hill East trains diverge after Finchley Central.)

Piccadilly Line

Cockfosters, Oakwood, Southgate, Arnos Grove, Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House, Finsbury Park,* Arsenal, Holloway Road, Caledonian Road, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Russell Square, Holborn,* Covent Garden, Leicester Square,* Piccadilly Circus,* Green Park, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* Earl's Court,* Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Acton Town.*

Then Hounslow Branch.—South Ealing, Northfields, Boston Manor, Osterley, Hounslow East, Hounslow Central, Hounslow West.

Or Uxbridge Branch.—Ealing Common,* North Ealing, Park Royal, Alperton, Sudbury Town, Sudbury Hill, South Harrow, Rayners Lane,* Eastcote, Ruislip Manor, Ruislip, Ickenham, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Waterloo and City Line

(British Railways)

Direct trains between Waterloo* and Bank.*

* Interchange Stations.

GREEN LINE COACH ROUTES

701. Gravesend - Dartford - Victoria - Staines - Ascot.
702. Gravesend - Dartford - Victoria - Staines - Sunningdale.
703. Wrotham - Swanley - Victoria - Wembley - Amersham.
704. Tunbridge Wells - Sevenoaks - Victoria - Slough - Windsor.
705. Sevenoaks - Westerham - Victoria - Slough - Windsor.
706. Westerham - Croydon - Victoria - Watford - Aylesbury.
707. Oxted - Croydon - Victoria - Watford - Aylesbury.

708. East Grinstead - Caterham - Victoria - Watford - Hemel Hempstead.
709. Godstone - Caterham - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - Chesham.
710. Crawley - Redhill - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - Amersham.
711. Reigate - Sutton - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - High Wycombe.
712. Dorking - Epsom - Victoria - St. Albans - Luton.
713. Dorking - Epsom - Victoria - St. Albans - Dunstable.
714. Dorking - Kingston - King's Cross - St. Albans - Luton.

715. Guildford—Esher—Oxford Circus—Enfield—Hertford.
 715A. Marble Arch—Oxford Circus—Edmonton—Hertford.
 716. Chertsey—Kingston—Baker Street—Barnet—Hitchin.
 716A. Woking—Kingston—Baker Street—Barnet—Stevenage.
 717. Victoria—Baker Street—Barnet—Welham Green—Welwyn Garden City.
 718. Windsor—Kingston—Victoria—Chingford—Epping—Harlow New Town.
 719. Hemel Hempstead—Leverstock Green—Garston—Watford—Victoria.
 720. Bishop's Stortford—Harlow—Epping—Woodford—Aldgate.

- 720A. Harlow New Town—Epping—Woodford—Aldgate.
 721. Brentwood—Gidea Park—Romford—Ilford—Aldgate.
 722. Upminster—Hornchurch—Becontree Heath—Aldgate.
 723. Tilbury Ferry—Chadwell St. Mary—Grays—Purfleet—Aldgate.
 723A. Grays—Belhus—Aldgate.
 723B. Tilbury Ferry—Dock Road—Grays—Purfleet—Aldgate.
 725. Gravesend—Bromley—Croydon—Kingston—Windsor.
 726. Romford—Baker Street—Barnet—St. Albans—Whipsnade Zoo (summer only).

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1961, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found on pp. 644-654.

ALBURY PARK, nr. Guildford.—Daily, 1.30-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ARNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May, June and Sept., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Whit Monday and Tuesday, 1-5. July and Aug., daily except Sun. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—May-Sept., Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Bank Holidays (also Easter Sun. and Mon.) 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*ARLINGTON COURT, nr. Barnstaple.—April-Sept., daily, except Sat., 11-6. Admission, 2s.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mid-May to first week in July, Mon.-Thurs., 1-4.30; first week in July to end of Sept., Mon.-Fri., 12-4.30. Admission 2s. 6d.

*ASCOTT, Wing, Bucks.—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept. Thurs., 1st and 3rd Sat., and 4th Sun., and Bank Holidays. (Every Sat., Aug. and Sept.), 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays, 9.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—April, June, July and Sept., Sat. and Sun.; May and August, daily except Tues., 2-6. Bank Holidays, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 12-6; Bank Holidays and day following, 11-8; Sundays, 2-7. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—April-Sept., daily, except Mon., (but including Bank Holidays), 2-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BLENHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—April-July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.-Thurs. (closed Whit Monday); August and first three weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*BLICKLING HALL, Norfolk.—May-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission, 3s.

*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics. Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sun. 2-6. Admission, 1s.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Former house of Governor of Isle of Wight and place of Charles I.'s captivity.—Weekdays, 9.30-7, Sundays, 2-5.30. Admission, 1s. 6d.

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Sundays in June, July and August, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Easter-Whitsun, Sun. only; from Whitsun, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 1.45-5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CHARLECOTE PARK, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, 11.15-5.45. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CHASTLETON HOUSE, Oxon.—Daily, except Wed., 10-1, 2-6; Sundays 2-4. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed. and Thurs., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30; Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 11.30-4. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CLANDON PARK, nr. Guildford.—Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CLAYDON HOUSE, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CLIVEDEN, nr. Taplow.—April-Sept., Thursdays. Also Sat. and Sun., mid-August to mid-Sept., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 1s. Grounds only are open at certain other times.

*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10-12.30. 2 to 6. Admission, 1s.

COMPTON WYNATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-5. Sundays, June-August, 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Monday, 11-12.30, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—April, Wed., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. May-Sept., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Daily, except Sunday, 11-6 (Oct., 11-4). Admission, 2s. 6d.

HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tues. after Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Wed. and Thurs. (also Bank Holidays, Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, and Tuesdays, June and July), 10-6; Sundays, 12-6 (Oct., 12-5). Admission, 3s.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April-June, weekdays and

Easter and Whit Sundays. July—first week in Oct., daily, except Mon., but including Bank Holiday. Weekdays, 12-5. Sundays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAYES BARTON, nr. Budleigh Salterton.—Probable birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. June—mid-Sept., weekdays, 10.30-1, 2.15-6. Admission, 1s.

HEDDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May-Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Bank Holidays (including Easter Monday), 10-6. Admission, 2s.

KEDLESTON HALL, Derbyshire.—Mid-April-Sept., Wed., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KNEBORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Wed.-Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*KNOLE, Sevenoaks.—Wed.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-4.30. Admission, 3s. (Fridays, 5s.)

*LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.—House: Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Friday, 10-8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1s.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2-5. August Bank Holiday, 11-5. Admission 2s. 6d.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1-7. Admission, 1s. 6d.

*LYTES CARY, Ilchester, Somerset.—Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 2s.

MELBOURNE HALL, Derbyshire.—Easter to Whitsun, Sun. only; Whitsun-Sept., daily, except Mon. and Fri., 2-6 (2-7 July and August). Bank Holidays, 11-6 (August Bank Holiday, 11-7). Admission, 2s. 6d.

MILTON MANOR HOUSE, nr. Abingdon.—May-July, Wed., Sat., Sun., and Whit Monday; Aug. and Sept., Sat. and August Bank Holiday, 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesday, 11-12.45, 2-6 (Oct., 11-12.45, 2-4) Admission, 2s. 6d.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Thursday from mid-June), 11-5. Admission, 2s.

*OXBURGH HALL, Norfolk.—Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission 1s. 6d.

*PAYCOCKE'S, COGGESHALL, Essex. Tudor wool-merchant's town house.—April-August, Tues., Wed. and Fri., 10.30-12.30, 2-4. Admission 1s. 6d.

* Property of the National Trust.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON

BOWES MUSEUM, Nr. Barnard Castle. Important paintings of Italian, Dutch, French and Spanish schools. Fine porcelain and pottery, tapestries and furniture. Open, weekdays, May-Sept., 10-5.30; March, April and October, 10-5; Nov.-Feb., 10-4. Sundays, 2-5 (Summer); 2-4 (Winter). Admission, 1s.

BRIGHTON.—The Royal Pavilion. Palace of George IV. Annual Regency Exhibition, early July to end of Sept. Open daily, 10-5 (10-8 during Regency Exhibition). Closed on Christmas Day and 4th Thursday in May.

Art Gallery and Museum. Housed in buildings which were once part of Stables of Royal Pavilion. Open 10-7 (Sundays: Summer 2-7; Winter 2-6).

*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs.—Wed., Thurs., Sat. (and Sun., April-Sept.), 2-5. Admission, 1s. 6d.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, 1700, and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Easter to mid-Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d. 1st, 3rd and 5th Suns. in each month and Easter and Whit Sundays, 5s.

*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d. First Wednesday in each month, 2-6. Admission, 5s.

*QUEBEC HOUSE, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Wed. and Sat., 2-5. Bank Holidays, 10-1, 2-6. Admission, 1s.

*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June-Sept., 10.30-4.30. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

SAWSTON HALL, nr. Cambridge.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*SNOWSHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—Sun. and Bank Holidays 11-1, 2-6. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9-6. Admission, 1s.

*STOURHEAD, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission 2s. 6d.

STUDLEY ROYAL, nr. Ripon.—Easter Sunday and Monday, Whit Sunday and Monday. June-Aug., Tues., Wed., Sun. and August Bank Holiday, 12-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Fridays, 11-12, 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission 2s. 6d.

*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by 2nd Visct. Bearsted. July-Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only, 2-6. Admission 2s. 6d.

*THE VYNE, Basingstoke.—April-Sept., Wed. and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sundays 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.—Wed.-Sun., 2-6. Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 3s. (Fri., 6s.).

*WALLINGTON, Cambo, Northumberland.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-4.30. Admission, 2s.

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10-5.30; Sun. (May-Sept.), 1-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WEST WYCOMBE PARK, Bucks.—Last three weeks of July, weekdays, August, daily, 2.15-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 1.30-5.30 (Sun., June-Aug., 1.30-7.15) (Bank Holidays, 11.30-7.15). Admission, 3s. 6d.

* Property of the National Trust.

library which includes a music collection and literary autographs. Open, free, weekdays, May-Aug., 10-5; Sept.-April, 10-4; Sundays 2 till above times. Closed on first Wed. of every month, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

CANTERBURY.—Royal Museum. Collections include archaeology, geology and natural history. Much Roman material from post-war excavations of Canterbury. Temporary exhibitions in Art Gallery in summer; permanent collection of porcelain and paintings on view in winter. Open daily, 10-6 (summer); 10 till dusk (winter). Admission free.

CARISBROOKE.—Castle Museum. Former home in Carisbrooke Castle of Governor of Isle of Wight. Collections cover archaeology and history of Isle of Wight, and personal relics of Charles I, who was imprisoned in Castle from 1647 to 1648. Open, weekdays, March-April and Oct. 9.30-5.30; May-Sept. 9.30-7; Nov.-Feb. 9.30-4. Sundays, May-Sept. only, 2-5.30. Admission (to Castle and Museum) 1s. 6d.

COLCHESTER.—Colchester and Essex Museum. The Castle. The Castle Museum contains collections of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages and the Roman and Saxon periods of the county. Medieval pottery and 19th-century coaches, looms, etc. The Holly Trees Mansion covers the activities of social life of the 18th and 19th centuries. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5, April-Oct. only. Holly Trees Mansion closed Sunday and 1-2 p.m. Admission free. Tour of Castle, 1s.

GUILDFORD.—Guildford Museum and Muniment Room, Castle Arch. Local museum for archaeology and history of Surrey, especially West Surrey and Guildford Borough; based on collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Record Office for Borough records, Guildford Diocese parish records, and private records of West Surrey. Open weekdays 11-5.

HULL.—Ferens Art Gallery. The collection has been built up over the last fifty years. It includes a few foreign paintings, British 18th and 19th-century works, especially sea-pieces and pictures by the Hull marine painters, but the bulk of the collection is 20th century, including a large group by Brangwyn and paintings or sculpture by most of the best known modern British painters. Open, weekdays 10-6; Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

LEWES.—Barbican House, near Castle (Sussex Archaeological Society). Large prehistoric and Roman collections relating to Sussex; Sussex pottery, medieval and Saxon antiquities; pictures and prints relating to the county, etc. Open weekdays, 10-6 (or dusk); Sundays, May-Sept., 2-5.

Anne of Cleves' House, Southover (Sussex Archaeological Society). 16th century house. Ten rooms are on view and contain the Society's large collection of furniture and bygoness; the John Every Ironwork Collections; English and Flemish tapestries, etc. Open weekdays 10-6 (or dusk).

LIVERPOOL.—Walker Art Gallery. Early Italian and English schools of primary importance. Early Flemish, Dutch, German and later Italian paintings. British 19th century academic paintings with strong Pre-Raphaelite group. British and foreign modern paintings. Open, weekdays, 10-6 (10-5 Oct. to

May); Sundays, 2-5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

MANCHESTER.—City Art Galleries. Comprising: *City Art Gallery*, Mosley Street, Manchester 2; *Annexe*, Princess Street, and five branches: *Heaton Hall*; *Platt Hall* (Gallery of English Costume); *Wythenshawe Hall*; *Queen's Park Art Gallery*; *Fletcher Moss Museum*. The City Art Gallery (architect, Sir Charles Barry) was built for the Royal Manchester Institution and opened in 1829. It was presented to the city in 1882. Heaton Hall, a Georgian mansion designed by James Wyatt, was bought by the Corporation in 1901 and has served as a country house museum since 1906. Other buildings were taken over at later dates up to 1938. Principal collection of paintings is at the City Art Gallery; ceramics at Annexe; costume at Platt Hall; water colours at Fletcher Moss Museum; furniture at Heaton Hall and Wythenshawe Hall; Rutherson Loan Collection, Queen's Park Art Gallery. *Hours of opening*—City Art Gallery: weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-5. Platt Hall: weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-5 (winter), 10-8 and 2.30-8 (summer). Others: weekdays 10-dusk, Sundays 2.30-dusk (winter), 10-8, 2.30-8 (summer). Admission free except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

NORWICH.—Castle Museum. Exhibits illustrating local archaeology, art and natural history. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5. *Strangers' Hall* (Museum of Domestic Life, Charing Cross). Late medieval mansion furnished as a museum of urban domestic life, 16th-19th centuries. Open, weekdays 10-1, 2-5. *Bridewell Museum*, Bridewell Alley. Exhibits illustrating trade, transport, crafts and industries of Norwich, Norfolk and North Suffolk. Open, weekdays 10-1, 2-5. *St. Peter Hungate Church Museum*, Princes Street. 15th century church used for display of East Anglian church art and antiquities. Open, weekdays, 10-1, 2-5.

OXFORD. Ashmolean Museum.—Department of Fine Art, Department of Antiquities. Heberden Coin Room. Open weekdays, 10-4, Sundays, 2-4 (Heberden Coin Room, weekdays, 2-4).

SHEFFIELD.—City Museum. Founded in 1875, the present building was erected in 1937. Eight galleries are normally open to the public, and the reference library and students' collections may be consulted on request. The exhibits cover a wide range of subjects, and include the Bateman Collection of antiquities from the Bronze Age barrows of the Peak District. The cutlery and old Sheffield Plate collections are considered to be the finest of their kind in the world. Open, weekdays, Sept.-May, 10-5; June-Aug. 10-8.30; Sundays 1-4 (Closed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day). *Graves Art Gallery* (opened 1934). Collections of English watercolours, including works by Constable, Cotman, Gainsborough, Girtin and Turner. Oil paintings:—English portraits from the 17th to the 20th century; English landscape of the 18th and 19th century, including examples by Constable, Turner and Wilson. Small representative selection of Dutch 17th century art, with examples by Hobbema and Van Goyen. 20th century British art is represented by works of Paul Nash, John Nash, Matthew Smith and Stanley Spencer and others. Open, weekdays, 10-8; Sundays, 2-5.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being

111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,247 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 1,105,651.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades

are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, which also owns the transport undertaking, airport, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a redevelopment of industrial areas. The water supply from Mid-Wales has been further improved by the damming of the Claerwen at a cost of approximately £1,700,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1834; the Council House and Corporation Museum and Art Gallery (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), E. E. Mole, O.B.E.

Recorder, J. A. Grieves, Q.C. (1960).

Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward. (1951).

Town Clerk, T. H. Parkinson (1960).

Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 27,810 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 747,490. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. A system of harbour supervision radar was inaugurated on July 31, 1948. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at Speke Hall at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded

as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened, to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1960-61, 13,681,748 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), P. McKernan.

Recorder, N. J. Laski, Q.C. (1956).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).

Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).

Town Clerk, T. Alker, C.B.E. (1947).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population (1961 Census, preliminary), 661,041.

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Tonnage of goods handled in 1960 was 17,707,422. The municipal airport has direct passenger services to America, Canada and to most European countries, and freight services to the United States, Europe and Africa.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Gallery of English Costume; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1809), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), L. W. Biggs.

Recorder, J. R. D. Crichton, Q.C. (1960).

Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951).

Town Clerk, P. B. Dingle, C.B.E. (1944).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated

259 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 39,586 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,332 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 493,954. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Titanium is one of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, type-founding, ophthalmic optical goods and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. In addition to those associated with the staple industries, important institutions are concerned with research in mining, glass technology and radiotherapy.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1924. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934) and the City Museum (1937).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), J. W. Sterland, M.B.E.
Recorder, R. Lyons, Q.C. (1961).
Master Cutler (1961-62) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), G. Young.
Town Clerk, J. Heys, C.B.E. (1942).
Clerk of the Peace, P. T. Ward.

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated 185 miles N.N.W. of London. It is a centre of the wholesale clothing trade. The city has large foundries; engineering works producing textile machinery, machine tools, etc.; printing works, tanneries, and chemical works producing dyestuffs and related products.

The municipal area is 40,615 acres, the population (1961 Census, preliminary), 520,597.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1848. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately building in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1622. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loids* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), P. A. Woodward.
Recorder, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1961).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).
Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 129 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,350 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 436,440.

Among the various industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, cocoa, molasses, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, phosphates, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wines and spirits, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, stoneware, unmanufactured clay, motor vehicles and parts, coke, carbon black, prefabricated buildings and manufactured goods. A new municipal airport was opened at Lulsgate in May, 1957, replacing that at Whitchurch.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I. as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. The Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange, (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The Clifton Suspension Bridge, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful Clifton Down adjoins Durdham Down (making a total of 442 acres), with Leigh Woods and Nightingale Valley on the opposite side of the river; Ashton Court Estate (840 acres) was acquired by Bristol Corporation in Jan., 1960.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III. a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), C. H. Smith.
Sheriff (1961-62), C. M. Hartnell.
Recorder, G. D. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Town Clerk, T. J. Urwin.
Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe, O.B.E.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the

junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 121 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,422 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 303,268.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings; its municipal centre being the Guildhall; its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as *Wyke*) was so named by Edward I, who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The City Council consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961–62), K. Turner.

Recorder, P. S. Price, Q.C. (1958).

Sheriff, B. A. Parkes.

Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,094 acres (18 square miles) and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 269,389.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilisers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactures, engineering and boilermaking shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactures, flour milling, etc.

The principal buildings include the (12th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George's, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 12th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961–62), H. Russell.

Recorder, A. B. Boyle, C.B.E., Q.C. (1961).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,370 acres and population (1961 Census, preliminary), 311,645.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art gallery and two museums. Approximately 30,480 houses have been built by Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 12th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580–88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor).

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961–62), J. L. Davies.

Recorder, M. A. L. Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).

Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.

Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,525 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 295,768.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the

Windsor Baths and Public Halls (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Exchange (1867), Kirkgate Market Hall (1872), and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), B. W. Berry.
Recorder, B. B. Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Town Clerk, H. Patten (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,785 acres, a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 106,124 and a rateable value of £2,235,922. Oxford is a parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 502-4) has 27 Colleges, 5 Private Halls, 3 New Foundations and 1 Society.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder. It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century, the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the monarchy to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1825.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed

by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1961-62), L. E. Harrison.
Recorder, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman, C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463 (1961 Census, preliminary, 95,358). Its area is 10,060 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1961-62), A. Halcrow.
Recorder, S. Chapman, Q.C. (1961).
Town Clerk, A. H. I. Swift.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Parker.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cantwaraburg (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II's knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. In the last war

the City received severe damage from air attacks, particularly in the great "Baedeker" raid of June 1, 1942. Fortunately the Cathedral (apart from the modern Library) was not severely harmed. Great progress has been made in re-building, before which the opportunity has been taken to excavate archaeologically the main areas of damage. As a result part of the street plan of Roman Canterbury has been recovered and many Roman buildings, including a large theatre, identified.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an area of 4,798 acres and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 30,376. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1961-62), A. V. Wilson.
Recorder, G. Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
Sheriff (1961-62), Rev. C. Pare.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, its correct designation being "The City and County of the City of York", and it stands at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 6,933 acres, and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 104,468. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, who has the title of "Right Honourable," 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors. The City Sheriff, who is the Sovereign's representative, is elected annually with the Lord Mayor.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. Here Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 306. Under Edwin, in the 7th century, York became the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Danes it became a trading centre but suffered severely at the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century it had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII. made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital. During the Civil War it suffered heavily in the Royalist cause, but in the 18th century it became a social centre for the northern nobility and gentry.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded

and it is now a flourishing modern city. Chief industries are the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, railway carriage and wagon repair, scientific instrument making, printing and light engineering.

The city is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the ancient walls and gateways. There are many examples of domestic architecture of the Tudor and Stuart periods, but perhaps more notable are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery is now greatly enriched by the Lycett Green collection of Old Masters.

Principal Officers.

Mayor (1961-62), Mrs. I. G. Wightman.
Recorder, H. C. Scott, Q.C. (1961).
Sheriff, J. M. Wood.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. The City has an area of 3,888 acres and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 28,643; it is a parliamentary and quarter session borough, an assize town and the county town of Hampshire.

Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later, as at St. Catherine's Hill which was an Iron Age settlement from the 6th to 2nd century B.C. Winchester was known as Caer Gwent to the Celts and Venta Belgarum to the Romans; to the latter it was an important centre as the five roads radiating from the city testified. Saxon history is somewhat obscure but Winchester became the capital of Wessex and in the 9th century capital of all England. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. In the Saxon Cathedral there took place the coronation of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror was crowned in the city and made it his capital. It remained so for many years, its decline as a capital beginning during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and with the loss of Normandy in 1204, and the sack of Southampton in 1338 Winchester had lost its favourable position. Further damage to the city occurred in the Civil War. In the latter half of the 18th century many of the city's historic buildings, including four of the six gates and much of the city wall, were destroyed. Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the Cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was rebuilt in 1079-1093 and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1393, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building remaining almost unaltered. The Hospital of St. Cross, founded in 1136 by Henry de Blois, is a fine mediæval almshouse. The Great Hall, completed in 1235, is a part of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror.

It is not certain when Winchester was first designated a city but it is probable that the term was applied between 650 and 700. Winchester is one of the oldest corporations in the country; the first written record of a Mayor occurs in 1200.

Principal Officers.

Mayor (1961-62), Mrs. V. D. Neate.
Recorder, J. F. E. Stephenson, Q.C. (1959).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. H. McCall.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The first figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (*see p. 630*). The second figures in parentheses given in the case of cities and boroughs, show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (<i>prelim.</i>)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Abingdon (2) (1556).....	14,283	18.1	11.0	200,612	25 0	E. W. J. Nicholson.	B. G. Burrett.
Accrington (21) (1878)...	40,987	14.3	14.8	454,923	22 6	J. Gartside.	W. Wallwork.
Acton (27) (1921).....	65,274	16.0	10.9	1,934,586	19 2	H. C. Lockyer.	G. W. Reynolds, M.P.
Aireborough (49).....	27,643	14.5	11.5	302,888	21 2	R. H. Hulme.	†F. Kirkbright.
Aldeburgh (38) (1529)...	2,972	26.7	11.7	48,000	21 0	D. J. Owen.	D. O. Knowles.
Aldershot (15) (1922)...	31,260	23.4	12.3	566,960	20 6	H. B. Sales.	F. H. Brown.
Aldridge (37).....	50,981	20.3	11.4	536,733	21 6	H. G. G. Nichols.	†A. C. Adams.
Alfreton (9).....	22,998	15.3	10.3	219,152	21 0	H. Taylor.	†J. W. Storer.
Altrincham (6) (1937)...	41,104	17.5	14.7	588,575	23 0	E. G. Thomas.	I. M. MacLennan.
Andover (15) (1175).....	16,974	17.3	9.7	277,165	22 10	J. Whatley.	Mrs. B. P. E. Machin.
Appleby (44) (1179).....	1,751	..	..	19,184	20 0	H. A. Jones.	R. G. Whitehead.
Arnold (32).....	26,809	17.8	10.7	329,243	21 8	A. H. James.	†A. E. Lester.
Arundel (42) (1586).....	2,614	11.9	19.4	45,821	18 2	G. Campbell.	H. M. Jacob.
Ashford (20).....	27,962	16.7	11.0	410,056	22 0	G. H. Redfern.	†Mrs. H. A. Coleman
Ashington (31).....	27,294	16.2	10.2	289,891	21 0	J. Kent.	†L. Lavelle.
Ashton (Lyne) (21) (1847)	50,165	16.5	14.5	586,324	21 8	G. A. Malone.	R. G. Fish.
Aylesbury (3) (1916)...	27,891	19.6	9.4	470,165	24 6	R. D. W. Maxwell.	M. W. Buckingham.
Bacup (21) (1882).....	17,295	15.8	15.1	159,136	24 0	A. D. Bond.	A. P. Beaumont.
Banbury (33) (1554)...	20,996	20.6	11.2	347,783	24 0	F. G. Boys.	J. Portergill.
Banstead (40).....	41,573	12.4	13.1	767,431	19 8	F. L. Shaw.	†J. P. Reed.
Barking (13) (1931)...	72,282	13.1	9.2	1,409,357	24 10	E. R. Farr.	L. Wright.
Barnes (40) (1932).....	39,757	11.8	10.3	892,334	18 10	L. John.	A. Belby.
Barnet (18).....	27,834	16.2	10.7	512,506	22 8	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	†K. A. Ainsworth.
§ Barnsley (49) (1869)...	74,650	17.8	13.6	784,752	25 6	A. E. Gillilan, O.B.E.	F. Elliott.
Barnstaple (10).....	15,907	16.8	15.0	285,020	20 0	F. J. Broad, O.B.E.	S. W. Woolaway.
§ Barrow-in-Furness (21) (1867).....	64,824	16.5	12.2	855,982	24 0	L. Allen.	T. McNulty.
Basildon (13).....	88,459	20.6	10.2	948,109	21 8	A. Hatt.	†Mrs. C. J. Gadsdon.
Basingstoke (15) (1392)...	25,940	18.4	10.5	414,047	21 10	R. J. Purvis.	R. C. Foulser.
§ Bath (36) (1590).....	80,856	15.5	10.2	1,222,316	23 0	J. E. Dixon.	W. H. J. Shepherd.
Batley (49) (1868).....	39,390	18.2	12.7	350,452	20 6	L. O. Bottomley.	Mrs. L. I. Fitzpatrick.
Bebington (6) (1937)...	52,202	17.5	12.0	924,369	21 3	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	J. Harris.
Beccles (38) (1584).....	7,330	12.5	11.5	92,000	24 0	F. W. Leah.	Mrs. P. E. Taylor.
Beckenham (20) (1935)...	77,265	14.0	11.3	1,502,987	21 4	R. W. Storr.	A. W. Waller.
Beddington and Walling- ton (40) (1937).....	32,588	13.5	11.0	733,998	18 8	A. B. Bateman.	E. P. Vaughan.
Bedford (Town) (1166)...	63,317	20.9	10.3	1,008,970	23 2	G. F. Simmonds.	A. H. Randall.
Bedlingtonshire (31).....	29,373	15.6	10.8	378,708	20 2	F. S. Forster.	†W. Scott.
Bedworth (43).....	32,501	18.0	13.0	322,313	22 8	S. G. Deeming.	†G. F. Bailey.
Beeston & Stapleford (32)	56,720	17.0	8.4	750,339	20 6	H. D. Jeffries.	†F. T. Brough.
Benfleet (13).....	32,372	18.4	11.9	381,541	21 4	D. Grudgings, M.B.E.	†L. J. Murray.
Bentley with Arksey (49)...	22,952	20.0	12.8	186,899	20 0	W. H. M. Alexander.	†J. E. Oliver.
Berwick (Tweed) (1302)...	12,166	21.8	11.9	137,034	22 0	R. B. Davison.	E. D. MacKay.
Beverley (47) (1573).....	16,024	17.0	9.6	192,403	21 8	E. Bailey.	H. R. Goldbold.
Bewdley (46) (1462).....	5,033	10.2	9.7	44,820	22 6	W. O. E. Bryan.	E. J. Finch.
Bexhill (41) (1902).....	28,926	..	19.8	606,037	22 6	E. Smith.	F. E. Cooper.
Bexley (20) (1937).....	89,629	14.5	8.7	1,334,681	21 4	A. Goldfinch.	N. J. H. Williams.
Bideford (10) (1573).....	10,265	16.6	14.8	153,904	22 0	L. B. Galliford.	A. A. Beer.
Billingham (12).....	32,130	22.9	14.4	963,540	18 10	F. M. Dawson.	†C. Wilson.
Bilston (37) (1933).....	33,077	17.1	10.2	439,681	22 6	A. M. Williams.	R. Campbell.
Bingley (49).....	22,308	14.3	13.9	252,101	22 0	F. M. Deunwell.	†M. Calvert.
§ Birkenhead (6) (1877)...	141,683	17.8	12.9	1,787,772	19 9	D. P. Heath.	Mrs. D. Melville.
§ BIRMINGHAM (1838)...	1,105,651	17.7	11.6	17,801,576	24 0	(See p. 659).	*(See p. 659).
Bishop Auckland (12)...	35,276	17.6	13.7	342,161	20 8	J. R. Passey.	†Col. J. R. S. Middle- wood, O.B.E.
Bishop's Castle (35) (1609)	1,229	13.6	6.7	13,922	22 6	G. A. Rogers.	W. H. Jarvis.
§ Blackburn (21) (1851)...	106,114	16.0	16.7	1,261,985	24 6	F. S. Squires.	G. Gillibrand.
§ Blackpool (21) (1876)...	152,133	14.3	14.4	3,520,975	15 6	J. C. Swaffield.	C. Cross.
Blandford Forum (11) (1605).....	3,558	21.0	11.4	50,256	22 8	C. K. Lavington.	J. L. Carter.
Blaydon (12).....	30,615	17.7	12.1	268,332	22 6	C. H. Matthews.	†E. Charlton.
Blyth (31) (1922).....	35,933	17.8	13.8	350,874	19 8	E. W. Carter.	J. W. Kennedy.
Bodmin (7) (1798).....	6,209	12.3	22.7	65,058	21 8	I. Whiting.	R. Lees-Barton.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Bognor Regis (42).....	28,144	15.9	13.9	630,583	19 11	R. W. J. Hill.	†T. Boothman.
Bolton (12).....	22,409	20.6	10.5	220,865	21 6	J. McGillivray.	†L. Hannah.
§Bolton (21) (1838).....	160,887	16.6	13.9	2,009,151	23 9	P. S. Rennison.	W. H. Bateson.
§Bootle (21) (1868).....	82,829	23.6	10.0	1,052,867	22 0	H. Partington, O.B.E.	J. S. Kelly.
Boston (25) (1545).....	24,903	17.5	11.7	350,388	23 9	C. L. H. Griffiths.	D. B. Balderston.
§Bournemouth (15) (1890)	153,965	11.6	16.5	3,878,537	14 6	A. L. Clegg.	T. S. Scott.
Brackley (29) (1260).....	3,202	15.3	12.4	34,657	20 4	J. M. Wild.	P. H. Smith.
§BRADFORD (1847).....	295,768	18.7	12.8	3,756,094	21 9	(See p. 662).	*(See p. 662).
Braintree and Bocking (13)	20,553	18.9	12.8	299,240	22 10	W. Balson.	†C. A. Walker.
Bredbury and Romiley (6)	21,613	12.5	10.4	242,169	21 0	D. W. Tattersall.	†F. J. Dunford.
Brentford and Chiswick (27) (1932).....	54,832	15.8	10.3	1,354,141	19 6	W. F. J. Church.	T. J. Crispin.
Brentwood (13).....	51,959	16.6	9.3	595,399	22 2	C. Booth.	†G. C. Green.
Bridgnorth (35) (1157).....	7,552	19.0	10.8	99,340	24 0	J. K. Banks.	Mrs. R. A. Barritt.
Bridgewater (36) (1200)...	25,582	17.7	11.3	358,998	24 8	H. A. Clidero, O.B.E., M.C.	A. D. Frost.
Bridlington (47) (1899)...	26,007	16.4	12.9	445,255	21 11	S. Briggs.	R. A. Harrison.
Bridport (11) (1253).....	6,517	14.2	10.0	101,034	22 6	F. C. M. Forward.	H. Lewis.
Brierley Hill (37).....	56,377	16.6	9.1	634,348	22 0	H. Hex.	†W. E. Homer.
Brighouse (49) (1893).....	30,783	15.2	12.7	306,734	22 6	J. R. Little.	S. Williams.
§Brighton (41) (1854).....	162,757	14.0	15.2	3,808,344	16 9	W. O. Dodd.	G. B. Baldwin.
§Bristol (1188).....	436,440	15.9	12.1	7,474,621	19 6	(See p. 660).	*(See p. 660).
Bromley (20) (1903).....	68,169	13.4	11.9	1,409,808	22 6	L. Kaye.	C. E. Latter.
Bromsgrove (46).....	34,474	16.6	10.5	378,748	21 6	F. A. Jessop.	†Mrs. K. M. Field.
Brownhills (37).....	26,392	21.8	11.8	192,618	21 6	N. Waine.	†J. Atkinson.
Buckingham (1554).....	4,377	15.0	9.8	54,960	22 4	A. Archdeacon.	A. G. F. Marriott.
§Burnley (21) (1861).....	80,588	16.6	15.5	926,037	24 0	C. V. Thornley.	E. Sandy.
§Burton-upon-Trent (37) (1878).....	50,766	17.4	12.4	726,173	24 6	H. T. Meades.	T. Turner.
§Bury (21) (1876).....	59,954	17.6	14.8	764,905	21 0	E. S. Smith.	P. Manners.
Bury St. Edmunds (39) (1606).....	21,144	17.1	11.5	294,050	23 10	R. R. Hiles.	C. Grange.
Bushey (18).....	20,653	16.0	8.0	403,644	21 0	C. G. Everatt.	†R. Butler.
Buxton (9) (1917).....	19,236	19.1	13.5	271,670	24 0	G. D. Jones.	W. R. James.
Caine (45) (1565).....	6,559	24.2	11.5	78,147	21 6	L. Cave.	L. M. Angell.
Camborne-Redruth (7)...	36,090	16.5	13.1	336,959	21 10	S. C. Wilson.	†Lt.-Col. S. Osborne, O.B.E., T.D.
CAMBRIDGE (1207).....	95,358	15.1	9.7	1,978,246	24 4	(See p. 662).	(See p. 662).
Cannock (37).....	42,186	16.2	10.5	448,010	21 6	H. C. Allen.	†J. M. Sunley.
§CANTERBURY (20) (1448)	30,376	15.3	12.6	546,918	17 6	(See p. 663).	(See p. 663).
§CARLISLE (8) (1158).....	71,112	19.3	13.0	890,000	23 0	H. D. A. Robertson.	T. L. MacDonald.
Carlton (32).....	38,790	16.5	12.0	437,573	21 0	A. E. F. Walker.	†D. P. Lightowlers.
Carshalton (40).....	57,462	11.4	9.0	870,773	19 0	C. H. Durrant.	†F. C. Finch.
Castleford (49) (1955)....	40,345	16.0	13.7	384,313	23 6	E. Hutchinson.	C. Dews.
Caterham and Warlingham (40).....	34,808	17.3	9.3	513,725	17 6	B. J. Smerdon.	†P. Blair.
Chadderton (21).....	32,494	18.0	14.4	582,742	20 0	L. Stott.	†T. K. Ogden.
Chard (36) (1570).....	5,778	12.8	9.6	74,318	22 10	F. W. Searle.	Mrs. M. A. Bryer.
Chatham (20) (1891).....	48,989	20.4	9.2	704,992	23 10	(vacant).	C. E. Harvey.
Chelmsford (13) (1888)...	49,810	19.1	9.8	910,333	21 0	B. A. Francis.	Mrs. J. P. Roberts.
Cheltenham (14) (1876)...	71,968	17.8	12.0	1,298,136	22 4	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	Miss F. L. Carter.
Cherley (40).....	40,376	17.9	11.5	543,031	18 4	L. W. Way.	†H. P. Hargreaves.
Cheshunt (18).....	35,297	18.4	11.0	487,349	23 10	G. S. Newnham.	†R. A. J. Harvey, M.B.E.
§CHESTER (1506).....	59,283	17.9	10.8	974,414	21 6	G. Burkinshaw.	Miss B. Nield.
Chesterfield (9) (1598)...	67,833	14.1	13.1	929,598	22 6	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	H. C. Martin.
CHICHESTER (42).....	20,118	14.3	10.3	403,545	19 10	E. Banks.	J. M. Selsby.
Chigwell (13).....	61,001	11.6	10.5	969,855	21 4	B. R. Ostler.	†Mrs. L. M. Scott.
Chingford (13) (1938)....	45,777	13.1	7.6	754,881	22 2	C. G. Dennis.	H. A. Berry.
Chippenham (45) (1554)...	17,525	19.3	8.9	249,136	21 0	S. F. A. Clarke.	L. A. Doggett.
Chipping Norton (33) (1606).....	4,241	16.3	10.8	52,679	22 8	R. A. Ingram.	S. D. H. Major.
Chislehurst and Sidcup (20)	86,907	14.8	7.8	1,327,917	22 0	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†Mrs. S. M. Gunn.
Chorley (21) (1881).....	31,262	15.3	13.9	318,325	21 3	R. Potter.	G. R. Rigby.
Christchurch (15) (1886)...	26,498	13.6	14.3	438,170	20 8	J. Maciadyen, D.F.C.	Miss E. I. Padwick.
Clacton (13).....	27,543	13.9	12.0	527,737	22 10	C. B. Hearn.	†H. G. Jessop.
Cleethorpes (23) (1936)...	32,705	19.6	11.3	347,501	22 6	G. Sutcliffe.	A. R. Stanley.
Clitheroe (21) (1147).....	12,147	18.3	14.0	143,355	23 3	R. B. Snowden.	W. Sharples.
Coalville (22).....	26,159	14.5	11.3	293,928	21 0	H. B. Chynoweth.	†L. Lovett.
Colchester (13) (1189)....	65,072	16.9	9.1	885,487	22 5	N. Catchpole.	Brig. D. F. Pantom, C.B.E.
Colne (21).....	19,410	15.4	15.8	228,596	21 2	A. Haigh.	T. H. Hargreaves.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Colne Valley (49).....	21,309	18.7	15.5	222,736	22 0	J. W. Lomas.	†W. H. Owen.
Congleton (6) (1272).....	16,802	14.2	14.6	186,876	24 0	J. Mee.	F. Bailey.
Consett (12).....	38,927	16.6	12.0	574,318	21 6	J. Quinn.	†J. R. Sudder.
Corby (29).....	36,322	27.8	5.4	575,638	26 2	G. B. Blackall, M.B.E.	†W. McF. Stewart.
Coseley (37).....	39,557	20.9	8.9	499,143	21 0	J. C. Roper.	†F. W. Wagstaff.
Couldson and Purley (40).....	74,738	15.1	12.5	1,399,232	19 0	E. F. J. Felix.	†Miss J. C. Simpson.
COVENTRY (43) (1345) ..	305,060	19 0	8 8	4,832,732	22 6	C. Barratt.	*W. Callow.
Crawley (42).....	53,786	16.5	11.0	1,016,608	19 10	R. W. J. Tridgwell.	†R. P. Barry.
Crayford (20).....	31,265	17.0	8.3	480,655	23 10	G. B. Hodgson.	†Mrs. F. M. Pilbrow.
Crewe (6) (1877).....	53,394	17.1	10.5	585,927	22 8	A. Brook.	H. Kent.
Crook and Willington (12).....	25,218	14.7	14.5	208,668	23 0	R. Coates.	†Mrs. T. E. Moralee.
Crosby (21) (1937).....	59,707	18.0	13.0	764,615	22 0	H. O. Roberts.	F. T. Sutton.
§Croydon (40) (1883).....	252,387	16.1	11.8	5,062,025	19 0	E. Taberner, O.B.E.	Mrs. C. G. Kettle.
Cuckfield (41).....	20,113	13.8	9.3	350,576	19 6	J. A. Evans.	†St. F. M. Bell.
Dagenham (13) (1938).....	108,363	13.2	7.7	1,777,481	23 0	K. Lauder.	W. A. Parish.
Darlaston (37).....	21,372	13.7	9.8	263,954	22 0	G. R. Rowlands.	†J. Wootton.
§Darlington (12) (1867) ..	84,162	21.6	12.0	1,364,186	18 6	C. N. S. Nicholson.	R. H. Loralne.
Dartford (20) (1933).....	45,643	15.9	9.9	737,763	22 6	T. Armstrong.	J. S. R. Wise.
Dartmouth (10) (1341).....	5,757	19.1	11.3	89,768	21 6	A. H. Wright.	R. M. Hoare.
Darwen (21) (1878).....	29,452	16.8	14.3	306,314	24 8	J. C. Fielding.	D. Davidson.
Daventry (29) (1595).....	5,846	24.6	13.5	98,131	26 0	A. E. Moore.	L. E. Whitmee.
Deal (20) (1699).....	24,791	16.3	11.2	304,511	22 6	E. Bradbury.	Capt. E. H. Hopkinson, R.N.
Deane (49).....	24,453	17.0	14.0	201,837	21 0	C. Bishop.	†T. Burke.
Denton (21).....	31,086	20.4	15.3	351,639	22 9	J. Smith.	†J. R. Martin.
§Derby (1154).....	132,325	16.2	13.3	2,130,331	24 0	N. S. Fisher.	T. Earnshaw.
Devizes (45) (1605).....	8,497	16.6	10.1	114,919	21 8	R. W. Wells.	P. G. Gred.
§Dewsbury (49) (1862).....	52,942	16.9	13.9	600,288	22 0	A. N. James.	W. Weir.
§Doncaster (49) (1194) ..	86,402	16.9	11.8	1,298,169	23 0	H. R. Wormald.	T. H. Wright.
Dorchester (11) (1324).....	12,266	15.6	11.0	193,114	22 0	F. P. L. Sydenham.	Mrs. E. H. Moore.
Dorking (40).....	22,594	16.4	9.8	391,569	18 2	F. G. Sutherland.	†I. D. Lloyd.
Dover (20) (1278).....	35,248	16.3	12.6	531,450	22 2	J. A. Johnson.	R. S. Eade.
Droitwich (46) (1215).....	7,975	15.0	12.6	110,260	22 3	S. G. Foster.	R. Pearson.
Droylsden (21).....	25,457	15.7	13.8	243,887	22 9	G. S. Hepton.	†B. Delargy.
§Dudley (46) (1865).....	61,748	14.2	8.6	829,653	23 0	P. D. Wadsworth.	H. Pritchard.
Dukinfield (6) (1899).....	17,318	12.4	14.2	172,503	19 3	D. W. Yates.	W. Andrew.
Dunstable (1) (1864).....	25,618	23.9	10.8	427,896	22 4	J. Smith.	P. J. Melton.
DURHAM (1602).....	20,484	13.9	11.6	336,943	20 0	D. B. Martin-Jones.	N. S. Williamson.
Ealing (27) (1901).....	183,151	15.0	10.9	3,776,250	18 6	E. J. Cope-Brown.	Mrs. E. M. Stephens.
East Barnet (18).....	40,599	12.3	9.9	729,974	23 6	R. A. Winch.	†C. F. E. Berry.
§Eastbourne (41) (1883).....	60,897	10.9	18.4	1,457,095	16 10	F. H. Busby.	J. B. Coventry.
§East Ham (13) (1904) ..	105,359	15.6	11.0	1,478,664	25 6	R. H. Buckley.	C. F. Chapman.
East Retford (32) (1246).....	17,788	16.1	12.4	213,583	21 6	K. D. Hanna.	B. Webster.
Eastleigh (15) (1936).....	36,577	16.4	9.8	493,060	22 6	R. J. Roddis.	G. G. Olson.
Eccles (21) (1892).....	43,184	16.6	14.6	492,157	23 6	N. Mitchell.	R. Benson.
Edmonton (27) (1937).....	92,062	14.1	10.2	1,645,701	20 8	H. Backhouse.	Mrs. R. A. Smythe.
Egham (40).....	30,553	15.1	10.6	492,243	19 10	A. E. Villars.	†T. A. Simpson.
Ellesmere Port (6) (1955).....	44,714	20.5	13.2	954,908	20 4	R. J. Bernie.	P. H. Hall.
Enfield (27) (1955).....	109,524	14.7	10.1	2,146,699	20 4	C. E. C. R. Platten.	E. J. Rayment.
Epsom and Ewell (40) (1937).....	71,177	14.3	10.0	1,341,945	19 6	E. Moore.	P. A. L. Hodges.
Erith (20) (1938).....	45,043	15.7	10.1	917,880	21 7	J. A. Crompton.	E. E. Virrels.
Esher (40).....	60,586	14.4	10.3	1,325,085	17 10	A. G. Chamberlin.	†W. Dewe.
Eston (48).....	37,160	23.8	11.3	838,561	19 8	T. M. Baker.	†M. E. Wilson.
Evesham (46) (1604).....	12,608	16.5	11.6	204,935	23 6	N. F. Davies.	R. G. Burlingham.
§EXETER (10) (1156).....	80,215	14.7	11.1	1,707,585	18 8	C. J. Newman, O.B.E.	A. P. Steele-Perkins, M.C.
Eye (38) (1206).....	1,580	23.0	8.2	19,126	19 0	S. T. Andrew.	R. Bailey.
Falmouth (7) (1661).....	15,427	15.0	12.1	310,878	24 8	E. J. K. Gibbons.	W. E. Cavill, M.B.E.
Fareham (15).....	58,277	18.5	9.5	716,075	20 8	B. W. Rands.	†T. G. Swinburne.
Farnborough (15).....	31,437	18.3	7.8	508,319	19 6	D. S. Jones.	†Mrs. P. E. Mosses.
Farnham (40).....	26,927	15.6	15.9	496,466	18 0	H. W. Underdown.	†C. R. Radford.
Farnworth (21) (1939).....	27,474	17.2	14.0	278,871	22 3	T. Hitchen.	H. Brindle.
Faversham (20) (1252).....	12,983	18.9	18.9	170,573	23 6	F. G. Bishop.	H. P. Lee-Roberts.
Felling (12).....	35,602	19.5	15.3	307,893	24 0	J. Donkin.	†R. Butterworth.
Feltham (27).....	51,041	17.2	11.5	1,121,378	17 10	M. W. Coupe.	†W. R. Sands.
Finchley (27) (1933).....	69,311	15.3	10.7	1,479,362	19 10	R. M. Franklin.	F. D. Gibson.
Fleetwood (21) (1933).....	27,760	18.2	12.2	394,489	23 8	J. R. Barnes.	W. J. Wheeler.
Fleetstone (20) (1313).....	44,129	15.3	11.2	847,609	23 8	N. C. Scragge.	L. C. Aldridge.
Fowey (7) (1912).....	2,237	10.7	14.4	33,560	21 4	S. N. Penhale.	R. J. Pengelly.
Friern Barnet (27).....	28,807	13.8	9.5	454,548	19 0	R. S. Clothier.	†S. P. Esom.

CITIES Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Frimley and Camberley (40).....	30,342	21·7	10·2	516,181	18 8	K. S. Harvey.	†Lt.-Col. R. Groves, M.B.E.
§Gateshead (12) (1835) ..	103,232	18·1	12·0	1,222,538	25 6	C. D. Jackson.	C. H. Wheatley.
Gillingham (20) (1903) ..	72,611	15·9	10·4	955,180	20 10	R. Newnes.	E. W. Waters.
Glastonbury (36) (1705) ..	5,796	19·8	13·0	71,289	23 6	G. H. Harland.	H. F. S. Stokes.
Glossop (9) (1866) ..	17,490	16·5	13·1	186,239	23 6	I. A. Pugh.	H. Hadfield.
§GLOUCESTER (1483) ..	69,687	19·5	10·4	1,093,455	23 6	A. G. W. Boggon.	R. E. H. Moulder.
Godalming (40) (1575) ..	15,771	15·9	8·4	277,490	20 0	R. G. Hodgins.	H. W. W. Feltham.
Goldborne (21) ..	21,277	18·0	15·2	183,737	19 3	F. Martland.	†M. Millington.
Goole (49) (1933) ..	18,875	16·3	11·0	218,692	22 2	H. R. Keighley.	J. T. Gunnill.
Gosforth (31) ..	27,072	16·3	12·3	373,721	17 6	C. S. Perkins, O.B.E.	†T. E. Bramwell.
Gosport (15) (1922) ..	62,436	20·9	11·5	879,606	21 2	E. G. J. Addenbrooke, O.B.E.	J. F. Fairhall.
Grantham (24) (1463) ..	25,030	15·7	12·0	317,634	23 4	J. F. Gulle.	W. A. Ogden.
Gravesend (20) (1562) ..	51,388	21·2	10·2	728,832	22 2	F. W. Harrison.	P. E. Lines.
§Grimsby (23) (1201) ..	96,665	19·6	10·4	1,226,255	20 9	F. W. Ward.	G. H. Pearson.
Guildford (40) (1257) ..	53,977	14·6	11·2	1,214,671	18 2	H. C. Weller.	E. A. Jones.
Halesowen (46) (1936) ..	44,160	15·7	9·6	540,641	21 3	J. B. McCooke.	Miss E. M. Bridge.
§Halifax (49) (1848) ..	96,073	16·9	14·4	1,140,341	23 6	R. de Z. Hall.	Mrs. W. Oxley.
Haltemprice (47) ..	42,388	17·5	10·5	515,715	24 4	A. B. Glasspool.	†A. Ellis.
Harlow (13) ..	53,475	27·8	3·8	821,367	24 2	D. F. Bull.	†G. B. Marriott.
Harrogate (49) (1884) ..	56,332	15·9	10·6	899,837	19 2	J. N. Knox.	F. W. Allum.
Harrow (27) (1954) ..	208,963	14·5	9·4	3,978,008	18 0	D. Pritchard.	W. O. Allen.
Hartlepool (12) (1201) ..	17,674	..	..	204,142	20 0	L. O. Williams.	T. T. Aird.
Harwich (13) (1603) ..	13,569	14·4	11·9	154,398	25 4	T. B. A. Moonlight.	S. C. Simmons.
Haslingden (21) (1891) ..	14,370	15·7	13·7	169,788	23 6	L. M. Burton.	Mrs. G. M. Warburton.
§Hastings (41) (1588) ..	66,346	14·2	12·0	1,119,863	21 8	N. P. Lester.	C. Barfoot.
Hayes and Harlington (27)	67,912	16·4	7·3	1,282,498	20 6	G. Hooper.	†O. Garvin.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (6) ..	30,399	19·2	12·1	413,520	20 6	D. W. West.	†Miss B. Marsland.
Heanor (9) ..	23,867	15·2	9·8	228,589	21 8	P. M. Robinson.	†W. Belfield.
Hebburn (12) ..	25,042	22·4	10·5	315,231	22 10	W. Kinghorn.	†Mrs. A. Davies, M.B.E.
Hedon (47) (1154) ..	2,338	16·8	16·5	19,125	21 0	Lt.-Col. T. E. Anderson, T.D.	S. Nelliott.
Helston (7) (1201) ..	7,085	26·0	12·0	80,554	22 0	S. Askew.	F. Ziemann.
Hemel Hempstead (18) (1898) ..	55,164	16·2	12·3	936,292	22 8	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	Mrs. O. Taylor.
Hendon (27) (1932) ..	151,500	12·9	10·6	3,611,264	18 6	R. H. Williams.	D. F. Simons.
Henley (33) (1526) ..	9,131	16·5	11·4	118,850	22 0	G. Caldecott.	Mrs. J. Lovell.
HEREFORD (189) ..	40,431	19·4	12·6	597,847	27 10	J. A. Weston.	W. H. Blundstone.
Herne Bay (20) ..	21,273	11·0	20·3	346,855	23 6	G. A. Bagnall.	†Mrs. G. E. Fortune.
Hertford (1555) ..	15,734	14·5	8·7	259,017	23 0	A. I. Clough.	J. J. Forrester.
Heston and Isleworth (27) (1932) ..	102,897	13·1	10·3	2,285,967	18 3	D. Mathieson.	R. J. Barker.
Heywood (21) (1881) ..	24,053	17·2	14·2	280,458	23 6	W. R. Parker.	Mrs. S. J. Bentley.
High Wycombe (3) (1237)	50,301	20·5	9·9	977,779	22 10	N. M. Fowler.	D. J. Hann.
Higham Ferrers (29) (1251) ..	3,756	15·4	12·4	39,679	25 6	G. H. Crapper.	A. W. C. Knight.
Hinckley (22) ..	41,573	16·3	9·1	484,480	20 8	J. Hilton.	†P. L. Braithwaite.
Hitchin (18) ..	24,243	17·7	11·5	351,086	22 2	W. Wilson.	†Mrs. E. L. Swinburne.
Honiton (10) (1846) ..	4,724	13·3	13·3	67,514	22 0	H. V. Custance.	F. W. C. Tucker.
Hornchurch (13) ..	128,127	18·4	11·0	1,845,638	22 6	P. L. Cox.	†Mrs. E. H. Dean.
Hornsey (27) (1903) ..	97,885	19·6	11·5	1,555,620	18 10	W. B. Murgatroyd.	C. R. Williams.
Horsham (42) ..	21,155	15·4	10·1	387,848	18 6	S. A. Stray.	†G. Vincent.
Houghton-le-Spring (12) ..	31,049	18·4	11·1	243,297	22 10	G. F. Lamb.	†Mrs. P. Alderson.
Hove (41) (1898) ..	72,843	10·8	18·1	1,889,850	18 10	J. E. Stevens.	W. R. Smith.
Hoylake (6) ..	32,268	15·5	13·8	488,228	21 4	F. Barnes.	†O. G. C. Lamcraft.
Hucknall (32) ..	23,246	17·3	12·9	225,328	21 8	H. Sharp.	†Mrs. P. R. Watson.
§Huddersfield (49) (1868)	130,302	..	13·0	1,731,802	25 0	H. Hann.	Mrs. F. Brooke.
§HULL (47) (1440) ..	303,268	19·1	10·6	3,644,708	24 2	(See p. 661)	*(See p. 661).
Huntingdon and Godman- chester (1205 and 1212) ..	8,812	19·9	11·0	121,167	26 0	F. J. E. Dyer.	Mrs. E. Pink.
Huyton with Roby (21) ..	63,041	20·9	7·8	540,853	21 10	D. Willgoose.	†P. Longworth.
Hyde (6) (1881) ..	31,710	15·5	14·4	344,649	24 0	J. Binns.	H. J. Leech.
Hythe (20) (1575) ..	10,026	15·5	12·4	183,564	22 10	J. Nowell.	G. P. Walter.
Ilford (13) (1926) ..	178,210	14·1	11·3	3,100,488	23 0	K. F. B. Nicholls.	O. Waters.
Ilkerton (9) (1887) ..	34,672	15·7	9·6	397,544	21 0	J. Yates.	P. E. Brown.
§Ipswich (38) (1200) ..	117,325	18·0	10·6	1,859,283	20 6	J. C. Nelson.	C. C. Green.
Jarrow (12) (1875) ..	28,752	19·7	12·4	308,512	23 2	M. L. Rothfield.	Mrs. V. M. Hope.
Keighley (49) (1882) ..	55,852	17·1	13·9	664,966	21 6	J. A. Caesar.	J. N. Welch.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Kendal (44) (1575).....	18,595	15.9	11.8	266,324	23 0	F. J. Pearson.	N. B. Forsyth.
Kettering (29) (1938)....	38,631	17.3	11.2	514,251	26 6	D. D. Price.	A. F. J. Watts.
Kidderminster (46) (1636)	40,822	16.0	11.1	544,046	23 4	J. L. Evans.	W. S. Carter.
King's Lynn (28) (1204)...	27,554	17.9	12.1	428,769	21 8	E. W. Gocher.	H. Harris.
Kingston (40) (1204)....	36,450	15.1	11.2	1,153,570	19 2	L. V. Powell.	Miss D. L. Tapping.
Kingswood (14).....	25,419	..	..	288,114	21 10	I. H. Dearnley.	†E. R. McCann.
Kirkby (21).....	52,207	28.7	4.7	502,465	20 2	W. Byron.	†Mrs. M. J. Deering.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (32)...	21,690	20.0	13.4	219,521	20 8	E. J. Thomas.	†T. H. Tomlinson.
LANCASTER (21) (1193)...	48,887	16.3	14.4	627,182	22 8	J. D. Waddell.	Mrs. M. J. L. Horn.
Launceston (7) (1199)....	4,518	13.5	15.6	68,734	23 9	C. W. Parsons.	S. G. Adams.
Leamington Spa (43) (1875).....	43,236	20.8	11.7	658,492	24 10	J. N. Stothert.	Miss C. J. Ledger.
Leatherhead (40).....	35,554	14.8	9.0	660,220	18 10	J. Ede.	†H. H. Fuller-Clark.
\$LEEDS (49) (1626).....	510,597	17.1	11.2	7,325,101	22 0	(See p. 660).	*(See p. 660).
\$LEICESTER (1589).....	273,298	16.6	12.6	4,830,869	22 2	G. C. Ogden.	*Miss M. Goodwin, M.B.E.
Leigh (21) (1899).....	46,153	15.7	14.6	547,283	22 2	A. Jones.	F. Gibson.
Leominster (17) (1554)....	6,403	17.6	11.6	75,328	26 4	K. Downs.	S. R. Booth.
Leitchworth (18).....	25,515	17.9	10.0	429,069	22 8	H. Plinston.	†A. C. Bywaters.
Lewes (41) (1881).....	13,637	13.2	11.9	246,614	22 2	R. A. R. Gray.	R. H. Yarrow.
Leyton (13) (1926).....	93,857	13.0	14.4	1,373,638	24 5	D. J. Osborne.	F. W. Marshall.
LICHFIELD (37) (1549)....	14,077	17.7	12.7	172,291	23 0	H. J. Callendar, M.B.E.	W. Richards.
\$LINCOLN (23) (1154)....	77,065	17.3	10.6	964,432	21 0	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	W. E. Herbert.
Liskeard (7) (1240).....	4,490	14.2	11.6	65,539	23 8	R. S. Morgan.	G. Mitchell.
Litherland (21).....	24,872	17.3	13.2	241,991	20 2	W. Boys.	†Mrs. C. Roberts.
LIVERPOOL (21) (1207) ..	747,490	21.2	11.8	10,472,136	24 1	(See p. 659).	†(See p. 659).
Longbenton (31).....	44,633	15.6	12.5	431,122	19 4	G. Harrison.	†P. Love.
Long Eaton (9).....	30,464	16.7	11.4	362,006	20 6	G. F. Clegg.	†T. Smith.
Lostwithiel (7) (1885)....	1,954	20.7	11.6	19,495	19 6	W. G. Scown.	H. A. Hawken.
Loughborough (22) (1888)	38,621	16.4	10.9	590,418	23 0	A. Usher.	A. T. Eglington, M.C.
Louth (23) (1551).....	11,556	16.0	10.7	143,604	21 6	W. Holt.	W. R. C. Simpson.
Lowestoft (38) (1885)....	45,687	14.6	11.7	600,621	22 6	F. B. Nunney.	F. E. Jones.
Ludlow (35) (1189).....	6,774	17.6	15.2	70,840	22 6	J. P. Molony.	G. E. C. Grimmett.
Luton (1) (1876).....	131,505	20.5	11.8	2,194,605	20 8	A. D. Harvey.	G. L. Matthews.
Lydd (20) (1885).....	2,685	20.3	14.2	47,085	20 10	C. L. Winkfield.	B. Prior.
Lyme Regis (11) (1284)...	3,533	12.9	9.8	53,742	22 9	H. Williams.	R. Oliver.
Lynton (15) (1150).....	28,642	12.6	16.7	482,316	20 9	A. L. Slater.	A. J. Stokes.
Lytham St. Annes (21) (1922).....	36,222	14.3	13.5	642,641	21 6	R. A. Cork.	A. E. Wilding.
Macclesfield (6) (1261)...	37,578	13.8	13.4	428,306	24 0	W. Isaac.	Mrs. L. Davenport.
Maldenhead (2) (1582)....	35,374	19.6	12.2	560,088	23 2	S. Platt.	H. F. Wood.
Maldstone (20) (1549)....	59,761	18.2	11.2	1,023,302	22 6	F. Scholes, M.C.	W. B. Hawkins.
Malden and Coombe (40) (1936).....	46,587	12.9	11.4	872,203	18 8	H. E. Barrett.	W. E. Messenger.
Maldon (13) (1171).....	10,507	17.0	9.6	132,268	22 0	K. C. Robertson.	Mrs. W. R. Keeble.
Malmesbury (45) (1885)...	2,606	18.9	12.6	33,666	19 6	F. J. Weston.	F. Taylor.
Malvern (46).....	24,373	16.2	10.8	338,860	22 10	J. Bulman, C.B.E.	†Mrs. E. L. L. Morris.
\$MANCHESTER (21) (1838)	661,041	18.9	12.4	11,298,521	25 9	(See p. 659).	*(See p. 659).
Mangotsfield (14).....	24,092	20.1	13.0	281,255	21 9	R. R. Smith.	†A. M. Large.
Mansfield (32) (1891)....	53,222	16.9	11.8	694,526	23 6	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	Mrs. D. Frith.
Mansfield Woodhouse (32)	20,137	21.0	12.4	192,595	21 6	C. J. R. Johnson.	†F. A. Hudson.
Margate (20) (1857).....	45,708	12.6	12.0	871,718	25 0	T. F. Sidnell.	H. V. Ward.
Marlborough (45) (1575)...	4,843	16.8	10.8	79,171	20 0	L. C. Bell.	E. J. A. Free.
Merton and Morden (40)...	67,974	11.1	10.6	1,336,096	18 6	S. Astlin.	†Miss N. K. Watts.
\$MIDDLESBROUGH (48) (1853).....	157,308	22.7	11.8	1,764,337	21 0	E. C. Parr.	M. C. Newton.
Middleton (21) (1886)....	56,674	16.9	13.6	555,783	20 6	F. Johnston.	L. Biggins.
Mitcham (40) (1934)....	63,653	13.4	11.1	1,113,546	19 10	C. E. Bottomley.	T. L. Ruff.
Morecambe and Heysham (21) (1902).....	40,950	12.8	17.5	726,960	25 3	(vacant).	E. Kershaw.
Morley (49) (1885).....	40,322	15.5	11.8	390,274	20 6	V. V. Finnigan.	L. J. Finnigan.
Morpeth (31) (1662).....	12,430	18.7	10.2	144,487	20 4	S. Rutherford.	W. S. Sanderson, M.B.E.
Mossley (21) (1885).....	9,795	15.6	14.0	106,593	24 0	V. C. Procter.	C. Derwent.
Nelson (21) (1890).....	31,950	14.8	16.9	412,677	23 3	F. W. Roberts.	R. Stanworth.
Newark (32) (1549).....	24,610	18.3	11.4	328,025	22 8	J. H. M. Greaves.	R. H. Lamb.
Newburn (31).....	27,879	16.0	14.6	347,791	19 2	C. H. Walker.	†H. Dryden.
Newbury (2) (1506).....	20,386	21.0	10.2	343,959	21 6	L. Southern.	H. K. Porter.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (37) (1173).....	76,433	16.8	10.3	822,170	21 10	C. J. Morton.	C. S. Whalley.
\$NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (1157).....	269,389	12.7	14.2	5,122,733	17 6	(See p. 661).	*(See p. 661).
Newport (16).....	19,482	14.2	14.4	308,512	24 0	W. R. Wilks.	E. W. G. Hands.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
New Romney (20) (1953)...	2,556	12.7	8.7	42,576	23 5	D. E. Collins.	W. B. Smith.
Newton le Willows (21)...	21,761	16.1	10.9	187,532	20 5	J. Roberts.	†C. L. Tyrer.
Northampton (1189)...	105,361	16.7	12.8	1,625,095	23 2	C. E. V. Rowe.	Mrs. K. M. Gibbs.
Northfleet (20)...	22,084	18.9	10.9	391,556	22 4	D. F. Bunkall.	†Mrs. B. E. Barker.
§NORWICH (1194)...	119,904	16.6	11.9	1,825,889	25 10	G. G. Tilsley.	*R. Q. Gurney.
§NOTTINGHAM (1155)...	311,645	18.3	10.8	4,767,820	23 0	(See p. 661).	†(See p. 661).
Nuneaton (43) (1907)...	56,598	15.6	12.8	672,313	23 2	A. A. Crabtree.	H. Deans.
Okehampton (10) (1272)...	3,833	11.2	16.6	50,174	22 10	C. A. Orsler.	W. J. Passmore.
Oldbury (46) (1935)...	53,935	14.2	13.4	708,800	21 3	K. Pearce.	L. W. Carter.
§Oldham (21) (1849)...	115,426	16.4	13.8	1,363,337	23 6	E. Haines.	Miss A. A. Kenyon.
Ormskirk (21)...	21,815	17.0	13.0	273,503	20 8	G. Williams.	†F. V. Furnival.
Orpington (20)...	80,277	18.5	10.1	1,284,667	20 8	S. King.	†G. G. Romain.
Ossett (49) (1890)...	14,729	18.4	11.3	139,381	19 0	B. C. H. Freeman.	A. Robb.
Oswestry (35) (1398)...	11,193	16.2	10.6	163,094	23 8	R. S. Cubitt.	H. W. Nicholls.
§OXFORD...	106,124	14.8	10.1	2,235,922	21 4	(See p. 662).	†(See p. 662).
Paignton (10)...	30,289	13.5	10.9	553,463	21 6	S. Hodson.	†J. H. Mumford.
Penge (20)...	25,726	21.7	11.3	358,342	21 2	P. J. Bunting.	†W. E. Walton.
Penryn (7) (1275)...	4,448	14.0	12.1	42,245	22 8	L. F. Campbell.	F. M. Tallack.
Penzance (7) (1614)...	19,433	12.6	14.0	255,188	23 0	E. O. Wheale.	R. C. Matthews.
PETERBOROUGH (1874)...	62,031	21.4	10.6	915,841	24 6	C. P. Clarke.	C. W. Swift.
§PLYMOUTH (10) (1439)...	204,279	17.0	12.0	3,570,000	18 8	S. Lloyd Jones.	*A. Goldberg.
Portmact (49) (1194)...	27,114	21.3	11.2	298,105	20 10	J. F. Rook.	†Mrs. V. Pritchard.
Poole (11) (1248)...	88,088	13.4	13.0	1,497,041	21 8	J. G. Hillier.	Mrs. E. M. Dickinson.
§PORTSMOUTH (15) (1194)...	215,198	17.0	12.6	4,153,215	18 6	J. R. Haslegrave, O.B.E., T.D.	*R. B. Pink, C.B.E., V.R.D.
Potters Bar (27)...	23,360	15.2	11.3	405,368	19 7	W. A. Stevens.	†J. D. Vaughan.
§Preston (21) (1179)...	113,208	17.8	14.6	1,453,237	23 2	W. E. E. Lockley.	F. Irvine.
Prestwich (21) (1939)...	34,191	15.1	13.2	382,619	20 6	C. A. Cross.	W. Watkins.
Pudsey (49) (1899)...	34,825	18.8	10.2	359,825	20 9	W. R. Cruse.	H. Thompson.
Queenborough (20) (1885)...	3,044	15.9	11.9	55,088	22 4	P. I. Warters.	H. G. Harris.
Radcliffe (21) (1935)...	26,720	16.7	14.4	353,693	22 6	H. A. Fox.	Dr. R. A. Kernohan.
Ramsdare (20) (1884)...	36,906	16.4	12.5	533,543	24 9	K. F. Speakman.	J. Barnett.
Rawtenstall (21) (1891)...	23,869	16.5	13.7	261,213	24 6	C. Campbell.	F. Platt.
§Reading (2) (1253)...	119,870	17.7	10.5	2,168,643	21 0	G. F. Darlow, C.B.E.	J. S. Woodrow.
Redcar (48) (1922)...	31,460	20.5	17.1	588,990	23 6	H. Caldwell.	P. Harvey.
Redditch (46)...	34,077	15.6	11.7	460,512	23 8	P. Smith.	†G. E. Parton.
Reigate (40) (1863)...	53,710	15.5	12.9	946,050	18 4	H. Davies.	E. G. Stoneham.
Richmond (40) (1890)...	41,002	15.0	13.3	1,015,114	19 6	C. Heyworth.	A. B. Meadows.
Richmond (48) (1093)...	5,764	19.8	14.3	76,465	27 4	J. K. Ailred.	Lt.-Col. R. W. Atkinson O.B.E.
Rickmansworth (18)...	28,442	14.7	8.2	623,586	22 4	C. G. R. Williams.	†G. Thomas.
RIPON (49) (886)...	10,490	21.0	10.3	119,147	21 8	J. A. Berry.	J. M. Coverdale.
§Rochdale (21) (1856)...	85,785	16.2	14.2	1,091,874	23 3	K. B. Moore.	N. Lesdon.
ROCHESTER (20) (1189)...	50,121	16.5	10.9	690,205	22 8	P. H. Bartlett.	I. J. Phillips.
Romford (13) (1937)...	114,579	15.3	9.2	1,652,933	22 2	J. E. Symons.	A. McGonagle.
Romsey (15) (1607)...	6,229	13.5	11.7	93,919	21 0	K. C. E. Holmes.	G. E. Lane.
§Rotherham (49) (1871)...	85,346	18.3	11.0	1,159,000	24 4	J. S. Wall.	W. Wallhead.
Rothwell (49)...	25,360	14.1	11.4	265,346	21 0	A. T. S. Robertson.	†P. C. McWilliam.
Rowley Regis (37) (1933)...	48,166	13.1	10.3	576,726	21 6	G. C. Cookson.	V. W. Wakeman.
Rugby (43) (1932)...	51,651	17.5	12.9	773,786	21 10	T. L. Duffy.	A. E. P. Page.
Ruislip-Northwood (27)...	72,541	14.3	8.1	1,473,780	18 4	E. S. Saywell.	†L. J. Lally.
Runcorn (6)...	26,035	17.6	15.0	421,355	21 2	T. J. Lewis.	†Miss M. J. Preece.
Ryde (16) (1868)...	19,796	13.9	15.0	299,817	25 0	E. S. Sheppard.	E. H. Castle.
Rye (41) (1289)...	4,429	13.2	12.3	71,778	20 8	H. J. Wood.	R. J. Reynolds.
Saffron Walden (13) (1513)...	7,810	15.3	13.2	118,543	20 0	H. C. Stacey.	S. S. Wilson.
ST. ALBANS (18) (1553)...	50,276	19.3	10.8	954,935	22 10	Miss B. V. Entwistle.	Mrs. I. E. Stebbings.
St. Austell (7)...	25,027	15.6	14.2	279,715	23 6	L. E. Saunders.	†J. C. Wakeford.
§St. Helens (21) (1868)...	108,348	18.4	11.5	1,061,536	22 6	T. Taylor, M.C.	J. Roberts.
St. Ives (7) (1639)...	9,337	11.2	19.1	134,139	23 6	W. Rainey-Edwards.	E. G. Craze.
St. Ives (19) (1874)...	4,076	22.2	9.2	64,624	11 3	J. D. A. Crompton.	C. M. Haigh.
Sale (6) (1935)...	51,317	17.7	11.8	640,147	21 9	B. Finch.	S. P. Harris.
§SALFORD (21) (1835)...	154,963	18.6	12.7	1,782,257	24 0	R. R. Thornton.	Mrs. E. E. Mallinson.
SALISBURY (45) (1227)...	35,471	20.0	15.0	646,844	21 4	G. Richardson.	A. C. Hoy.
Saltsash (47)...	7,420	12.7	11.1	85,614	21 10	A. G. Bellingham.	M. Huggins.
Sandwich (20) (1226)...	4,234	15.6	13.1	74,485	20 0	B. Roberts.	A. Mottershead.
Scarborough (48) (1181)...	42,587	14.9	12.9	877,414	23 5	E. Horsfall Turner.	C. A. Marriner.
Scunthorpe (23) (1936)...	67,257	20.4	8.6	1,626,749	20 6	T. M. Lister.	F. J. Brown.
Seaham (12)...	26,048	18.6	13.8	205,255	22 6	F. A. Alderson.	†A. Thompson.
Seaton Valley (31)...	26,086	13.5	11.4	207,573	20 4	H. Brummitt.	†J. Clough.
Sedgely (37)...	27,927	14.0	10.7	264,560	21 6	K. R. F. Newton.	†T. P. Hanley.
Shaftesbury (11) (1604)...	3,366	13.4	14.9	43,266	22 0	H. Orman.	D. H. Graham-Weall.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
§SHEFFIELD (49) (1843)...	493,954	15.4	11.7	6,791,807	22 6	(See p. 660).	*(See p. 660).
Shipley (49).....	29,762	16.6	11.6	334,531	23 0	E. Pears.	†T. W. Warburton.
Shrewsbury (35) (1889)...	49,726	15.6	10.3	709,601	23 9	S. R. H. Loxton, O.B.E.	R. J. H. Edwards.
Sittingbourne and Milton (20).....	23,616	15.6	10.4	403,478	21 10	D. Allen.	†K. R. C. Ravensdale.
Slough (3) (1938).....	80,503	16.7	11.7	1,837,223	23 3	N. T. Berry.	N. M. Eschle.
§Smethwick (37) (1899)...	68,372	15.8	11.3	858,530	22 6	E. L. Twycross.	R. L. Fritchard.
Solihull (43) (1954).....	96,010	18.7	7.8	1,436,611	23 2	W. M. Mell.	J. W. Wall.
Southall (27) (1936).....	51,337	15.6	13.2	1,012,370	20 4	J. S. Syrett.	J. Barrett.
§Southampton (15) (1447)...	204,707	17.2	10.6	3,882,619	18 6	A. N. Schofield.	Mrs. G. E. A. Barker.
§Southend (13) (1892)...	164,976	14.1	18.0	3,126,537	20 0	A. Glen.	N. Harris.
Southgate (27) (1933).....	72,051	14.7	11.0	1,529,791	19 0	G. H. Taylor.	W. A. MacGregor.
South Molton (10) (1590)...	2,994	16.8	11.7	40,268	20 0	C. N. B. Willey.	E. J. Kingdon.
§Southport (21) (1867)...	81,976	14.9	12.8	1,564,604	17 9	R. E. Perrins.	R. J. Daintree.
§South Shields (12) (1550)...	109,533	18.5	12.0	1,159,250	20 6	R. S. Young.	R. Dodds.
Southwold (38) (1489).....	2,228	10.8	9.1	42,286	20 10	H. Townsend.	E. J. Goldsmith.
Spennorth (49) (1955)...	36,412	16.0	12.4	358,914	21 0	K. H. Chorlton.	H. Oxnard.
Stafford (1206).....	47,814	18.2	12.8	703,706	21 2	T. B. Nowell.	Mrs. E. Willford.
Staines (27).....	49,259	17.2	10.8	937,980	20 8	F. Entwistle.	†E. C. Prother.
Stalybridge (6) (1857)....	21,940	17.1	14.2	245,021	22 6	P. W. Musther.	W. Barker.
Stamford (24) (1461)....	11,743	14.8	17.5	159,098	24 0	H. Bedford.	The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Stanley (12).....	46,280	16.0	13.0	355,100	23 0	J. J. Shipston.	†R. Tuckerman.
Stevenage (18).....	42,964	29.2	4.8	736,596	23 0	E. J. Bowers.	†M. Cotter.
§Stockport (6) (1220)....	142,469	17.2	13.4	1,718,743	20 4	A. Blakemore.	H. A. Walker.
Stockton-on-Tees (12)....	81,198	21.5	10.5	983,712	20 10	J. B. Haworth.	V. Clough.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT (37) (1910).....	265,506	15.5	10.9	2,970,097	24 10	H. Taylor.	*W. Hancock.
Stourbridge (46) (1914)...	43,917	16.3	9.1	513,091	22 2	A. P. Drury.	C. J. Aston.
Stratford-upon-Avon (43) (1553).....	16,847	16.5	11.4	300,594	22 0	D. B. Charlick.	S. C. Rosser.
Stretford (21) (1933)....	60,331	16.3	13.8	1,135,347	22 0	G. W. Hatton.	W. Berry, M.B.E.
Sudbury (39) (1554).....	6,643	15.8	10.9	88,636	21 6	G. C. Mountstephen.	P. H. Lay.
Sunbury on Thames (27)...	33,403	20.8	12.2	685,263	19 5	T. L. Watts.	†D. G. A. Allen.
§Sunderland (12) (1634)...	189,629	20.6	10.8	2,409,051	18 8	G. S. McIntire, C.B.E.	Mrs. K. Cohen.
Surbiton (40) (1936)....	62,940	14.4	10.5	1,239,024	19 2	J. H. A. Crundell.	D. J. M. Greenwood.
Sutton and Cheam (40) (1934).....	78,969	13.6	11.3	1,645,860	19 8	A. Priestley.	P. P. O. Mitchell.
Sutton Coldfield (43) (1528).....	72,143	21.1	8.4	1,139,226	22 6	J. P. Holden.	D. V. Smallwood.
Sutton in Ashfield (32)...	40,438	15.9	13.8	419,771	22 4	W. Loughton.	†J. D. Bonser.
Swindon (45) (1900)....	91,736	22.4	8.9	1,137,309	22 6	D. M. John, O.B.E.	T. G. Gay.
Swinton and Pendlebury (21) (1934).....	40,450	16.1	12.4	485,421	23 4	J. W. Blomeley.	S. L. Suggitt.
Tamworth (37) (1560)....	13,555	16.7	14.2	184,728	23 0	H. B. Leake.	E. Collins.
Taunton (36) (1627).....	35,178	14.3	11.3	546,006	22 8	K. A. Horne.	S. H. Payne.
Tenterden (20) (1449)...	4,935	12.2	13.2	69,161	20 8	C. A. Saunders.	L. Chalk.
Tewkesbury (14) (1574)...	5,814	17.5	10.8	92,122	24 8	E. W. Penn.	H. O. Workman.
Thetford (28) (1573)....	5,398	17.4	13.6	53,000	22 2	W. E. Clarke.	Mrs. D. B. Anderson.
Thornaby-on-Tees (48) (1892).....	22,786	17.9	13.2	198,855	22 6	A. Stockwell.	C. Anderton.
Thornton Cleveleys (21)...	20,642	15.0	14.4	388,548	19 11	J. R. Wyde.	†Mrs. I. Cass.
Thurrock (13).....	114,302	18.3	6.0	1,827,731	23 6	A. E. Poole.	†S. G. S. Gooderham.
Tipton (37) (1938).....	38,091	14.9	8.8	464,512	22 10	K. W. Madin.	A. Morton.
Tiverton (10) (1615)....	12,296	16.7	10.4	181,157	21 10	W. F. Pugsley.	C. S. Skinner.
Todmorden (49) (1896)...	17,416	14.5	13.0	186,881	21 6	J. D. Mays.	H. V. Powell.
Tonbridge (20).....	22,141	17.5	11.0	337,037	25 0	S. J. Thorne.	†G. R. Tillings.
Torquay (10) (1892).....	53,915	12.3	11.9	1,049,154	22 0	T. E. Williams.	T. B. Revill.
Torrington (10) (1554)...	2,930	17.0	14.4	36,446	21 0	S. J. Parkes.	F. R. Hodge.
Totnes (10) (1206).....	6,064	13.0	10.5	79,270	22 10	J. A. Green.	Mrs. L. B. Gray.
Tottenham (27) (1934)...	113,126	16.7	11.6	1,976,359	22 6	M. L. Taylor.	W. S. Herbert.
TURRO (7) (1589).....	33,328	12.1	9.5	215,534	23 8	T. H. Johnson.	S. J. Sunley.
Tunbridge Wells (20) (1889).....	39,855	13.7	17.3	736,230	24 4	M. J. H. Girling.	C. J. Gange.
Twickenham (27) (1926)...	100,822	14.3	11.4	1,958,453	18 2	W. H. Jones.	Mrs. M. B. Davies.
§Tynemouth (31) (1849)...	70,112	17.0	11.0	865,426	17 6	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	J. Smith.
Urmston (21).....	42,983	17.4	10.4	860,701	21 0	L. Watkins.	†A. Prescott.
Uxbridge (27) (1955)....	63,762	17.2	9.2	1,148,955	19 8	E. R. West.	G. Hartley, T.D.
§WAKEFIELD (49) (1848)...	61,591	15.6	13.6	835,764	20 6	W. S. des Forges.	W. Prince.
§Wallasey (6) (1910)....	103,213	17.9	12.8	1,409,924	22 9	A. G. Harrison.	J. S. K. Morris.
Wallingford (2) (1155)...	4,829	15.7	7.4	68,659	24 4	L. Bullen.	C. P. Smith.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Wallsend (31) (1901)....	49,785	18.1	10.4	624,031	21 0	J. Stoker.	J. H. Branch, B.E.M.
Walsall (37) (1159)....	117,836	19.6	10.5	1,392,237	21 0	W. S. Brookes.	Mrs. A. M. M. Taylor.
Walthamstow (13) (1929)	108,788	12.8	10.1	1,788,707	24 10	E. A. Blakeley.	E. C. Redhead.
Walton and Weybridge (40)	45,497	15.2	10.7	942,459	17 0	G. G. Hubbard.	†N. C. Rogers.
Wanstead and Woodford (13) (1937).....	61,259	13.1	12.0	1,063,322	23 0	A. McC. Findlay.	Mrs. S. V. F. Ashton.
Wareham (11) (1211)....	3,094	18.2	10.9	34,100	20 6	H. Kirk.	Mrs. J. M. A. M. Sansom.
Warrington (21) (1847)...	75,533	16.3	11.9	984,778	20 0	J. P. Aspden.	W. H. Cartwright.
Warwick (1545).....	16,032	14.2	10.1	272,518	24 10	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	J. McGrouther.
Watford (18) (1922)....	75,630	16.6	10.5	1,721,959	21 2	G. H. Hall.	J. R. Hicks.
Wednesbury (37) (1886)...	34,511	17.1	11.1	434,465	20 0	G. F. Thompson.	L. V. Waldron.
Wednesfield (37).....	32,986	21.1	10.1	356,849	21 2	J. H. Jones.	†A. D. Griffiths.
Wellingborough (29)....	30,579	16.5	13.0	400,328	25 0	W. G. Palmer.	†C. B. Brown.
WELLS (36) (1201).....	6,691	16.9	16.9	96,703	24 4	H. J. Dodd.	J. D. Duncan.
Welwyn Garden City (18)...	34,944	22.9	5.8	623,871	20 4	L. J. Slcombe.	†D. Newton.
Wembley (27) (1937)....	124,843	13.2	10.2	3,067,223	18 2	N. Cumpsty.	E. H. Lee.
Wenlock (35) (1468)....	14,929	14.7	14.9	123,271	21 11	A. G. Matthews.	The Lord Forester.
West Bridgford (32)....	26,957	17.5	10.1	417,000	21 6	A. G. Mansfield.	†J. A. Swanwick.
West Bromwich (37) (1882).....	95,909	18.8	11.3	1,193,123	20 6	J. M. Day.	Mrs. M. Evitts.
West Ham (13) (1886)...	157,186	16.2	12.4	2,716,477	22 8	G. E. Smith.	S. Boyce.
West Hartlepool (12) (1887).....	77,073	21.4	11.0	935,529	19 0	E. J. Waggott, O.B.E.	D. R. Ashton.
Weston super Mare (36) (1937).....	43,923	14.8	15.5	749,897	23 10	R. G. Lickford.	Capt. J. L. Trevifa.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11) (1280)....	40,962	17.9	12.1	619,534	22 0	E. J. Jones.	W. E. Ward.
Whitehaven (8) (1894)...	27,541	20.6	12.5	268,885	25 0	W. H. J. Browne.	J. D. Davidson.
Whitley Bay (31) (1954)...	36,519	15.5	12.8	484,410	20 10	F. S. Watson.	W. E. Cox.
Widnes (21) (1892).....	52,168	22.3	10.2	551,722	24 6	F. Howarth.	J. H. Collins.
Wigan (21) (1246).....	78,702	16.5	12.0	945,153	22 6	A. Royle.	T. Cobley.
Wigston (22).....	21,405	23.4	7.5	263,605	20 0	W. H. Gunning.	†O. Hilton.
Willenhall (37).....	32,317	14.8	14.2	391,501	21 0	J. R. Riding.	†E. J. Clarke.
Willlesden (27) (1933)...	170,835	19.4	10.8	3,195,359	20 8	R. S. Forster.	Mrs. L. Dunbar.
Wilmslow (6).....	21,393	15.6	11.0	326,991	23 2	J. H. Morris.	†Dr. D. F. Kerr.
Wilton (45) (1100).....	3,404	15.7	11.0	46,509	18 0	G. L. Lush.	N. S. Perry.
Wimbledon (40) (1905)...	56,994	14.8	9.9	1,291,399	20 0	F. J. O'Dowd.	P. Corbisley.
WINCHESTER (11) (1155)...	28,643	15.1	10.7	534,989	22 6	(See p. 663).	(See p. 663).
Windsor (2) (1277).....	27,126	19.5	9.8	390,756	22 8	G. N. Waldram.	F. Burton.
Wirral (6).....	21,847	17.7	12.3	283,494	22 6	W. F. Roberts.	†J. H. Orange.
Wisbech (5) (1549).....	17,512	18.6	11.1	279,960	27 6	W. G. E. Lewis.	H. Potter.
Woking (40).....	67,485	17.0	9.9	1,076,864	18 10	M. Shawcross.	†T. Leam.
Wokingham (2) (1583)...	11,400	17.9	16.0	160,153	24 2	L. G. Smalley.	Mrs. P. P. Pigott.
Wolverhampton (37) (1848).....	150,385	17.5	11.3	2,429,279	21 8	R. J. Meddings.	C. H. Davies.
Wood Green (27) (1933)...	47,897	15.2	11.0	873,039	20 10	G. W. Plater.	R. G. Kendall.
Woodstock (33) (1453)...	1,808	26.1	10.3	21,237	21 6	V. N. Tolley.	H. Tothill.
Worcester (1189).....	65,865	15.4	12.4	1,053,724	21 10	B. Webster, M.C.	J. Weaver.
Workington (8) (1888)...	29,507	17.4	14.4	378,870	25 0	G. McK. Porter.	A. Young.
Worksop (32) (1931).....	34,237	19.7	9.3	418,863	22 0	R. C. Pharaoh.	R. Rabbitt.
Worsley (21).....	40,488	17.5	10.2	440,085	23 0	R. E. Hubbard.	†J. Payne.
Worthing (42) (1890)...	80,143	11.6	13.2	2,014,610	19 2	E. G. Townsend, O.B.E.	M. J. Daly.
WYMOUTH (28) (1208)...	52,860	15.2	11.6	967,330	21 6	F. Conway, O.B.E.	E. Barker.
Yeovil (36) (1854).....	24,552	14.7	13.3	436,069	22 8	T. S. Jewels.	J. P. Kelly.
Yewlsley and West Drayton (27).....	23,698	15.7	10.3	828,914	16 10	E. T. Bradford.	†Mrs. B. A. Beaumont.
YORK (1396).....	104,468	15.9	12.2	1,391,907	22 6	(See p. 663).	*(See p. 663).

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1962

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1962, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37s. 6d. net.

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1961, was as follows: (C.=Conservative; Comm.=Communist; Ind.=Independent, including Rate-payers' Association, etc.; Lab.=Labour; Lib.=Liberal).

Abingdon.....	Ind. 11, C. 7, Lab. 5, Lib. 1.	Chester.....	C. 29, Lab. 22, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.
Accrington.....	Lab. 17, C. 16, Lib. 3.	Chesterfield.....	Lab. 30, C. 11, Ind. 7.
Acton.....	Lab. 21, C. 11.	Chichester.....	Ind. 24.
Aldeburgh.....	Ind. 16.	Chingford.....	Ind. 22, Lab. 6.
Aldershot.....	C. 22, Lib. 6, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.	Chippenharn.....	Ind. 8, Lib. 6, C. 5, Lab. 5.
Altrincham.....	C. 15, Lab. 8, Lib. 5, Ind. 4.	Chipping Norton.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 2, C. 1.
Andover.....	Ind. 10, C. 4, Lab. 2.	Chorley.....	C. 18, Lab. 14.
Appleby.....	Ind. 16.	Christchurch.....	C. 10, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Arundel.....	Ind. 16.	Cleethorpes.....	C. 11, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Ashton under Lyne.....	Lab. 30, C. 13, Lib. 1.	Clitheroe.....	C. 10, Lab. 6.
Aylesbury.....	Lab. 12, C. 11, Ind. 1.	Colchester.....	C. 18, Lab. 16, Lib. 2.
Bacup.....	Lib. 14, C. 5, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.	Colne.....	C. 12, Lab. 10, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Banbury.....	C. 14, Lab. 8, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.	Congleton.....	C. 16, Lab. 12.
Barking.....	Lab. 26, C. 6.	Coventry.....	Lab. 42, C. 22.
Barnes.....	C. 24, Lab. 7, Lib. 1.	Crewe.....	Lab. 26, C. 3, Ind. 3.
Barnsley.....	Lab. 37, Ind. 3.	Crosby.....	C. 27, Ind. 9, Lab. 4.
Barnstaple.....	Ind. 19, Lib. 4, Lab. 1.	Croydon.....	Ind. 37, Lab. 23, C. 4.
Barrow in Furness.....	Lab. 25, C. 7.	Dagenham.....	Lab. 26, Ind. 2.
Basingstoke.....	C. 15, Lab. 9.	Darlington.....	Lab. 20, Ind. 14, C. 10.
Bath.....	C. 23, Lab. 18, Lib. 8, Ind. 7.	Dartford.....	Lab. 16, C. 6, Ind. 2.
Batley.....	Lab. 21, Ind. 8, C. 3.	Dartmouth.....	Ind. 16.
Bebington.....	C. 29, Lab. 10, Ind. 1.	Darwen.....	Lib. 8, Lab. 7, C. 6, Ind. 2.
Becles.....	C. 8, Lab. 7, Ind. 1.	Daventry.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.
Beckenham.....	C. 23, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Deal.....	C. 24, Lab. 8.
Beddington and		Derby.....	Lab. 40, C. 24.
Wallington.....	Ind. 27, Lab. 1.	Devizes.....	Ind. 11, C. 10, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.
Bedford Town.....	C. 14, Lab. 8, Ind. 6.	Dewsbury.....	Lab. 19, Ind. 17.
Beverley.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 4.	Doncaster.....	Lab. 27, Ind. 14, C. 7.
Bewdley.....	Ind. 11, C. 1.	Dorchester.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 8.
Bexhill.....	C. 19, Lab. 3, Ind. 2.	Dover.....	Lab. 13, C. 11.
Bexley.....	C. 21, Lab. 11.	Droitwich.....	Ind. 16.
Bideford.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Dudley.....	C. 25, Lab. 17, Ind. 2.
Bilston.....	Lab. 15, C. 5.	Dukinfield.....	Lab. 14, Lib. 6, C. 4.
Birkenhead.....	Lab. 38, C. 24, Lib. 2.	Dunstable.....	C. 13, Ind. 6, Lab. 5.
Birmingham.....	Lab. 78, C. 73, Ind. 1.	Durham.....	Ind. 23, Lab. 5.
Bishops Castle.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.	Ealing.....	C. 41, Lab. 23.
Blackburn.....	Lab. 35, C. 20, Ind. 1.	Eastbourne.....	C. 27, Lab. 9, Lib. 4.
Blackpool.....	C. 36, Lib. 23, Lab. 6.	East Ham.....	Lab. 33, Ind. 5, C. 2.
Blandford.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	East Retford.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 5, C. 2, Lib. 1.
Blyth.....	Lab. 25, Ind. 15.	Eastleigh.....	Lab. 21, C. 5, Ind. 2.
Bodmin.....	Ind. 16.	Eccles.....	Lab. 21, C. 6, Lib. 5.
Bolton.....	C. 42, Lab. 42, Lib. 8.	Edmonton.....	Lab. 21, C. 11.
Bootle.....	Lab. 37, C. 19.	Ellesmere Port.....	Lab. 15, C. 9, Ind. 4.
Boston.....	C. 10, Lab. 7, Ind. 6, Lib. 5.	Enfield.....	Lab. 22, C. 18.
Bournemouth.....	C. 47, Lab. 6, Ind. 4, Lib. 3.	Epsom and Ewell.....	Ind. 37, Lab. 3.
Brackley.....	Ind. 16.	Erith.....	Lab. 21, C. 1, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Bradford.....	C. 41, Lab. 31, Lib. 8.	Evesham.....	Ind. 20.
Brentford and		Exeter.....	C. 44, Lab. 17, Ind. 4, Lib. 3.
Chiswick.....	C. 22, Lab. 14.	Eye.....	Ind. 16.
Bridgnorth.....	Ind. 16.	Falmouth.....	Ind. 8, C. 4, Lab. 4.
Bridgewater.....	Lab. 14, Ind. 9, Lib. 1.	Farnworth.....	Lab. 22, C. 2.
Bridlington.....	Ind. 24.	Faversham.....	Lab. 7, C. 5, Ind. 3.
Bridport.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 6.	Finchley.....	C. 24, Lib. 6, Lab. 2.
Brighton.....	Lab. 17, C. 11, Lib. 4.	Fleetwood.....	C. 13, Ind. 6, Lab. 4, Lib. 1.
Brighton.....	C. 52, Lab. 22, Ind. 2.	Folkestone.....	C. 24, Lab. 10, Ind. 2.
Bristol.....	Ind. 66, Lab. 46.	Fowey.....	Ind. 16.
Bromley.....	C. 22, Ind. 4, Lab. 2.	Gateshead.....	Lab. 31, Ind. 17.
Buckingham.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Gillingham.....	C. 12, Lab. 11.
Burnley.....	Lab. 32, C. 12, Lib. 3.	Glastonbury.....	C. 12, Lab. 4.
Burton on Trent.....	Lab. 13, C. 12, Ind. 7.	Glossop.....	C. 8, Lib. 8, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
Bury.....	C. 27, Lab. 9, Lib. 7, Ind. 1.	Gloucester.....	Lab. 25, C. 7, Ind. 7, Lib. 1.
Bury St. Edmunds.....	Ind. 17, C. 5, Lab. 2.	Godalming.....	C. 17, Ind. 3, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.
Buxton.....	Lab. 10, Ind. 6, C. 5, Lib. 3.	Goole.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 10, C. 1.
Calne.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.	Gosport.....	C. 25, Ind. 18, Lab. 7.
Cambridge.....	C. 35, Lab. 11, Ind. 8, Lib. 2.	Grantham.....	Lab. 13, Ind. 6, C. 5.
Canterbury.....	C. 25.	Gravesend.....	C. 22, Lab. 10.
Carlisle.....	Lab. 25, C. 14, Ind. 1.	Grimby.....	Lab. 28, C. 27, Ind. 1.
Castleford.....	Lab. 38, C. 2.	Guildford.....	C. 12, Ind. 12, Lab. 8.
Chard.....	Lab. 9, Ind. 7.	Halesowen.....	C. 9, Lib. 5, Lab. 4, Ind. 2.
Chatham.....	Lab. 15, C. 9.	Halifax.....	C. 23, Lab. 21, Lib. 16.
Chelmsford.....	C. 22, Lab. 10.	Harrogate.....	C. 35, Lib. 1.
Cheltenham.....	C. 23, Lab. 6, Lib. 5, Ind. 2.	Harrow.....	C. 42, Lab. 17, Lib. 1.

Hartlepool.....	Lab. 12, Ind. 7, C. 5.	Newport (I.O.W.)... Ind. 12, C. 9, Lab. 3.
Harwich.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 3, C. 1.	New Romney..... Ind. 16.
Haslingden.....	C. 9, Lab. 9, Lib. 6.	Northampton..... C. 27, Lab. 21.
Hastings.....	C. 25, Lab. 10, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.	Norwich..... Lab. 42, C. 18, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
Helston.....	Ind. 16.	Nottingham..... C. 37, Lab. 30, Lib. 1.
Hemel Hempstead..	Lab. 12, C. 7, Ind. 5.	Nuneaton..... Lab. 17, C. 13, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Hendon.....	C. 28, Lab. 7, Lib. 1.	Okhampton..... Ind. 16.
Henley.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Oldbury..... Lab. 25, C. 6, Lib. 4.
Hereford.....	C. 8, Ind. 8, Lab. 8.	Oldham..... Lab. 35, C. 13, Lib. 2.
Hertford.....	Ind. 10, C. 7, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.	Osselt..... Ind. 12, Lab. 3.
Heston and Isleworth.....	C. 25, Lab. 11.	Oswestry..... Ind. 18, Lab. 4, C. 2.
Heywood.....	Lab. 16, C. 13, Lib. 7.	Oxford..... C. 34, Lab. 21, Ind. 13.
Higham Ferrers... Ind. 7, Lab. 7, C. 1, Lib. 1.		Penryn..... Ind. 12, Lab. 4.
High Wycombe.....	Lab. 15, C. 11, Ind. 5, Lib. 1.	Penzance..... Ind. 32.
Honiton.....	Ind. 20.	Peterborough..... C. 20, Lab. 15, Ind. 1.
Hornsey.....	C. 35, Lab. 12.	Plymouth..... C. 49, Lab. 31.
Hove.....	C. 38, Lab. 2.	Pontefract..... Lab. 18, C. 5, Ind. 1.
Huddersfield.....	Lib. 23, Lab. 21, C. 16.	Poole..... C. 29, Lib. 8, Lab. 3.
Hull.....	Lab. 57, C. 24, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Portsmouth..... C. 43, Lab. 20, Ind. 1.
Hyde.....	Lab. 14, Lib. 5, C. 3, Ind. 2.	Preston..... Lab. 30, C. 17, Ind. 1.
Hythe.....	C. 9, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.	Prestwich..... C. 18, Ind. 6.
Ilford.....	C. 35, Lab. 13.	Pudsey..... C. 17, Lib. 11, Lab. 3, Ind. 1.
Ilkeston.....	Lab. 19, C. 2, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Queenborough..... Lab. 9, C. 6, Ind. 1.
Ipswich.....	C. 29, Lab. 24, Lib. 3.	Radcliffe..... Ind. 24, Lab. 12.
Jarrow.....	Lab. 22, C. 6.	Ramsgate..... Ind. 13, Lab. 12, C. 7.
Keighley.....	C. 16, Lab. 13, Lib. 6.	Rawtenstall..... Lab. 13, C. 10, Ind. 1.
Kendal.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 6.	Reading..... C. 30, Lab. 22.
Kettering.....	Lab. 19, C. 13, Lib. 4.	Redcar..... Ind. 13, Lab. 7, C. 4.
Kidderminster.....	C. 16, Lab. 9, Lib. 3.	Reigate..... C. 21, Lab. 7.
King's Lynn.....	C. 14, Lab. 10.	Richmond (Surrey) C. 27, Lab. 8, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.
Kingston.....	C. 26, Lab. 4, Ind. 2.	Richmond (Yorks) Ind. 16.
Lancaster.....	C. 17, Lab. 15, Ind. 4.	Ripon..... C. 11, Ind. 4, Lab. 1.
Launceston.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Rochdale..... Lab. 19, Lib. 17, C. 11, Ind. 1.
Leamington Spa... C. 25, Lab. 6, Lib. 1.		Rochester..... C. 16, Lab. 12.
Leeds.....	Lab. 63, C. 49.	Romford..... Lab. 21, C. 15.
Leicester.....	C. 36, Lab. 28.	Romsey..... C. 13, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.
Leigh.....	Lab. 25, C. 4, Lib. 3.	Rotherham..... Lab. 33, Ind. 9, C. 2.
Leominster.....	C. 9, Ind. 4, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.	Rowley Regis..... Lab. 27, C. 3, Lib. 2.
Lewes.....	C. 15, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.	Rugby..... Lab. 15, C. 10, Lib. 4, Ind. 3.
Leyton.....	Lab. 35, C. 5.	Ryde..... Ind. 14, C. 13, Lab. 1.
Lichfield.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 4, C. 2, Lib. 1.	Rye..... Ind. 15, C. 1.
Lincoln.....	Lab. 15, C. 7, Ind. 6.	Saffron Walden... Ind. 8, C. 5, Lab. 3.
Liskeard.....	Ind. 16.	St. Albans..... C. 23, Lab. 5.
Liverpool.....	Lab. 84, C. 71, Ind. 5.	St. Helens..... Lab. 29, C. 7, Lib. 4.
Lostwithiel.....	Ind. 16.	St. Ives (Cornwall) Ind. 16.
Loughborough.....	Lab. 15, C. 6, Lib. 4, Ind. 3.	St. Ives (Hunts)... Ind. 16.
Louth.....	Ind. 23, C. 1.	Salc..... C. 20, Lab. 6, Lib. 6.
Lowestoft.....	C. 19, Lab. 15, Ind. 5, Lib. 1.	Salford..... Lab. 50, C. 12, Lib. 2.
Ludlow.....	C. 7, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Salisbury..... Ind. 14, C. 13, Lab. 5.
Luton.....	C. 18, Lab. 18.	Saltash..... Ind. 16.
Lydd.....	Ind. 16.	Sandwich..... C. 10, Ind. 5, Lab. 1.
Lyme Regis.....	Ind. 16.	Scarborough..... C. 14, Lib. 7, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.
Lyngington.....	Ind. 36.	Scunthorpe..... Lab. 26, C. 6.
Lytham St. Annes.. C. 27, Ind. 2, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.		Shaftesbury..... Ind. 16.
Macclesfield.....	C. 28, Lab. 17, Lib. 3.	Sheffield..... Lab. 67, C.-Lib. 32, Ind. 1.
Maidenhead.....	C. 15, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.	Shrewsbury..... C. 21, Lab. 19, Ind. 4.
Maidstone.....	C. 21, Lab. 6, Lib. 1.	Slough..... Lab. 24, C. 15, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.
Malden and Coombe C. 30, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.		Smethwick..... Lab. 21, C. 11.
Maldon.....	C. 11, Lab. 8, Ind. 1.	Southall..... Lab. 17, C. 7.
Malmesbury.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Southampton..... Lab. 39, C. 33.
Manchester.....	Lab. 79, C. 69, Lib. 4.	Southend..... C. 40, Lab. 15, Lib. 8, Ind. 1.
Mansfield.....	Lab. 17, C. 7.	Southgate..... Ind. 17, C. 11.
Margate.....	C. 25, Ind. 9, Lab. 6.	South Molton..... Ind. 16.
Marlborough.....	Ind. 16.	Southport..... C. 34, Lib. 19, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.
Middlesbrough.....	Lab. 43, C. 21, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.	South Shields..... Lab. 40, Ind. 19.
Middleton.....	C. 18, Lab. 15, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Southwold..... Ind. 16.
Mitcham.....	Lab. 17, C. 9, Ind. 6.	Spennborough..... Lab. 17, C. 14, Ind. 7, Lib. 1.
Morecambe and Heysham.....	C. 22, Ind. 8, Lab. 5, Lib. 1.	Stafford..... Ind. 18, Lab. 18.
Morley.....	Ind. 23, Lab. 18, C. 3.	Stalybridge..... Lab. 20, C. 12.
Morpeth.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Stockport..... Lab. 37, C. 32, Lib. 3.
Mossley.....	C. 10, Lib. 10, Lab. 4.	Stockton-on-Tees.. Lab. 28, C. 17, Lib. 1.
Nelson.....	Lab. 28, C. 4.	Stoke on Trent..... Lab. 70, C. 15, Ind. 11.
Newark.....	C. 10, Lab. 8, Ind. 6.	Stourbridge..... C. 14, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.
Newbury.....	Ind. 15, Lib. 8, Lab. 1.	Stratford upon Avon Ind. 22, Lab. 3, Lib. 2, C. 1.
Newcastle (Lyme) Lab. 25, Ind. 15, C. 6, Lib. 2.		Stratford..... C. 18, Lab. 14.
Newcastle (Tyne)... Lab. 42, C. 37, Ind. 1.		Sudbury..... Ind. 13, Lab. 2, C. 1.
		Sunderland..... Lab. 51, C. 18, Ind. 3.
		Surbiton..... C. 31, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.

Sutton and Cheam.....	C. 30, Lab. 3, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Warwick.....	C. 14, Lab. 5, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
Sutton Coldfield.....	C. 27, Ind. 10, Lib. 3	Watford.....	Lab. 25, C. 19.
Swindon.....	Lab. 24, Ind. 19, C. 3.	Wednesbury.....	Lab. 15, C. 5.
Swinton and Pendlebury.....	Lab. 17, C. 10, Ind. 1.	Wells.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Tamworth.....	Lab. 17, C. 4, Ind. 3.	Wembley.....	C. 41, Lab. 4, Lib. 3.
Taunton.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 9, C. 7, Lib. 1.	Wenlock.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 13.
Tenterden.....	Ind. 16.	West Bromwich.....	Lab. 24, C. 18, Ind. 2.
Tewkesbury.....	C. 8, Lib. 8.	West Ham.....	Lab. 58, Lib. 6.
Thetford.....	C. 7, Lab. 5, Ind. 4.	West Hartlepool.....	C. 22, Lab. 13.
Thornaby-on-Tees.....	Lab. 13, C. 4, Lib. 4, Ind. 3.	Weston-s-Mare.....	C. 18, Ind. 8, Lab. 4.
Tipton.....	Lab. 14, C. 6, Ind. 4.	Weymouth.....	C. 18, Ind. 12, Lab. 8, Lib. 1.
Tiverton.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 4, Lib. 3.	Whitehaven.....	Lab. 18, C. 6.
Todmorden.....	Lab. 11, Ind. 9, C. 4.	Whitley Bay.....	C. 26, Ind. 3, Lab. 3.
Torquay.....	C. 16, Ind. 13, Lib. 6, Lab. 1.	Widnes.....	Lab. 17, C. 14, Ind. 1.
Torrington.....	Ind. 16.	Wigan.....	Lab. 48, C. 8.
Totnes.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 4.	Willesden.....	Lab. 38, C. 18.
Tottenham.....	Lab. 38, C. 6.	Wilton.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Truro.....	Ind. 18, C. 6.	Wimbledon.....	C. 24, Lab. 7, Lib. 1.
Tunbridge Wells.....	C. 22, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.	Winchester.....	C. 11, Ind. 10, Lab. 3.
Twickenham.....	C. 39, Lab. 3, Ind. 2.	Windsor.....	C. 26, Lab. 14.
Tynemouth.....	Ind. 27, Lab. 9.	Wisbech.....	C. 23, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Uxbridge.....	C. 16, Lab. 16, Ind. 4.	Wokingham.....	Ind. 10, C. 8, Lab. 3, Lib. 3.
Wakefield.....	Lab. 24, C. 18, Lib. 2.	Wolverhampton.....	Lab. 32, C. 27.
Wallasey.....	C. 31, Lab. 21, Lib. 10, Ind. 2.	Wood Green.....	Lab. 16, C. 8.
Wallingford.....	Ind. 16.	Woodstock.....	Ind. 16.
Wallsend.....	Lab. 31, Ind. 5.	Worcester.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 16, C. 15, Lib. 1.
Walsall.....	Lab. 22, Ind. 18, G. 4.	Workington.....	Lab. 23, Ind. 6, C. 3.
Walthamstow.....	Lab. 36, C. 12.	Worksop.....	Lab. 16, Ind. 6, C. 1, Lib. 1.
Wanstead and Woodford.....	C. 25, Ind. 4, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.	Worthing.....	C. 33, Ind. 7.
Wareham.....	Ind. 16.	Yarmouth.....	C. 25, Lab. 21, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Warrington.....	Lab. 27, C. 9.	Yeovil.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 10, Lib. 3.
		York.....	C. 30, Lab. 22.

PARTY REPRESENTATION

Welsh Cities and Boroughs

Abergavenny.....	C. 11, Lab. 5.
Aberystwyth.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 4.
Bangor.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 5, Lib. 3.
Barry.....	Lab. 15, Ind. 8, C. 2.
Beaumaris.....	Ind. 16.
Brecon.....	C. 6, Lab. 6, Ind. 4.
Caernarvon.....	Ind. 22, Lab. 2.
Cardiff.....	Lab. 33, C. 27, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
Cardigan.....	Ind. 16.
Carmarthen.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 7.
Colwyn Bay.....	Ind. 14, C. 12, Lab. 2.
Conway.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 2.
Cowbridge.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Denbigh.....	Ind. 16.
Flint.....	C. 10, Ind. 7, Lab. 7.
Haverfordwest.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.

Kidwelly.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.
Lampeter.....	Ind. 16.
Llandovery.....	Ind. 16.
Llanelli.....	Lab. 18, Ind. 3.
Llanidloes.....	Ind. 8, Lab. 8.
Merthyr Tydfil.....	Lab. 31, Ind. 1.
Monmouth.....	C. 9, Ind. 4, Lab. 3.
Montgomery.....	Ind. 8.
Neath.....	Lab. 15, Ind. 8.
Newport.....	Lab. 29, C. 17, Ind. 2.
Pembroke.....	Ind. 24.
Port Talbot.....	Lab. 29, Ind. 1.
Pwllheli.....	Ind. 16.
Rhondda.....	Lab. 39, Ind. 5.
Ruthin.....	Ind. 16.
Swansea.....	Lab. 41, Ind. 15, C. 2.
Tenby.....	Ind. 16.
Welshpool.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 3, C. 1.
Wrexham.....	Ind. 17, Lib. 10, Lab. 9.

FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Clerk, D. Reid.
Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. Secretary, W. Herriott, 65 Walker-gate, Berwick upon Tweed.
Chester.—Chester City Guilds. Secretary, W. E. Dutton, 51 Brook Lane, Chester.
Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. Clerk, F. White, 187 Leamington Road, Coventry.
Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. Secretary, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street, Gloucester.
Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. Clerk, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. Clerk, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.

Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. Secretary of Stewards' Committee, T. A. B. Forster, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, 1.

Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. Chair-man, Dr. T. W. Chaundy, 23 Sandfield Road, Headington, Oxford.

Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. President, M. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. Clerk, D. Lyth, 38A Coney Street, York.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles (5,130,107 acres); they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1961 was 2,640,362 (preliminary figures) (inclusive of Monmouthshire).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygfan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gawer fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dowey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (23 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on July 6, 1955, show that just over 715,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1951 Census, compared with 909,000 at the 1931 Census, a decline of 21 per cent. in 20 years. 48,000 persons could speak Welsh only, compared with 98,000 in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 49.9 per cent. in 1901 to 28.9 per cent. in 1951; and of those speaking Welsh only from 15.1 to 1.7 per cent.

Flag.—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a ribbon bearing the words *Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on Government offices in Wales and, where appro-

priate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.), and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seisyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created Prince of Wales.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 630	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1960 (c)	Average Rates, 1960-61
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni).....	176,694	51,700	51,700	£ 480,026	s. d. 23 4
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon).....	469,285	55,544	55,544	548,817	25 1
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon).....	364,108	121,194	121,194	1,484,553	24 2
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth).....	443,189	53,564	53,564	501,822	23 11
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen).....	588,472	167,736	167,736	1,689,155	21 11
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin).....	427,977	173,843	173,843	1,942,200	22 3
(7) Flintshire (Mold).....	163,707	149,888	149,888	2,385,424	20 10
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff).....	523,244	745,810	1,227,828	8,109,969	22 7
(9) Merioneth (Dolgellau).....	422,372	39,007	39,007	361,212	23 8
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport).....	346,781	335,582	443,689	3,176,666	24 7
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool).....	510,110	44,228	44,228	368,382	23 2
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest).....	393,007	93,980	93,980	855,379	24 9
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells).....	301,165	18,431	18,431	241,447	20 7

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (see above) and the year that of incorporation as a borough.
See also notes on p. 664.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1961 £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Aberdare (8).....	39,044	15.5	14.7	315,874	27 6	D. G. James.	† Mrs. S. Morgan.
Abergavenny (10) (1542).....	9,625	16.6	12.6	106,085	28 0	T. G. Hardwick.	A. P. James.
Aberllynny (10).....	25,160	15.8	11.9	161,073	29 0	J. Evans.	† R. Baker.
Aberystwyth (4) (1277).....	10,418	12.5	12.1	182,869	26 3	W. P. Davies.	W. G. Kitchen.
BANGOR (3) (1883).....	13,977	15.0	9.8	224,004	24 10	W. E. E. Jones.	O. T. Pritchard.
Barry (3) (1939).....	42,039	18.2	11.6	513,980	22 6	J. C. Colley.	T. Jones.
Beaumaris (1) (1294).....	1,960	14.3	10.2	27,908	27 3	J. H. Thomas, O.B.E.	G. A. Boswell.
Bedwellty (10).....	27,336	17.7	10.5	212,020	28 0	D. H. Lewis.	† E. Johns.
Brecon (1412).....	5,797	14.5	11.9	76,705	25 5	E. F. Jones.	J. C. P. de Winton.
Caernarvon (1284).....	8,998	16.5	11.6	120,806	25 2	J. O. Smith.	D. W. Jones.
Caerphilly (8).....	36,008	18.0	12.5	291,374	27 6	J. L. J. Price.	† L. M. Williams.
§ CARDIFF (8) (1608).....	256,270	18.9	11.0	4,480,486	19 0	(See p. 677).	*(See p. 677)
Cardigan (1230).....	3,780	15.5	12.4	45,307	23 6	S. J. Woolnough.	I. J. C. Radley.
Carmarthen (1313).....	13,249	14.3	17.8	205,934	22 4	D. M. Thomas.	Mrs. A. K. White.
Colwyn Bay (6) (1934).....	23,090	12.6	12.2	449,029	24 8	H. E. Braithwaite.	J. C. Powell.
Conway (3) (1284).....	11,392	13.2	16.8	162,796	24 5	R. C. Greensmith.	D. M. Owen.
Cowbridge (8).....	1,065	16.8	15.8	12,831	19 0	Maj. O. G. Davies,	R. Thomas.
						M.B.E., T.D.	
Cwmbran (10).....	21,690	18.0	13.0	199,196	25 0	K. S. Gunn.	† T. W. Stephens.
Denbigh (1290).....	8,044	15.9	12.0	79,353	22 2	W. T. Williams.	M. J. Tudor.
Ebbw Vale (10).....	28,631	17.3	11.7	476,785	27 6	H. J. Williams.	† J. L. Evans.
Flint (1284).....	13,690	18.8	9.0	194,440	22 11	W. McIntyre.	Mrs. E. Roberts.
Gelligaer (8).....	34,572	17.2	14.3	242,395	28 10	D. W. C. Morgan.	† W. Poyntz.
Haverfordwest (12) (1479).....	8,872	25.3	11.1	115,800	28 4	R. I. Rees.	D. Miles.
Kidwelly (5).....	2,879	15.1	15.6	21,670	25 6	E. H. Jones.	J. Mitchell.
Lampeter (4) (1884).....	1,853	11.7	19.3	31,475	28 4	W. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.	D. L. Jones.
Llandovery (5) (1485).....	1,898	15.3	12.8	20,390	28 6	V. M. Williams.	C. R. Rees.
Llanelli (5) (1913).....	29,994	12.6	15.1	423,728	25 11	S. Samuel.	W. A. Nurse.
Llandilo (11) (1280).....	2,375	11.6	17.2	20,904	23 6	J. E. Thomas.	W. V. Taylor.
Lluchwr (8).....	24,903	12.8	15.7	312,838	21 6	E. Pate.	† J. D. Morgan.
§ Merthyr Tydfil (8) (1905).....	59,008	16.7	13.2	457,362	28 6	T. S. Evans.	T. Y. Lewis.
Monmouth (1447).....	5,505	16.8	11.5	63,009	22 6	R. Wallis.	D. L. Edwards.
Montgomery (1885).....	970	18.0	6.7	6,063	22 3	(vacant).	J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E.
Mountain Ash (8).....	29,590	16.1	12.8	180,170	24 8	R. G. Richards.	† S. S. Parfitt.
Neath (8).....	30,884	14.2	13.8	362,764	24 0	D. K. Davies.	W. S. Watkins.
§ Newport (10) (1623).....	108,107	19.6	11.4	1,550,085	23 6	J. G. Iles.	H. H. Jones.
Ogmore and Gwŷr (8).....	20,955	15.1	16.3	144,425	23 6	R. Hunter.	† W. J. Davey.
Pembroke (1100).....	12,737	22.1	13.1	129,279	28 0	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.,	J. S. Rees.
						T.D.	
Penarth (8).....	20,897	15.4	13.1	259,542	22 2	P. Metcalf.	† Mrs. K. Evans.
Pontypool (10).....	39,879	14.5	12.5	452,633	26 2	H. Cook.	† Mrs. E. M. Hill.
Pontypridd (8).....	35,536	15.1	13.8	357,547	25 0	B. M. Murphy.	† E. W. Peck.
Port Talbot (8) (1921).....	50,223	21.2	11.5	1,617,944	20 10	W. K. Davies, O.B.E.	I. Williams.
Pwllheli (3) (1355).....	3,642	11.1	18.2	44,481	25 0	C. C. Davies.	E. Ensor.
Rhondda (8) (1955).....	100,314	14.4	14.7	626,183	27 6	E. D. Wilde.	L. I. Davies.
Rhyl (7).....	21,825	18.0	16.7	385,048	23 10	A. E. Edwards.	† W. J. Downing.
Ruthin (6) (1282).....	3,502	13.0	14.6	48,527	19 8	T. L. Davies.	Mrs. M. Roberts.
§ Swansea (8) (1169).....	166,740	16.5	12.8	2,326,450	23 0	I. J. Watkins.	A. Morgan.
Tenby (12) (1402).....	4,752	16.3	16.9	73,233	25 10	J. L. A. Morris.	Mrs. J. G. Lee.
Welshpool (11) (1263).....	6,332	17.2	10.5	66,353	24 8	J. B. Davies.	R. P. Turner.
Wrexham (6) (1857).....	35,427	17.4	13.7	435,732	24 8	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	J. Parry.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1961-62	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey.....	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Mrs. E. K. Williams.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(2) Brecon.....	Sir William Parker, Bt., O.B.E.	T. Hughes.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon....	Sir Michael Duff, Bt.	R. R. Prytherch.	The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan.....	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	Capt. C. F. H. Churchill, D.S.C., R.N.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(5) Carmarthen...	Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond P. Phillips, C.V.O.	Miss M. D. Phillips.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, M.C., Q.C.
(6) Denbigh.....	Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.	D. H. Fetherstonhaugh.	Hon. Mr. Justice Davies.
(7) Flint.....	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	T. B. Beaton.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jones, M.C.
(8) Glamorgan....	Col. C. G. Traherne, T.D.	W. F. Cartwright.	W. M. Davies, Q.C.
(9) Merioneth....	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	T. M. Roberts, B.E.M.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth....	The Lord Raglan.	J. W. Thomas.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery..	Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, O.B.E., M.C.	Prof. D. V. Davies.	E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke....	Hon. R. H. Phillips, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. C. F. Fothergill.	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor.....	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	W. H. Evans.	His Hon. Judge D. E. Evans, Q.C.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey.....	O. G. Foulkes.	I. Davies.	(See Caernarvon.)	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D.
(2) Brecon.....	W. J. Millchap.	C. M. S. Wells.	R. E. G. Benbow.	R. G. Evans.
(3) Caernarvon....	A. H. Davies.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, O.B.E., M.D.
(4) Cardigan.....	M. L. G. Williams.	J. E. R. Carson.	J. R. Jones.	I. M. Watkin, rh.d.
(5) Carmarthen....	D. J. Stone.	W. S. Thomas.		R. Evans, M.D.
(6) Denbigh.....	G. Owen.	W. E. Bufton.	A. M. Rees.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint.....	D. Griffiths.	W. H. Jones.	R. Atkins.	G. W. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan....	W. Evans.	R. John.	[T.D.] C. H. Watkins, C.B.E.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth....	C. M. Jones, M.B.E.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.	(See Caernarvon.)	E. F. W. Richards.
(10) Monmouth....	T. H. Mytton.	V. Lawrence, C.B.E.	N. Galbraith.	G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.D.
(11) Montgomery..	D. Jones, O.B.E.	P. E. White.	(See Brecon.)	I. J. Jones.
(12) Pembroke....	Mrs. A. Norman.	H. L. Underwood.	G. W. R. Terry.	[M.D.] D. J. Davies, M.B.E.
(13) Radnor.....	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	D. C. S. Lane.	(See Brecon.)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the capital of Wales and the port of the South Wales coalfields, has an area of 15,085 acres, and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 256,270. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-wear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1961-62), E. Pearce, M.B.E.
 Stipendiary Magistrate, P. G. D. Sixsmith (1948).
 Recorder, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
 Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (In Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal airport is situated at Fairwood Common, Gower, a few miles away from the town. The municipal area is 21,600 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 166,740.

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1961-62), A. Morgan.
 Stipendiary Magistrate, H. L. Williams, Q.C. (1952).
 Recorder, E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
 Town Clerk, I. J. Watkins.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 24' W.$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (1961 Census, preliminary) was 5,178,490, an increase of 82,075 or 1.6 per cent. since the census of 1951. (The inter-censal increase 1931-51 had been 5.2 per cent.). The average density of the population was 174 persons per square mile, compared with 171 persons per sq. mile in 1951.

Land's End to John o' Groat's.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfriesshire; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being *The Cheviot* (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The *Clyde* is formed by the junction of *Daer* and *Portrail* water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest

flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch* and *Ericht* in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with *Lochs Oich* and *Lochy*, in the *Great Glen*; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Marce* in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level $47^{\circ}\text{--}1^{\circ} F.$ (49-7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

Gaelic Language.—The preliminary report on the 1961 Census of Scotland showed that 76,587 persons were Gaelic speakers, compared with 95,447 in 1951. 1,079 persons spoke Gaelic only and not English (compared with 2,178 in 1951), though it was considered from experience that this figure would be reduced after full examination of the Census returns. The majority of Gaelic speakers lived in the counties of Ross and Cromarty (38.29 per cent.) and Inverness (24.44 per cent.). 75,508 persons spoke both Gaelic and English, compared with 93,269 in 1951.

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. Preliminary indications from the 1961 Census were of relatively large decreases in the populations of the islands since 1951. Among the islands showing a decline in population were *Islay* 3,866 (9.5 per cent. decrease); *Mull* (including *Iona*, etc.), 1,674 (14.6); *Coll* and *Tiree*, 1,143 (20.0); *Harris Group*, 3,285 (17.7); *Skye*, *Raasay*, etc., 7,765 (10.0); *Barra Group*, 1,467 (22.1); *N. Uist Group*, 1,921 (13.5).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1961) of 18,743, a decrease of 11.8 per cent. compared with 1951. *Kirkwall*, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached *Fair Isle* at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about

100 islands and islets, of which one-fifth are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 17,809. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for handknitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the country is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51' 30" N. lat.).

Western islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." *The Inner Hebrides* include the island of Skye (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cutlins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; Mull (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis* with *Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Pict's Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that

of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall* (Tyne to Solway Firth).

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the Brythons or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I. on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.) In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1713, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and II." (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 71 members, of whom 39 represent Counties, and 32 represent Burghs. The election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rateable Value, 1961 £	Average Rates, 1960-61 s. d.	Lord Lieutenant
(1) †Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	1,252,267	136,378	1,198,053	19 11½	Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.
(2) †Angus (Forfar)	546,861	95,411	960,988	21 5½	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)....	1,990,521	59,345	622,497	22 8	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
(4) Ayr (Ayr)	724,234	342,855	4,026,347	25 4	Comdr. Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.
(5) Banff (Banff)	403,054	46,400	337,911	21 10½	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
(6) Berwick (Duns)	292,535	22,441	213,785	23 3½	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay)	139,711	15,129	246,459	19 6	Capt. Lord Robert Crichton-Stewart.
(8) Caithness (Wick)	438,833	27,345	229,807	21 7½	The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,937	41,391	521,747	20 7½	Capt. Sir James Younger, C.B.E.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries)	688,112	88,423	1,072,893	20 2½	Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E. M.C.
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton) .	154,362	184,546	2,250,331	29 8	Adm. Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunningham-Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	52,653	618,793	22 0½	The Marquess of Tweeddale.
(13) Elgin or Moray (Elgin) ..	304,931	49,156	499,762	14 2	Sir Henry W. Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
(14) Fife (Cupar)	322,878	320,541	3,545,042	24 11½	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(15) Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	83,425	883,686	22 2½	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(16) Kincardine (Stonehaven) ..	242,460	48,810	235,257	17 8	Maj.-Gen. the Visct. Arbuthnott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
(17) Kinross (Kinross)	52,392	6,704	69,418	18 6½	Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).
(18) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright),	574,024	28,877	281,570	17 5½	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Gallo-way.
(19) †Lanark (Glasgow)	535,862	571,404	5,971,007	28 3½	Capt. J. C. Stewart, C.B.E.
(20) †Midlothian (Edinburgh) .	201,046	111,954	1,246,480	21 8½	The Earl of Rosebery, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C.
(21) Nairn (Nairn)	104,251	8,421	84,891	16 6½	Brig. J. E. Stirling, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,848	18,743	94,515	14 4½	Lt.-Col. R. Scarth, O.B.E.
(23) Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	14,117	198,164	23 2½	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth)	1,595,804	127,018	1,518,696	18 6½	The Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley)	143,829	338,815	4,375,509	22 1½	Lt.-Col. Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall),	1,977,254	57,607	366,240	23 8	Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells),	425,564	43,171	467,789	24 4½	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk)	171,209	21,055	252,962	20 10	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling)	288,349	194,858	2,352,805	30 10½	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., K.B.E.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie)	1,297,913	13,442	86,907	25 9½	Brig. G. S. Rawstorne, C.B.E., M.C.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	92,764	902,201	27 6	Col. H. M. Cadell, O.B.E.
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer)	311,984	29,107	271,698	20 10	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick)	352,337	17,809	81,873	24 0½	Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

† The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) Rev. P. C. MacQuoid	J. L. Craig	W. L. Richards.
(2) R. W. L. McCaig, C.B.E.	I. A. MacKnight	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, C.B.E., M.C.	A. D. Jackson	J. Harvey.
(4) D. Sim	I. McCaig	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Rev. G. A. M. Dickson	R. J. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., v.d.
(6) Maj. J. M. Askew	R. Martin	G. S. Morrison.
(7) T. R. McArthur	A. H. Wood	W. Skelton.
(8) J. S. Banks	J. L. Russell	J. L. Russell.
(9) T. R. Millar	A. Stewart	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.	L. T. Carnegie	L. T. Carnegie.
(11) H. Gillies	J. F. Miller	D. M'Intosh.
(12) J. Rattray	T. Gibb	A. C. Stevenson.
(13) Lt.-Col. K. Mackessack	R. McGill	G. M. Spence.
(14) J. McWilliam	M. Pollock	C. D. Pagan, w.s.
(15) Sir Francis Walker, C.B.E.	R. Wallace	G. H. Munro.
(16) W. Hunter, O.B.E.	J. Slevin	F. W. Robertson.
(17) R. Tullis	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.
(18) Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer Maxwell, C.B.E., M.C.	R. C. Monteath	J. D. Sturrock.
(19) E. Daly	I. V. Paterson	T. Rodger.
(20) J. G. Methuen	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(21) The Earl Cawdor	C. Paterson	G. S. Storm.
(22) Col. H. W. Scarth	D. M. Wood	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) J. D. Dundas, O.B.E.	W. Geddes, M.B.E.	R. W. Goodburn.
(24) Sir George McGlashan, C.B.E.	A. L. Bushnell	W. E. Roberts.
(25) Lt.-Col. Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.	R. Urquhart, C.B.E.	J. C. T. MacRobert.
(26) Capt. A. F. Matheson, R.N. (ret.)	W. D. Ross	W. S. Dewar.
(27) The Lord Stratheden and Campbell	J. Kyle	R. B. Anderson.
(28) J. Harrison	W. T. Dundas	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson	J. D. Kennedy	G. Barras.
(30) Rev. W. MacLeod	A. J. Macrae	D. Macdonald.
(31) P. Walker	J. Calder	J. T. Kidd, w.s.
(32) The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.	D. R. Wilson	S. Thomson.
(33) T. Henderson	J. N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn*, (vacant); *Angus*, J. J. Dingwall; *Argyll*, K. MacKinnon; *Ayr*, R. Adamson, O.B.E.; *Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*, T. McCallum; *Caitness*, J. W. Georgeson; *Dunbarton*, W. Kerr; *Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown*, S. A. Berry, O.B.E.; *Fife*, A. Meldrum, O.B.E.; *Inverness*, J. R. Johnstone; *Leith*, J. Wilson, M.B.E.; *Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles*, W. Merrilees, O.B.E.; *Orkney*, J. Cormack, B.E.M.; *Perth and Kinross*, G. R. Glendinning, O.B.E.; *Renfrew and Bute*, R. S. Allan, B.E.M.; *Ross and Cromarty*, F. Munro; *Stirling and Clackmannan*, D. Gray; *Sutherland*, D. G. Ross, O.B.E.; *Zetland*, R. Bruce, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population at the Census of 1961 of 468,378 (preliminary figures). The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judiciary), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members, and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, J. G. Dunbar.

Town Clerk, W. Borland.

City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a population at the 1961 Census of 1,054,913 (preliminary figures). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries in the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1960-61 was 16,441,600. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woolens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built during the first half of the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmary, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, Mrs. J. Roberts.

Town Clerk, A. Rooke.

City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont, C.B.E.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,034 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 185,379. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, ship-building, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College

(1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres, of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1961-May 1964), J. M. Graham, C.B.E., D.D.
Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.
City Chamberlain, W. G. A. McInnes.

CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 cap. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. It does not purport to include self-styled, or Society-selected "Chiefs" but the hereditary Heads of "Honourable Families" who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II., that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan,"—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange*, Nov. 17, 1921, to the same effect viz. that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this nebiliary, and hereditary familial sense of parental organization or kin, is accordingly denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These broadbased family organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Border and Highland areas where surnames were a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally the name of the chief's house.

THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen.

ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott, Fordoun, Kincardineshire.

BARCLAY: Theodore B. de Tollie Barclay, 90 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, 17.

BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, Crookston, Midlothian.

BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.

BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Culross Abbey House, Culross by Dunfermline, Fife.

BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

CAMERON: Lt.-Col. Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.

CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inveraray, Argyll.

CARGNIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.

CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Cnoc-an-Fhurain, Barchaldine, Argyll.

CLAN CHATTAN: D. A. E. Mackintosh of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chattan, Fairburn, Felixburg, S. Rhodesia.

COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Auchans, Dundonald, Ayrshire.

COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rosshud, Luss, Dunbartonshire.

CRAWFORD: Hugh E. G. Crawford of Auchinames.

DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourrock.

DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, Stobhall, Perth.

DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtonshire.

DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that ilk and Inchgarvie, Fort Portal, Toro, Uganda.

ELIOTT: Sir Arthur Elliott of Stobs, Bt.

ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Claremount House, Alloa.

FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, Invercauld, Braemar.

FERGUSON: Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.

FERGUSON OF STRACHUR*: Seumas Clannfhearghuis of Stra-chur, Explorers' Club, New York.

FORBES: Lord Forbes, Balforbes, Keig, Aberdeenshire.

FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.

GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.

GRANT: Lord Strathspey, 9 Ann Street, Edinburgh.

GUTHRIE: Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, D.S.O., Guthrie Castle, Angus.

HAIG: Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.

HAY: Countess of Erroll, Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, Cassilis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.

KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.

KINCAID: A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.

LAMONT: Noel B. Lamont of that ilk, 58 Flushcombe Road, Blacktown, Sydney, N.S.W.

LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, 213 Cromwell Mansions, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.

LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.

MACALISTER: Charles G. S. MacAlister of Loup.

MCBAIN: H. M. McBain of McBain.

MACBRAYNE: John O. MacBrayne of Glenbranter.

MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): George Malcolm of Paltalloch, Paltalloch, Argyll.

MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*), Armadale Castle, Skye.

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD*: Ranald A. MacDonald of Clanranald, Town House, Haslemere, Bucks.

MACDONALD OF SEATE (CLAN HUSTEAIN)*: Sir Ian Bosville-MacDonald of Seate, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.

MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY*: Aeneas R. MacDonnell of Glengarry, D.F.C., Rockwood, Fairwarp, Uckfield, Sussex.

MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Barchaldine, Argyll.

MACGREGOR: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.

MACKAY: Lord Reay, Langlee House, Galashiels.

MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, O.B.E., The Oast House, Broxd St., Maidstone.
 MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inverness.
 MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
 MACLAREN: Maj. Donald MacLaren of MacLaren & Achleskine, Reform Club, S.W.1.
 MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt., Duart Castle, Mull.
 MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E., Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
 MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., Langbank, Renfrewshire.
 MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E., Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.
 MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt., 393 Fernbank Road, Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Canada.
 MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*) Kismull Castle, Barra.
 MACPHERSON: Ewen George Macpherson of Cluny (*Cluny Macpherson*).
 MONCREIFF: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., E. Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn.
 MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton, Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname, cannot be held chief of a part thereof, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross.
 NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson of Scorrybreck, Campbell Town, Tasmania.
 OGILVY: Earl of Airlie, K.T., Airlie Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
 RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus.
 RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.
 ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), Knox College, Spaldings, Jamaica.
 ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.
 ROSS: Miss Ross of Pitcalnie, The Cottage, Tain.
 RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Dunclwy House, Gweedore, Co. Donegal.
 SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O., Girnigoe Castle, Caithness.
 SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 11729, 97 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
 URQUHART: W. F. Urquhart of that Ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.
 WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk, Corse, Nairn.
 WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.
 The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
 The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).
 The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).
 The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.
 Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities; and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).
 Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.
 Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
 The Prime Minister.
 Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if Peers).
 Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.
 Hereditary Master of the Household.
 Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).
 Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
 Dukes' eldest sons.
 Earls, in order as Dukes.
 Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
 Marquesses' eldest sons.
 Dukes' younger sons.
 Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if not Peers).
 Lord Justice General.
 Lord Clerk Register.
 Lord Advocate.
 Lord Justice Clerk.
 Viscounts, in order as Dukes.
 Earls' eldest sons.
 Marquesses' younger sons.
 Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.
 Viscounts' eldest sons.
 Earls' younger sons.
 Lord-Barons' eldest sons.
 Knights of the Garter.
 Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.
 Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).
 Viscounts' younger sons.
 Lord-Barons' younger sons.
 Sons of Life Peers.
 Baronets.
 Knights of the Thistle.
 Knights of St. Patrick.

Knights of other Orders as in England.
 Solicitor General for Scotland.
 Lord Lyon King of Arms.
 Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).
 Knights Bachelor.
 Sheriffs Substitute.
 Companions of Orders as in England.
 Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
 Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
 Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
 Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
 Officers of British Empire Order.
 Baronets' eldest sons.
 Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
 Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
 Members of British Empire Order.
 Baronets' younger sons.
 Knights' younger sons.
 Queen's Counsel.
 Barons-feudal.
 Esquires.
 Gentlemen.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. CREST.—An imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and unguled or, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs or; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacessit."

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situated (see p. 680). Burghs of population less than 3,500 are excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Banff, Duns, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Lochgilphead.

Burghs	Population 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
ABERDEEN* (1).....	185,379	17.4	11.6	3,491,238	26 6	(See p. 682).	†(See p. 682).
Aldrie (19).....	33,620	23.3	9.6	289,846	28 0	J. Taylor.	A. Campbell.
Alloa (9).....	13,895	19.8	11.6	190,932	26 9	W. Maltman.	R. A. R. Grant.
Alva (9).....	3,957	19.9	13.0	41,493	22 1	I. A. Grant.	J. B. Hunter.
Annan* (10).....	5,572	31.8	11.1	70,567	19 4	A. Knox.	J. L. Wallace.
Arbroath* (2).....	19,533	19.2	12.8	203,088	22 3	W. D. Smith.	D. A. Gardner.
Ardrossan (4).....	9,574	20.2	11.5	187,700	26 6	W. N. M. McDermont.	N. S. Currie.
Armadale (31).....	6,193	20.9	8.7	91,605	18 9	H. H. K. Clarkson.	C. King.
Ayr*.....	45,297	18.3	13.0	929,700	19 0	R. C. Brown.	W. Cowan.
Banff* (5).....	3,329	18.9	15.6	34,171	24 0	R. G. Halley.	G. O. Robertson.
Barhcad (25).....	14,422	19.9	10.1	257,000	16 6	A. Douglas.	P. L. W. Wright.
Bathgate (31).....	12,686	21.9	9.0	206,807	22 0	J. Wright, w.s.	J. Davidson.
Bearsden (11).....	17,022	19.7	10.9	243,517	24 9	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. O. Lennox.
Blairgowrie and Rattray (24).....	5,168	17.7	17.9	96,099	17 9	A. D. Paterson.	R. G. Maclean.
Bo'ness (31).....	10,194	19.3	11.8	94,933	20 6	J. A. McKittrick.	J. Graham.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (20).....	6,331	23.8	10.8	71,981	19 10	E. H. Thomson.	J. Young.
Brechin* (2).....	7,114	17.9	14.9	131,628	24 0	A. O. Small.	J. Millar.
Buckhaven and Methil (14).....	21,104	20.2	12.4	343,693	20 0	K. Ferguson.	W. Dalrymple.
Buckie (5).....	7,666	19.5	13.8	119,617	16 0	J. L. McNaughton.	J. F. Cameron.
Burntisland* (14).....	6,036	16.9	10.5	83,367	23 2	G. MacLachlan.	J. C. Nichol.
Campbeltown* (3).....	6,525	17.7	12.0	74,002	22 2	W. A. Morton.	A. P. MacGrory.
Carnoustie (2).....	5,511	13.1	15.0	114,433	22 4	E. Kerr.	D. R. Paton.
Castle Douglas (18).....	3,253	19.8	13.2	58,763	18 3	R. I. Hewat; J. K. Welsh (Joint).	T. M. Donald.
Clydebank (11).....	49,654	21.0	9.8	575,318	28 11	R. A. Nixon.	F. Downie.
Coatbridge (19).....	53,946	25.3	9.6	840,000	22 10	L. A. Runciman.	C. W. V. Thom.
Cockenzie and Port Seton (12).....	3,462	17.0	9.8	45,087	21 3	C. W. H. Anderson.	A. MacFarlane.
Cowdenbeath (14).....	11,918	13.6	12.3	118,410	18 0	P. S. Williamson.	W. Taylor.
Crieff (24).....	5,773	17.7	17.9	72,710	19 8	S. G. Mickel; R. G. Mickel (Joint).	S. A. Lauder.
Cumnock and Holmhead (4).....	5,403	17.5	13.0	82,200	20 0	R. D. Hunter.	H. E. Turner.
Cupar* (14).....	5,495	12.6	10.9	75,175	18 0	T. E. G. Sinclair.	A. M. Scott.
Dalbeattie (18).....	3,104	15.0	13.6	27,935	18 10	J. M. Little.	J. Wallace.
Dalkeith (20).....	8,864	17.6	11.7	162,000	21 6	J. F. Kerr.	W. Moffat.
Darvel (4).....	3,255	16.4	14.9	41,359	16 6	G. W. More.	W. C. Fulton.
Denny and Dunipace (29)	7,761	20.9	10.1	66,173	24 10	T. Murray.	W. Bulloch.
Dingwall* (26).....	3,752	20.4	12.5	44,041	22 0	W. S. Dewar.	A. Macrae, C.B.E., B.E.M.
Dumbarton* (11).....	26,335	21.2	10.5	609,075	20 0	J. D. Smith.	J. J. McGregor.
Dumfries* (10).....	27,275	18.7	12.8	347,627	22 0	G. D. Grant.	E. Watt.
Dunbar* (12).....	4,003	15.9	12.8	62,259	22 0	S. W. Brown.	W. G. R. Findlay.
DUNDEE* (2).....	182,959	20.5	11.2	3,956,633	19 10	R. Lyle.	†Miss L. A. Duncan.
Dunfermline* (14).....	47,159	19.2	11.4	1,135,600	17 6	J. Douglas.	Mrs. J. H. Mackie.
Dunoon (3).....	9,211	12.0	18.8	169,286	23 8	D. W. Anderson.	Miss C. S. McPhail.
Duns (6).....	1,838	16.8	8.4	25,414	21 10	W. Renton.	Rev. M. McCalkum.
EDINBURGH* (20).....	468,378	17.9	12.6	8,188,388	18 0	(See p. 681).	†(See p. 681).
Elgin* (13).....	11,971	22.6	12.0	232,645	20 2	H. G. Tait.	†Miss I. A. Duncan.
Falkirk (29).....	38,043	19.4	11.4	476,088	22 0	J. G. Morris.	W. Leishman.
Forfar* (2).....	10,252	14.7	15.8	202,421	24 5	W. S. McCulloch.	R. Lind.
Forres* (13).....	4,780	16.4	12.0	54,946	17 6	A. H. Macdonald.	R. B. S. Braid.
Fraserburgh (1).....	10,462	20.2	10.0	122,312	20 0	J. M. Boyle.	M. P. J. Robertson.
Galashiels (28).....	12,374	16.0	16.4	162,429	23 6	J. A. G. Hastings.	A. C. Rutherford.
Gaithorn (4).....	4,023	14.9	15.4	40,742	17 0	D. C. Stewart.	J. Murray.
Girvan (4).....	6,159	17.9	13.4	75,560	22 4	J. H. Cunningham.	D. Whiteford.
GLASGOW* (19).....	1,054,913	21.6	12.2	1,064,700	22 6	(See p. 681).	†(See p. 681).
Gourock (25).....	9,609	19.6	15.7	136,320	21 9	S. R. Cumming.	J. M. Fletcher.
Grangemouth (29).....	18,860	22.3	9.5	943,693	19 5	W. B. Johnston.	R. Brown.
Greenock (25).....	74,578	21.2	12.2	1,316,595	17 6	J. Liddell, O.B.E.	J. Reid.
Haddington* (12).....	5,506	21.5	16.0	66,116	23 0	J. McVie.	W. Crow.
Hamilton (19).....	41,928	21.3	11.1	683,000	21 0	J. Kelly.	A. Russell.
Hawick (27).....	16,204	16.2	14.5	280,389	20 6	R. Barbour.	D. Atkinson.
Helensburgh (11).....	9,605	19.6	14.7	220,985	25 5	E. J. Hendry.	J. McL. Williamson.

Burghs	Population 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
Huntly (1).....	3,952	17-1	18-4	66,222	15 0	C. N. D. Yule.	W. Watson.
Inverkeithing (14).....	4,069	25-6	11-8	46,967	21 0	R. Mitchell.	C. Morris.
Inverness* (15).....	29,773	18-7	12-0	611,481	25 7	J. Cameron.	A. Ross.
Inverurie* (1).....	5,152	17-3	13-9	75,050	16 6	G. D. Kelias.	J. D. Smith.
Irvine* (4).....	16,910	22-2	10-4	262,300	18 8	R. Whyte, M.B.E.	J. Kerr.
Jedburgh* (27).....	3,647	18-0	12-9	65,249	24 8	L. S. Prentice.	S. G. Ewing.
Johnstone (25).....	18,369	26-3	9-9	242,614	23 3	R. S. Macrae.	N. C. Hayes.
Keith (5).....	4,208	20-2	12-7	75,209	21 0	W. J. G. Sutherland.	G. B. Kynoch, C.B.E., T.D.
Kelso (27).....	3,964	11-4	17-5	82,055	19 6	J. Pennie; J. Cook (Joint).	D. J. Ferguson.
Kilmarnock (4).....	47,509	22-3	11-4	942,200	27 10	W. L. Walker.	R. H. Banks.
Kilsyth (29).....	9,831	18-1	11-3	115,353	23 0	A. D. Mathie.	(vacant).
Kilwinning (4).....	7,287	17-5	11-0	101,400	14 10	D. J. M. Bolton.	J. Kerr.
Kinross (17).....	2,365	16-3	13-5	39,603	17 4	G. Wilson.	A. Smith.
Kirkcaldy* (14).....	52,371	16-6	9-9	617,473	20 0	C. D. Chapman.	J. W. M. Gourlay.
Kirkcudbright* (18).....	2,448	15-3	14-5	29,315	18 0	A. C. Watson.	W. F. Maxwell.
Kirkintilloch (11).....	18,257	22-3	9-9	169,307	21 6	R. Kyle.	J. B. Fairservice.
Kirkwall* (22).....	4,315	13-9	13-2	47,398	21 2	A. R. Buchan.	J. Scott.
Kirriemuir (2).....	3,485	13-6	21-1	67,546	21 9	D. Smith.	Maj.-Gen. T. Menzies.
Lanark* (19).....	8,436	15-6	12-3	95,302	20 9	J. G. Good.	J. M. Stoddart.
Largs (4).....	9,100	13-4	21-0	135,609	17 1	J. G. Young.	D. M. Brown.
Lerwick (33).....	5,906	17-7	14-3	53,617	25 0	R. L. C. Manson.	R. B. Blance.
Leven (14).....	8,872	17-9	12-5	119,872	20 9	J. T. Leslie.	W. Laing.
Linlithgow* (31).....	4,327	18-7	12-2	76,781	20 5	G. M. Smith.	J. R. Lawrie.
Loanhead (20).....	5,023	13-4	10-5	52,000	21 2	C. K. Brown, M.B.E.	G. Hunter.
Lochgelly (14).....	9,114	21-0	11-7	86,890	22 0	G. Johnston.	W. Toote.
Lochgilhead (3).....	1,208	16-4	15-5	14,609	22 6	D. B. Brown.	A. I. McCallum.
Lossiemouth and Bran- derburgh (13).....	5,855	30-5	12-8	47,292	18 0	W. Gilmour.	T. Manson.
Maybole (4).....	4,677	18-0	10-1	57,000	15 0	D. Briggs.	Mrs. S. Dunn.
Milngavie (11).....	8,894	19-0	11-4	198,653	17 9	W. A. Morton.	R. H. M. Kennedy.
Montrose* (2).....	10,702	17-0	15-2	212,306	22 0	J. S. Richardson.	W. Johnston.
Motherwell and Wishaw (19).....	72,799	20-7	11-5	1,470,000	19 6	A. McIntosh.	J. Fox.
Muskelburgh (20).....	17,273	16-1	10-4	204,051	22 9	D. Taylor.	P. K. Hamilton.
Natn* (21).....	4,899	17-6	15-7	83,827	25 0	G. S. Storm.	G. Borwick.
Newmilns and Greenholm (4).....	3,541	12-7	15-5	39,424	18 4	G. Mair.	G. Girvan.
Newport-on-Tay (14).....	3,326	13-3	22-5	73,110	18 9	A. Gilruth.	A. D. Forrest.
North Berwick (12).....	4,161	11-7	20-4	102,456	17 10	R. S. Wotherspoon.	J. R. Wishart.
Oban (3).....	6,859	19-6	16-1	90,508	22 0	A. MacInnes.	D. Thomson.
Paisley (25).....	95,753	21-7	11-6	1,181,976	20 0	A. Cochran.	Miss I. H. Leishman.
Peebles* (23).....	5,545	12-9	15-5	106,940	25 0	E. Laverock.	J. R. Lawrie, M.B.E.
Penicuik (20).....	5,824	18-1	9-8	70,804	26 1	Col. J. J. Lamb, O.B.E., T.D.	A. A. Lurie.
PERTH* (24).....	41,199	17-9	11-5	844,794	19 8	A. H. Martin.	†J. T. Young.
Peterhead (1).....	12,497	19-9	10-3	201,272	16 6	A. Craig.	R. Forman, O.B.E.
Port-Glasgow (25).....	22,551	22-2	8-6	210,318	17 8	J. Wooler.	W. P. Lucas, O.B.E.
Prestonpans (12).....	3,104	19-9	12-1	41,318	20 0	R. S. Wilson.	Mrs. M. Frame.
Prestwick (4).....	12,564	17-9	13-7	155,416	18 6	A. Inglis.	W. S. Moir.
Renfrew*.....	17,946	22-0	11-4	30,993	21 3	H. D.-M. McCutcheon.	A. Carruthers.
Rothsay* (7).....	7,656	13-6	18-2	140,806	24 9	A. Lindsay.	W. R. Lyle.
Rutherglen* (19).....	25,067	21-2	12-3	290,249	28 6	R. F. Pollock.	J. R. Watson.
St. Andrews* (14).....	9,888	13-2	13-1	308,646	19 0	N. G. H. Mackenzie.	T. T. Fordyce.
Saltoats (4).....	14,187	20-5	11-7	137,472	24 0	W. F. McAllum.	R. Lambie.
Selkirk* (28).....	5,634	15-7	11-1	66,558	24 0	W. Y. Carmichael.	J. R. Dalgleish.
Stevenson (4).....	10,174	22-1	10-4	80,589	27 10	J. Campbell.	J. Forde.
Stirling* (29).....	27,553	20-7	11-8	366,743	18 6	C. W. Norman.	W. McF. Gray, O.B.E.
Stonehaven (16).....	4,500	14-0	15-9	51,797	21 3	F. W. Robertson; I. B. Robertson (Joint).	J. Christie.
Stornoway (26).....	5,221	18-7	10-3	63,941	21 8	A. Macleod.	D. J. Stewart.
Stranraer* (32).....	9,249	19-9	13-2	139,750	23 10	R. McI. Wilson.	R. E. Caughee.
Tayport (14).....	3,151	17-5	13-2	56,871	19 4	H. G. Wilson.	J. L. Garvie.
Thurso (8).....	8,038	27-3	6-6	80,201	23 0	G. L. Robertson.	D. K. Sutherland.
Tillmoultrey (9).....	3,963	17-0	12-4	42,698	22 8	J. C. Donaldson.	R. Heathwood.
Tranent (12).....	6,317	24-1	11-0	59,570	22 4	R. M. Sorbie.	Mrs. M. Glennie.
Troon (4).....	9,932	13-5	14-3	189,900	19 3	A. R. Macleod.	D. F. Anderson.
Whitburn (31).....	5,902	19-5	7-9	46,759	24 0	J. A. Maccreadie.	J. Brown.
Wick* (8).....	7,397	21-7	10-1	80,359	18 3	D. S. Davidson.	W. F. Dunnett.

* Royal Burgh.

NEW TOWNS

PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS (To March 31, 1961)

Town	New Industries		New shops	New houses and flats	Actual expenditure for all purposes
	Number of firms	Numbers employed			
Basildon.....	60	8,897	247	9,717	£32,033,000
Bracknell.....	25	5,048	62	4,346	14,458,000
Crawley.....	76	11,455	275	12,283	31,670,000
Harlow.....	84	11,309	239	13,660	38,052,000
Hatfield.....	16	663	93	2,912	7,543,000
Hemel Hempstead.....	46	7,642	281	9,805	31,376,000
Stevenage.....	35	10,560	231	10,019	31,652,000
Welwyn Garden City.....	31	4,353	81	4,447	14,627,000
Corby.....	16	1,909	139	3,794	9,360,000
Cwmbran.....	1	73	53	4,560	10,429,000
Newton Aycliffe.....	—	—	70	3,632	8,143,000
Peterlee.....	4	1,052	58	3,670	8,903,000
Cumbernauld.....	1	1,425	1	854	3,358,000
East Kilbride.....	35	6,625	102	8,237	21,249,000
Glenrothes.....	6	540	43	3,026	7,127,000
Total Expenditure.....	—	—	—	—	£270,130,000

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

England and Wales

AYCLIFFE, Co. Durham.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, C. S. Robinson, C.B.E. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. *Area*, 865 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 12,101. *Estimated eventual population* 20,000.

BASILDON, Essex.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Humphrey Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. *Area*, 7,818 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 53,707. *Estimated eventual population*, 106,000. *See also Basildon Urban District Council.*

BRACKNELL, Berks.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Sir Ambrose Flux Dundas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. *Area*, 1,870 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 20,380. *Estimated eventual population*, 54,000.

CORBY, Northants.—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm. *General Manager*, R. F. Brooks Grundy. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. *Area*, 2,696 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 35,880. *Estimated eventual population*, 75,000. *See also Corby Urban District Council.*

CRAWLEY, Sussex.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Gen. Sir Nevil Brownjohn, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C. *Chief Executive*, E. E. H. Cage. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. *Area*, 6,047 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 54,065. *Estimated eventual population*, 70,000 (1980). *See also Crawley Urban District Council.*

CWMBRAN, Mon.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Rear-Adm. St. J. A. Micklethwait, C.B., D.S.O. *General Manager*, W. K. Morris. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. *Area*, 3,157 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 30,043. *Estimated eventual population*, 55,000.

HARLOW, Essex.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E. *General Manager*, B. Hyde Harvey. *Offices*, Terlings, Harlow, Essex. *Area*, 6,395 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 53,496. *Estimated eventual population*, 80,000. *See also Harlow Urban District Council.*

HATFIELD AND WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Herts.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, C. G. Maynard, C.B.E. *General Manager*, J. E. McComb, D.F.C. *Offices*, Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. *Area*, 2,349 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 20,504. *Estimated eventual population*: Hatfield, 25,000; Welwyn Garden City, 50,000. *See also Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council.*

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, H. W. Wells, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Brig. G. B. S. Hindley, C.B.E. *Offices*, Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *Area*, 5,796 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 54,816. *See also Borough of Hemel Hempstead.*

PETERLEE, Co. Durham.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Col. H. H. Peile, O.B.E., T.D. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham. *Area*, 2,336 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 13,792. *Estimated eventual population*, 30,000.

STEVENAGE, Herts.—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Sir Roydon Dash, D.F.C. *General Manager*, R. S. McDougall, C.B.E. *Offices*, Daneshill House, Stevenage, Herts. *Area*, 6,156 acres. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 42,422. *Estimated eventual population*, 60,000. *See also Stevenage Urban District Council.*

Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, Glasgow. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 4,924. *Estimated eventual population*, 70,000.

EAST KILBRIDE, Lanarkshire.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Prof. R. Browning, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. B. E. C. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. *Offices*, Torrance House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 31,972. *Estimated eventual population*, 70,000.

GLENROTHES.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, The Lord Hughes, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Brig. A. R. Purches, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes, Fife. *Population* (1961 Census, prelim.), 12,746. *Estimated eventual population*, 32,000.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index).

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Lord Wakehurst, R.C.M.G., born 1895: appointed Governor, December 1, 1952 re-appointed Aug. 1, 1958 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland).....£8,000
Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens.
Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland

Andrews, J. L. O., M.P.	1957	Gordon, J. F.	1938	O'Neill, Capt. Hon.	
Babington, Sir Anthony,		Hanna, Judge G. B.	1953	Terence, M.P.	1956
Q.C.	1926	MacDermott, The Lord,		Parker, Dame Dehra, G.B.E.,	1949
Black, Arthur (Lord Justice)	1947	M.C. (Lord Chief Justice) ..	1940	Rathcavan, The Lord,	1922
Brookeborough, The Vis-		Maginess, W. B., Q.C., M.P.	1945	Stronge, Capt. Sir Norman,	
count, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	1933	May, W. M., M.P.	1957	Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.	1946
Corkey, Senator the Very		Morgan, W. J., M.P.	1961	Topping, Judge W. W. B.	1957
Rev. R.	1943	Mulholland, Hon. Sir		Warnock, J. E., Q.C., M.P.	1941
Curran, L. E. (Lord Justice)	1957	Henry, Bt.	1930	West, H. W., M.P.	1960
Faulkner, A. B. D., M.P.	1959	Neill, Ivan, M.P.	1950	Clerk of the Privy Council,	
Glentoran, Lt.-Col., the		Nugent, Maj. Sir Roland,		Sir Arthur Kelly, C.B.E.,	
Lord, H.M.L., M.P.	1953	Bt., H.M.L.	1944	Stormont Castle, Belfast.	
Gordon, Senator Lt.-Col.				Deputy Clerk, H. Black.	
A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1951				

The Senate

Abercorn, The Duke of, H.M.L.		Cunningham, Lt.-Col. J. G., O.B.E.		Lennon, J. G. (N.)	
(U.)		(U.)		Londonderry, The Mayor of (U.)	
Baillie, James (U.)		Cunningham, Joseph, C.B.E. (U.)		McGill, P. F. (N.)	
Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor		Drennan, J. C., C.B.E.		McGlade, J. A. (N.)	
of (U.)		Donaghy, J. P. (N.)		McGladdery, D. R. (U.)	
Boyd, S. W. (U.)		Fisher, J. (U.)		O'Hare, P. J. (A-P.)	
Clark, Sir G. A., Bt. (U.)		Gordon, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.		Quin, Herbert, C.B.E., L.D. (U.)	
Cooke, V. A. (U.)		A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.)		Schofield, A. F.	
Corkey, Very Rev. and Rt. Hon.		Greeves, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E. (U.)		Stewart, W. (U.)	
Prof. R., Phil.D. (U.)		Johnston, J. S. (U.)		Walmsley, A. J. (U.)	

The House of Commons

Belfast (16 Members).		Minford, N. O. (U.)		Maginess, Rt. Hon. W. B., Q.C.	
Bleakley, D. W. (Lab.)		O'Neill, Hon. P. R. H. (U.)		L.D. (U.)	
Boal, D. (U.)		O'Neill, Capt. Rt. Hon. Terence		May, Rt. Hon. W. M. (U.)	
Boyd, W. R. (Lab.)		(U.)		Nixon, R. S. (U.)	
Boyd, T. W. (Lab.)		Simpson, R. (U.)		O'Reilly, J. (N.)	
Diamond, H. (Repub. Lab.)					
Fitzsimmons, W. K. (U.)		Armagh (4 Members).		Fermanagh (3 Members).	
Glentoran, Lt.-Col. The Lord, P.C.		Hawthorne, I. G. (U.)		Brookeborough, The Viscount,	
H.M.L. (U.)		McNabb, Mrs. D. (U.)		P.C., C.B.E., M.C. (U.)	
Hanna, F. (Ind. Lab.)		Richardson, E. G. (Ind. N.)		Healy, C. (N.)	
Hinds, W. S. (U.)		Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir		West, H. W. (U.)	
Kirk, H. V. (U.)		C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (U.)			
Morgan, J. W. (U.)		Queen's University (4 Members).		Londonderry City (1 Member).	
Morgan, Rt. Hon. W. J. (U.)		Lloyd-Dodd, Prof. F. T., C.B.E.,		Jones, E. W., Q.C. (U.)	
Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. I. (U.)		D.S.C. (U.)		Londonderry County (4 Members).	
Oliver, W. (U.)		Maconachie, Miss B. H. (U.)		Burns, J. (U.)	
Simpson, F. V. (Lab.)		Stewart, C., Q.C. (N.)		Chichester-Clark, Maj. J. D. (U.)	
Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., Q.C.		(one vacancy)		Gormley, P. J. (N.)	
(U.)				McAteer, E. G. (N.)	

Down (8 Members).

Antrim (7 Members).		Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. (U.).		Tyrone (5 Members).	
Craig, W. (U.)		Connellan, J. (N.)		Blevins, A. (U.)	
Hunter, A. (U.)		Faulkner, A. B. D. (U.)		Lyons, T. (U.)	
McConnell, R. W. B. (U.)		Little, D. J. (U.)		McCoy, W. F., Q.C. (U.)	
A-P.=Anti-Partition. Ind.=Independent. Lab.=Labour. N.=Nationalist. U.=Unionist.				O'Connor, R. H. (N.)	
				Stewart, J. F. (N.)	

Officers of Parliament

Speaker of the Senate, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G.		Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.	
Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O.		J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.	
Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir		Clerk of the Parliaments, Major G. Thomson, C.B.E.,	
Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L.		D.S.O.	
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker,		Clerk Assistant, Sholto Cooke.	
T. Lyons.		Second Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.	
Deputy Chairmen, R. W. B. McConnell; W. R.		Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.	
Boyd.		Editor of Official Report, J. F. Burns.	
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.			

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of March 20, 1958, there were elected, Unionists 37, Northern Ireland Labour 4, Nationalists 7, Republican Labour 1, Independent Labour 1, Independent Nationalist 1, Independent, 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

<i>Prime Minister</i> , The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	*£4,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Home Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Labour and National Insurance</i> , Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Rt. Hon. W. M. May, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Rt. Hon. H. W. West, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Commerce</i> , Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Health and Local Government</i> , Rt. Hon. W. J. Morgan, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister in the Senate</i> , Senator Lt.-Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L.	*£2,500
* And £300 for expenses.	

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Department, Senator D. R. McGladdery.

Ministry of Finance, I. G. Hawthorne, M.P.
Ministry of Commerce, W. K. Fitzsimmons, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Sir Arthur Kelly, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, H. Black.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, R. F. R. Dunbar.
Second Secretary, D. C. B. Holden, E.R.D.
First Parliamentary Draftsman, W. A. Lelitch.
Second Parliamentary Draftsman, A. G. Donaldson.
Director of Establishments, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Arthur; F. J. Falkiner; K. R. Shimeld.
Registrar-General, L. C. Mulligan, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, R. F. R. Dunbar, C.B.E.
Senior Assistant Secretary, W. F. Stout.
Assistant Secretaries, W. Duff, O.B.E.; A. Alexander, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginness, Q.C., M.P.
Chief Crown Solicitor, R. F. Sheldon.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Permanent Secretary, W. N. McWilliam, C.B.
Sen. Asst. Secretary, J. E. Greeves.
Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Aiken; H. A. Lowry; W. Slinger.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. (Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, A. C. Williams, C.B.

Senior Assistant Secretary, J. M. Benn.

Assistant Secretaries, L. Arndell; J. Scott, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, H. West.

Senior Assistant Secretary, J. C. Baird.

Assistant Secretaries, J. V. Bateman; W. H. Elliott, M.B.E.; W. A. V. Sanderson.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Senior Assistant Secretary, W. J. Thompson.

Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Brooke; J. F. Irvine; H. Ruben, O.B.E.

Director of Industrial and Forensic Science, A. J. Howard.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. Edwards, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Permanent Secretary, R. F. Green, C.B.

Senior Assistant Secretary, J. A. Oliver.

Assistant Secretaries, N. Dugdale; A. P. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; C. D. Hoey.

Chief Medical Officer, F. F. Main.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

Comptroller and Auditor-General, A. A. Farrell.

Chief Auditor, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

Chairman, Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.

Secretary, W. J. Arthurs.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)

Inspector General, A. H. Kennedy.

Deputy Inspector General, J. A. Peacocke.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

13, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Agent, Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1961

Counties

Antrim, M. E. H. Mulholland.

Armagh, H. A. White.

Down, Wing-Cdr. R. C. Preston, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Fermanagh, J. C. Little.

Londonderry, Maj. M. W. McCorkell, T.D.

Tyrone, Capt. T. Lyons, M.P.

County Boroughs

Belfast, W. Jenkins.

Londonderry, Dr. D. McL. McDonald.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland£7,500

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black; The

Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran;

The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Shell; The

Hon. Mr. Justice (Herbert Andrew) McVeigh.

each £6,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.

Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. A. L. McLean.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.

Assistant Registrar, G. J. Cairns.

Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. A. Care.

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.
 Assistant Chief Clerk, R. L. G. Davison.

Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, R. L. G. Davison.

Bankruptcy and Chancery Registrar's Department

Registrar, J. M. Hunter.

Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. G. Bridges.

Official Assignee's Department

Official Assignee, A. K. Pryde.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.

Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E.

Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.

Accountant-General's Office

Accountant-General, R. A. Guiler.

Chief Clerk, J. N. Bell.

Recorders

Belfast, Rt. Hon. W. B. Topping, Q.C. £4,900

Londonderry, I. Copeland, Q.C. £4,400

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.

Armagh and Fermanagh, J. G. Agnew, Q.C. . . . £4,400

Down, Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C. £4,400

Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.

Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. £4,400

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANTS

Antrim, Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs.

Armagh, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.

Down, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent, Bt.

Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.

Londonderry, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mulholland, Bt.

Tyrone, The Duke of Abercorn.

City of Belfast, Lt.-Col. The Lord Glentoran, P.C., M.P.

City of Londonderry, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Antrim, J. H. Lindsay, M.B.E.

Armagh, A. D. Gibson.

Down, G. McSpadden, O.B.E.

Fermanagh, Capt. Hon. I. W. Brooke.

Londonderry, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.

Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

POPULATION

A Census of Population was held in Northern Ireland on April 23, 1961. Preliminary figures issued in 1961 showed a total population of 1,423,127 (males, 693,978; females, 729,149) an increase of 52,206 over the total at the Census of 1951.

EDUCATION

On Dec. 31, 1960, there were 1,568 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 196,093 pupils, 81 Grammar Schools with 37,485 pupils, 100 Secondary Intermediate Schools with 47,773 pupils, and 33 Technical Intermediate Schools with 4,488 pupils. There were also 167 Institutions of Further Education, with 3,087 full-time and 39,016 part-time students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 50 Professors, 22 Readers, 275 Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and University Tutors, and 3,871 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 5 Professors, 19 Lecturers, and 232 students.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United

Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, i.e. Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1960, amounted to £415,674,344. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £6,000,000 for 1960-61 and £8,700,000 for 1961-62.

Estimated Public Income £17,680,000

Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution) . . . £17,619,820

EXTERNAL TRADE†

1958 1959

Total Imports £327,962,000 £359,108,000

Total Exports £293,677,000 £321,686,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1959 was approximately £570,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 216,000 persons. The textile industries, employing 55,000 persons, produced yarn, thread, twine and ropes as well as a wide variety of other textile products valued at approximately £96,000,000. The products of the engineering, ship-building and aircraft industries, which employed 56,000 persons, were valued at £85,000,000, and the food, drink and tobacco industries, giving employment to 30,000 people, produced goods valued at nearly £265,000,000. Clothing to the value of £25,000,000 was manufactured in 1959, of which some £9,500,000 represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are furniture, toys, pottery, cardboard boxes and packing cases.

Minerals.—About 2,416 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1960, and the minerals raised were valued at some £2,463,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1960 was £520,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1960 was about 8,400,000 tons. Regular passenger and freight services are maintained from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, and Glasgow, from Larne to Stranraer and from Londonderry to Glasgow.

Vehicle ferry services operate between Belfast and Preston, between Larne and Preston and in the summer between Larne and Stranraer.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority carried 88,276,000 passengers by road and 10,711,000 by rail, 1,973,766 tons of merchandise by road and 581,067 tons by rail, and 1,024,000 head of livestock by road and 13,000 head by rail, in the year ended Sept. 30, 1960.

Airways.—Passenger and freight services are in operation between Northern Ireland and airports throughout the British Isles. 367,800 passengers were carried to or from Nutt's Corner Airport, Belfast in 1960.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross *gules*, over all on a 6-pointed star of the field ensigned by an imperial Crown *proper*, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the second.

AREA AND POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties (with Assize Towns) and County Boroughs	Acreage*	Population, Census 1961 (preliminary)	Density of Population per sq. mile
(1) Antrim (Belfast).....	702,954	272,873	248
Belfast County Borough.....	15,357	415,039	17,297
(2) Armagh (Armagh).....	312,773	117,970	241
(3) Down (Downpatrick).....	609,035	266,338	280
(4) Fermanagh (Enniskillen).....	420,211	51,274	78
(5) Londonderry (Londonderry)†.....	512,513	111,487	139
Londonderry County Borough.....	2,300	54,239	15,779
(6) Tyrone (Omagh).....	779,545	133,907	110
Total.....	3,354,588	1,423,127	272

* Exclusive of the larger rivers or tideways.

† Excluding Londonderry County Borough.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parentheses following the name of the town show the County in which it is situated (see above).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1961-62 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1961-62 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Armagh (2).....	9,974	23.2	11.1	143,911	23 6	V. M. Conran.	† J. Gray.
Ballymena (1).....	14,735	19.0	11.4	157,918	23 6	J. Simpson.	* T. McK. Wilson.
Banbridge (3).....	6,115	18.3	9.8	43,801	26 0	R. J. Weatherall.	† C. Creighton.
Bangor (3).....	23,860	17.3	15.2	323,987	23 6	T. B. Graham.	C. A. Valentine.
BELFAST.....	415,039	20.1	8.5	4,847,438	18 8	J. Dunlop, C.B.E.	* M. K. Wallace.
Carrickfergus (1).....	10,187	23.1	11.0	82,429	23 2	T. McVea.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine (5).....	12,051	29.9	11.1	123,242	21 6	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. D. J. Christie, C.B.E., E.R.D.
Enniskillen (4).....	7,227	21.6	11.1	70,323	23 0	N. Connor.	W. F. Bryson, M.B.E.
Holywood (3).....	8,034	23.7	13.0	74,280	24 6	R. B. Stevens, M.B.E.	† W. P. M. Dunn.
Larne (1).....	16,313	27.0	10.8	145,476	22 0	R. Lyttle, M.C.	A. H. Girvan.
Lisburn (1).....	17,688	18.4	9.7	140,718	25 4	R. C. Newell.	† J. Howard.
LONDONDERRY.....	54,239	32.1	8.9	369,846	20 0	R. H. Henderson.	G. S. Glover, C.B.E., E.R.D.
Lurgan (2).....	17,868	23.4	10.8	141,975	28 0	W. G. Best.	Mrs. W. Monroe.
Newry (3).....	12,458	29.1	14.2	104,347	25 2	G. Cronin.	† T. Kelly.
Newtownards (3).....	13,082	20.7	10.2	89,794	26 8	W. C. Scott.	Miss G. Foulis.
Omagh (6).....	8,109	25.3	8.4	65,119	22 0	J. McGale.	† T. McClay, M.B.E., D.C.M., M.M.
Portadown (2).....	18,667	20.8	9.8	164,676	25 0	G. McGowan.	A. L. Martin, E.R.D.

BELFAST

BELFAST, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,357 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 415,039. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1961-62), M. K. Wallace.
Town Clerk, J. Dunlop, C.B.E.

LONDONDERRY

LONDONDERRY, a City and County Borough, situated on the River Foyle, has a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 54,239 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for a long period closely associated with its administration.

Famous for the great siege of 1688-89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II. until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columba's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Mayor (1961-62), G. S. Glover, C.B.E., E.R.D.
Town Clerk, R. H. Henderson.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$, and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 48,121 (males, 22,060; females, 26,091). In 1959 the births numbered 641 and the deaths 760. 355 persons were returned at the Census of 1951 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 529 in 1931. The cultivated area (1959) was 77,043 acres, and the live-stock included 688 horses, 28,482 cattle, 100,292 sheep and 7,217 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

Finance.—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £115,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. 3d. in the £ for taxable incomes over £250 to 4s. 6d. for taxable incomes of £750 and over. Surtax on incomes of £2,500 per annum, first levied in 1939-40, was abolished by decision of Tynwald on June 21, 1960. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of technology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1958-59 was £559,038.

	1957-58	1958-59
Public revenue.....	£3,620,500	£3,510,533
Public expenditure	3,541,534	3,696,025

CAPITAL. Ψ Douglas. Pop. (1951) 20,288. The port of Douglas, radar controlled since March 1, 1948, is the first port in the world to be so equipped.

Ψ Castletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other towns are Ψ Peel (2,582), and Ψ Ramsey (4,607).

Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency Sir Ronald Herbert Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E., (1959)
(plus allowances, tax free £2,000) £3,000
Government Secretary and Treasurer. Eric Reginald St. Aubrey Davies, M.B.E.
£1,300-1,600

First Deemster. His Hon. Sydney James Kneale, O.B.E. (plus allee. £100 as Deputy Governor)..... 2,500
Second Deemster. His Hon. Bruce Whyte Macpherson..... 2,350
Attorney-General. G. E. Moore..... 2,350
Speaker of the House of Keys. H. K. Corlett, O.B.E..... 300
Judge of Appeal. D. J. Brabin, Q.C. 400

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1961 census the population of Jersey was 57,200, and of Guernsey, etc. 47,198; (Guernsey, 45,150; Alderney, 1,449; Sark, 560).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1961 was 40,252 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Jersey, and about 16,500 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

The islands were in German occupation from 1940 to 1945.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey. His Excellency General Sir George Watkin Eben James Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1958)..... £2,500
Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, R.N. (ret.).

Bailiff of Jersey, The Lord Coutanche.
Deputy Bailiff, C. S. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E.
Attorney-General and Receiver-General, R. H. Le Masurier, D.S.C.
Solicitor-General, H. F. C. Ercaut.
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgham.
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
Head Postmaster, J. Anderson.

	1960 (year ending Jan. 31)	1961 (year ending Jan. 31)
Revenue.....	£4,523,408	£4,960,354
Expenditure.....	4,302,480	3,567,379
Public Debt.....	3,058,541	2,857,218

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £.
 No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur) Robson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (1958).....£2,500
Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. Mellish, E.R.D.
Asst. Secretary, Lt.-Cdr. P. D. Leach, R.N. (ret.).

Bailiff of Guernsey, W. H. Arnold, C.B.E.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.
President of Board of Administration, E. D. Collas.
Attorney General, J. H. Loveridge, M.B.E.
Solicitor General, E. P. Shanks.
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. Gahan, Q.C.
Receiver General, R. H. Colletette.
States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.
President, Education Council, Rev. S. W. Gerhold.
Immigration Officer, R. W. Le Lacheur.
Postmaster, A. G. Williams.

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£2,449,258	£2,474,406*
Expenditure.....	2,317,975	2,273,464*
States Funded Debt...	5,414,736	4,378,745
Note Issue	536,643	525,700

* Including £73,660 and £53,926 respectively for Alderney.

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Serq, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III, that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr. April 23 is not included among the Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. George.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century, his father being Prince Sandde and his mother Non (afterwards a Christian saint). St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At

the request of Henry I, he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1. This date is not included among the Red Letter Days, which were settled before the canonization of St. David.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 380 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17, which is not reckoned among Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. Patrick.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1962

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1962, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, the United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, 37s. 6d net.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

INTRODUCTION

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14 million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the member states and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 195-9. The total population of the British Commonwealth was estimated in 1960 at 719,000,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone* and the Republics of India, Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus, together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. Most members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus and Sierra Leone, the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except those of the Federation of Malaya and the Republics) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In all member countries of the Commonwealth except the Federation of Malaya and the Republics, Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is in many cases a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Federation of Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. Those countries which are Republics with Presidents as head of the state and the Federation of Malaya which has one of the Malay Rulers as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Queen, but accept her as the symbol of the free association of member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, in which the Commonwealth nations were described

as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." (*See above* for modifications as regards Republics and the Federation of Malaya). Other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not members of the Commonwealth.

PAKISTAN.—In October, 1958, the constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and presidential rule introduced. Elections under a new Constitution were planned for 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA.—On May 31, 1961, the Union of South Africa became a Republic and left the Commonwealth. (*See* main article under FOREIGN COUNTRIES). Until May 31, 1962, United Kingdom law has the same operation in relation to the Republic as it would have had in relation to the Union.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, consisting of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 59 members, which has control of defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in its provisions on matters on which the Federal Legislature may make laws, without the consent of all three territorial legislatures. The Federal Constitution provides for a constitutional review between 1960 and 1962. A Conference consisting of delegations from the Federation, from each of the territories and from the United Kingdom, chosen by their respective governments, was convened in London for this purpose in December, 1960; it adjourned to a date to be decided later. (*See* main article under DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.)

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. There have also been frequent Commonwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth

* And from Dec. 9, 1961, Tanganyika.

nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, and Sierra Leone have not only created a local citizenship but have also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject.* Ceylon has created only a single citizenship without making provision for the common status, though to some extent drawing a distinction between citizens of other Commonwealth countries and aliens. India, in addition to creating Indian citizenship, has recognized in India, on a reciprocal basis, the common status possessed by citizens of other Commonwealth countries. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Colonial Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth (Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone). Arrangements have been made under which appeals to the Head of the Federation of Malaya may be entertained by the Committee. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in the four Republics, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government concerned. In the Federation of Malaya, puisne judges are appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth and also the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. This includes ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence, exchange and training of Service personnel and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United King-

dom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom and Pakistan are in C.E.N.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand co-ordinate their defence plans in South East Asia and the South West Pacific through a joint defence machinery specially devised for this purpose.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office, for the following colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

Aden—colony and protectorates. The Governor of Aden is responsible for Khamran Island.

Bahamas—colony.

Bermuda—colony.

British Guiana—colony.

British Honduras—colony.

British Virgin Islands—colony.

Brunei—protected state.

Falkland Islands—colony with dependencies, of which the principal are South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland and Graham Land.

Fiji—colony. The Governor of Fiji is also Governor of the Pitcairn Islands Group and responsible for relations with the protected state of Tonga.

Gambia—colony and protectorate.

Gibraltar—colony.

Hong Kong—colony and leased territories.

Kenya—colony and protectorate.

Malta—colony.

Mauritius—colony.

North Borneo—colony.

St. Helena—colony with dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are the principal).

Sarawak—colony.

Seychelles—colony.

Singapore (State)—protected state.

Uganda—protectorate.

Western Pacific High Commission—the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the Central and Southern Line Islands, and the New Hebrides Condominium, which share a High Commissioner.

West Indies—a federation of the colonies of Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands and Trinidad and Tobago (established, Jan. 1958).

Zanzibar—protectorate.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—three protectorates in South Africa administered by the United Kingdom, through the Commonwealth Relations Office and H.M. High Commissioner in Pretoria.

The Maldives Islands, a protected state, consisting of groups of coral atolls in the Indian Ocean.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—included in the Federation are Northern Rhodesia and

*In addition, citizens of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have the common status of British subject.

Nyasaland, which are Protectorates; the Secretary of State for the Colonies retaining certain responsibilities towards them under the Federal Constitution.

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, suzerainty, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Trust Territory: a territory administered by the United Kingdom government under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Condominium: a territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. New Zealand is responsible for the trust territory of western Samoa. In addition they administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 might be spent on research. A further Act in 1950 increased the annual amount to £25,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 could be drawn in any one year for research and increased the total provision to £140,000,000 over the period 1946–56. The *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955*, extended the life of the previous Acts to March 31, 1960, and provided an additional sum of £80,000,000, which, added to unspent balances remaining, made available for expenditure nearly £120,000,000, during 1955–60. In 1959 these Acts were extended to March 31, 1964, and a further £95,000,000 was made available. With the unspent balance this provides over £140,000,000 for expenditure in 1959–64.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICES (LONDON)

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Holborn: 3422]

The Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices exist to keep in touch with scientific developments in the United Kingdom, to deal with scientific enquiries from and to their home countries and to act as scientific advisers to the Commonwealth High Commissioners and Governments concerned.

Joint headquarters were set up in May, 1948. Liaison offices of the various countries continue to act as separate autonomous units but share common services to the cost of which the Commonwealth countries contribute in agreed proportions. B.C.S.O. (London) serves as a headquarters for Commonwealth scientists visiting the United Kingdom.

Countries represented (with names of their Chief Scientific Liaison Officers):

UNITED KINGDOM.—R. Ashton (Overseas Liaison Division, D.S.I.R.).

CANADA.—J. G. Malloch, M.B.E.

AUSTRALIA.—P. F. Butler.

NEW ZEALAND.—V. Armstrong.

INDIA.—A. M. D'Rozarion.

PAKISTAN.—C. K. Rehema.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND,—J. E. C. Coventry.

Secretary, E. D. A. Davies.

The Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office has an office within B.S.C.O. (London). Liaison Officer, L. C. Noakes.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS

CANADA.—Ottawa (56 Sparks Street), K. McGregor, C.M.G.

Montreal (635 Dorchester Boulevard W.), A. Heckle.

Toronto (119 Adelaide Street W.), J. R. W. Wilby, C.M.G.

Vancouver (602 W. Hastings Street), W. K. Ward.

Winnipeg (403 Royal Bank Building), J. R. Cross.

Regina (Derrick Building, 11th Avenue), J. Q. O'Brien.

Edmonton (Imperial Bank Building, Jasper Avenue), J. L. Davies, M.B.E.

Halifax (65 Spring Garden Road), H. F. Codling.

AUSTRALIA.—Canberra (Commonwealth Avenue),

F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sydney (London Assurance House), A. R. Bruce, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Melbourne (224 Queen Street), J. W. Stoodley.

Brisbane (M. L. C. Building), K. R. Allen.

Perth (189 St. George's Terrace), J. D. Leithhead.

Adelaide (15 Franklin Street), M. E. Browne.

NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington (Customhouse Quay), C. G. Cruickshank.

Auckland (56 Shortland Street), A. P. Timms.

CEYLON.—Colombo (Prince Street), J. F. Saunders, M.B.E.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA.—Kuala Lumpur (1 Sulaiman Road), H. W. Woodruff.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA.—Lagos (P.O. Box 2060), D. G. Stewart-Smith.

Enugu (P.O. Box 324, Garden Avenue), A. Vine.

Ibadan (Co-operative Bank Building), B. C. Harries.

Kaduna (P.O. Box 126, Prince Edward's Way), J. H. Walsh.

SIERRA LEONE.—Freetown (Bank of W. Africa Building, Oxford Street), J. L. Beaven.

INDIA.—Delhi (Chanakyapuri, New Delhi), H. Bailey, C.M.G.

Calcutta (1 Harrington Street), M. J. Marshall.

Madras (6 Armenian Street), F. F. D. Ward, M.B.E.

Bombay (Mercantile Bank Building), S. C. Stout.

PAKISTAN.—Karachi (Finlay House), R. W. B. Carter.

Lahore (National House, Bank Square), L. F. Hope.

Chittagong (Quaid-e-Azam Road), P. C. Burdett.

Dacca (Adamjee Court), J. W. P. Chidell.

GHANA.—Accra (P.O. Box 2649), L. Bevan.

CYPRUS.—Nicosia (Alexander Pallis Street), F. H. Lockyer.

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1956	Estimated, 1961
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	1,123,116	1,313,000
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,398,464	1,631,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	251,000	850,040	909,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	28,354	554,616	608,000
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	156,185	415,074	468,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,425	694,717	730,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	5,404,933	6,179,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	99,285	105,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	4,628,378	5,192,000
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	880,665	914,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).....	207,076	12,190	14,000
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	19,313	22,000
Total.....	3,851,809	16,080,791	18,085,000

Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 104,111 in 1960, 19,585 were from the British Isles, 11,247 from the United States and 73,279 from over 60 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861.....	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1956.....	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857

Origins	1941	1951	Religions	1941	1951
				1941	1951
British Races	5,715,904	6,709,685	Roman Catholic.....	4,806,431	6,069,496
English	2,968,402	3,630,344	United Church of Canada	2,208,658	2,867,271
Scottish	1,403,974	1,547,470	Church of England in Canada	1,754,368	2,060,720
Irish	1,267,702	1,439,635	Presbyterian.....	830,597	781,747
Other	75,826	92,236	Baptist	481,465	519,585
European Races	5,526,964	6,872,889	Lutheran	401,836	444,923
French.....	3,483,038	4,319,167	Jewish	168,585	204,830
Austrian	37,715	32,231	Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	185,948	190,831
Belgian	29,711	35,148	Greek Orthodox.....	139,845	172,271
Czech and Slovak.....	42,912	63,959	Mennonite	111,554	125,933
Finnish	41,683	43,745	Pentecostal	57,742	95,131
German	464,682	619,995	Evangelical Church....	37,064	50,900
Hungarian	54,598	60,460	Salvation Army	33, 09	70,275
Italian	112,025	152,245	Mormon	25,328	32,888
Jewish	170,241	181,670	Church of Christ, Disciples.....	21,260	14,920
Netherlands.....	212,863	264,267	Christian Science	20,261	20,795
Polish	167,485	219,845	Adventist	18,485	21,398
Roumanian	24,689	23,601	Confucian and Buddhist.....	37,958	13,975
Russian	83,708	91,279	Others	162,661	251,529
Scandinavian.....	244,603	283,024	Totals	11,506,655	14,009,429
Ukrainian	305,929	395,043	Indian Population (1941) 118,816; (1951) 155,874.		
Other	50,482	87,210	Eskimo population (1941), 7,203; (1951) 9,733.		
Asiatic Races.....	74,064	72,827			
Chinese	31,627	32,528			
Japanese	23,149	21,663			
Other	16,288	18,636			
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	165,607			
All other	64,202	188,421			
Totals.....	11,506,655	14,009,429			

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866.

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Pelee Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-foot peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which formed a Dominion, under the name of Canada, of the four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to this Federation the other Provinces have subsequently been admitted. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 11, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with otherself-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

FLAG.—Red shield with coat of arms of Canada in fly; Union Jack in first quarter next to staff.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General GEORGES PHILIAS VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., born April 23, 1888, appointed Aug. 1, 1959.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Administrative), E. Butler.

Assistant Secretary, E. Joly de Lotbinière.

Comptroller of the Household, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.

Press Secretary, G. Robillard.

Aides-de-Camp, Flight Lieut. P. E. Hinch, R.C.A.F., Capt. J. A. J. Lajeunesse, Royal 22c Regiment; Lieut. R. de C. Nantal, R.C.N.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(June 21, 1957)

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John George Diefenbaker, Q.C. † \$25,000
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Howard Charles Green, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. George Hees 15,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Francis Alvin George Hamilton \$15,000
Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Jay Waldo Monteith 15,000
Minister of National Revenue, Hon. George Clyde Nowlan, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Michael Starr 15,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Edmund Davie Fulton 15,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. David James Walker 15,000

Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Gordon Churchill.....	\$15,000
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. Mrs. Ellen Louks Fairclough....	15,000
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming.....	15,000
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. Paul Comtois.....	15,000
Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. Angus Maclean, D.F.C.....	15,000
Minister of National Defence, Hon. Douglas Scott Harkness.....	15,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. William J. Browne	15,000
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Hon. Walter Dinsdale.....	15,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. Leon Balcer..	15,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. William McLean Hamilton.....	15,000
Minister of Defence Production, Hon. Raymond Joseph Michael O'Hurley.....	15,000
Associate Minister of National Defence, Hon. Joseph Pierre Albert Sévigny.....	15,000
Minister of Forestry, Hon. Hugh John Flemming.....	15,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Noel Dorion.....	15,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. George Ernest Halpenny....	7,500
Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Lester B. Pearson.....	15,000

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ARGENTINA.	
Ambassador, R. A. Bower.	
AUSTRALIA.	
High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.	
AUSTRIA.	
Ambassador, J. S. Macdonald.	
BELGIUM.	
Ambassador, S. D. Pierce.	
BRAZIL.	
Ambassador, J. A. Chapdelaine.	
CEYLON.	
High Commissioner, J. George.	
CHILE.	
Ambassador, P. Tremblay.	
COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR.	
Ambassador, T. F. M. Newton.	
CUBA AND HAITI.	
Ambassador, G. P. Kidd.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	
Minister, J. A. McCordick.	
DENMARK.	
Ambassador, H. Allard.	
FINLAND.	
Ambassador, J. H. Cleveland.	
FRANCE.	
Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.	
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, E. M. Reid.	
GHANA.	
High Commissioner, B. M. Williams.	
GREECE.	
Ambassador, E. D. McGreer.	
INDIA.	
High Commissioner, C. A. Ronning.	
INDONESIA.	
Ambassador, J. P. Sigvaldason.	

IRISH REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, A. Rive.	
ISRAEL.	
Ambassador, Miss M. Meagher.	
ITALY.	
Ambassador, L. Mayrand.	
JAPAN.	
Ambassador, W. F. Bull.	
LEBANON.	
Ambassador, P. A. Beaulieu, Q.C.	
MALAYA.	
High Commissioner, A. R. Menzies.	
MEXICO.	
Ambassador, W. A. Irwin.	
NETHERLANDS.	
Ambassador, C. P. Hébert.	
NEW ZEALAND.	
High Commissioner, G. R. Heasman.	
NORWAY.	
Ambassador, R. A. Mackay.	
PAKISTAN.	
High Commissioner, C. C. Eberts.	
PERSIA.	
Minister, G. B. Summers, Q.C.	
PERU.	
Ambassador, A. J. Pick.	
POLAND.	
Ambassador, G. H. Southam.	
PORTUGAL.	
Ambassador, J. Morin.	

SOUTH AFRICA.	
Ambassador, J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.	
SPAIN.	
Ambassador, J. Bruchesi.	
SWEDEN.	
Ambassador, A. K. Graham, Q.C.	
SWITZERLAND.	
Ambassador, H. F. Feaver.	
TURKEY.	
Ambassador, P. A. Bridle.	
U.S.S.R.	
Ambassador, A. C. Smith.	
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, R. A. D. Forde.	
UNITED KINGDOM.	
High Commissioner, Hon. George Drew, Q.C., Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.	
UNITED STATES.	
Ambassador, A. D. P. Heeney.	
URUGUAY.	
Chargé d'Affaires, J. F. X. Houde.	
VENEZUELA.	
Ambassador (vacant).	
WEST INDIES.	
Commissioner, R. G. C. Smith.	
YUGOSLAVIA.	
Ambassador (vacant).	

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

ARGENTINA.	
Ambassador, Gen. A. E. Peluffo.	
AUSTRALIA.	
High Commissioner, D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E.	
AUSTRIA.	
Ambassador, Dr. E. F. Buresch.	
BELGIUM.	
Ambassador, Guy Daufresne de la Chevalerie.	

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$8,000 per annum is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of \$2,000 per annum is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of \$2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown. An Act to provide retiring allowances, on a contributory basis, to persons who have served as Members of the House of Commons in Canada, was passed in 1952.

BRAZIL.
Chargé d'Affaires, Ruy Barbarosa de Miranda e Silva.

BURMA.
Ambassador, U On Sein.

CEYLON.
High Commissioner, Sir Velupilla Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.

CHILE.
Ambassador, Mario Rodriguez.

CHINA.
Ambassador, Liu Chieh.

COLOMBIA.
Ambassador, Dr. F. J. Ocampo.

CUBA.
Ambassador, Dr. A. Cruz.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Minister, Dr. J. Tauer.

DENMARK.
Ambassador, J. Knox.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Antonio Alvarez-Albizu.

FINLAND.
Ambassador, A. Lehtinen.

FRANCE.
Ambassador, F. Lacoste.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, H. Siegfried.

GREECE.
Ambassador, J. D. Kalergis.

HAITI.
Ambassador, H. Hippolyte.

ICELAND.
Ambassador, Thor Thors.

INDIA.
High Commissioner, B. N. Chakravarty.

INDONESIA.
Ambassador, L. N. Palar.

IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, W. P. Fay.

ISRAEL.
Ambassador, Y. D. Herzog.

ITALY.
Ambassador, Baron Carlo de Ferraris Salzano.

JAPAN.
Ambassador, T. Hagiwara.

LEBANON.
Ambassador, R. Klat.

LUXEMBURG.
Ambassador, Georges Heisbourg.

MEXICO.
Ambassador, Rafael de la Colina.

NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, A. H. J. Lovink.

NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, Foss Shanahan.

NORWAY.
Ambassador, Bredo Stabell.

PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, S. M. Burke.

PERSIA.
Minister, Mahmoud Esfandlary.

PERU.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. F. E. Quesada.

POLAND.
Ambassador, Z. Wolniak.

PORTUGAL.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Luis Soares de Oliveira.

SOUTH AFRICA.
Ambassador, Dr. W. Dirkse van Schalkwyk.

SPAIN.
Ambassador, J. de las Balcenas.

SWEDEN.
Ambassador, O. Thorsing.

SWITZERLAND.
Ambassador, A. Zehnder.

TUNISIA.
Ambassador, Habib Bouguiba.

TURKEY.
Ambassador, Taha Carim.

U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, Dr. A. A. Aroutunian.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Seoud.

UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, The Viscount Amory, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earncliffe, Ottawa.
Deputy High Commissioner, R. W. D. Fowler.
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, K. McGregor, C.M.G.
Counsellor, H. E. Davies.
Naval Adviser, Capt. O. H. M. St. J. Steiner, R.N.
Army Adviser, Brig. A. C. Tyler, C.B.E., M.C.
Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore H. E. C. Boxer, O.B.E.
Director, U.K. Information Service, R. McC. Samples, D.S.O.
Agriculture and Food Adviser, C. H. Wake.
Adviser (Pensions), G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
Adviser (Defence Research and Supply) C. J. Francis.

UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, L. T. Merchant.

URUGUAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, E. Benavides.

VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, Dr. M. R. Egaña.

YUGOSLAVIA.
Ambassador, M. Milatovic.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 102 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

The House of Commons has 265 members. Representation by provinces is as follows: Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 75, Ontario 85, Manitoba 14, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 17, British Columbia 22, Yukon 1, Northwest Territories 1.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Mark Robert Drouin, Q.C. (with Member's annual indemnity \$8,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and motor-car allowance \$1,000)..... \$9,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, John F. MacNeill, Q.C..... \$16,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Roland Michener (with Member's annual indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, car allowance \$1,000 and in lieu of residence \$4,000)..... \$9,000
Deputy Speaker, Jacques Flynn (with Member's annual indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and residence allowance, \$1,500)..... \$6,000
Clerk of the House of Commons, Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E..... \$16,000

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and Justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. P. Kerwin . . .	\$27,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. R. A. Ritchie	each \$22,500
Registrar of the Supreme Court, K. J. Matheson, Q.C.	\$11,500

Exchequer Court of Canada.

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. J. T. Thorson	\$18,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. A. Cameron; Hon. J. D. Kearney; Hon. A. Fournier; Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow	\$16,900
Registrar, G. Belleau, Q.C.	\$9,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE

All matters relating to defence are the responsibility of the Minister of National Defence. Under his direction the Chiefs of Staff for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are responsible for the control and administration of their respective Services. The Chairman of the Defence Research Board is responsible to the Minister for defence research and related matters.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is administered by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa through principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., for the Regular Force, and a third command at Hamilton, Ont., for the R.C.N. (Reserve).

On May 23, 1961, the R.C.N. had 63 ships in commission. There were over 125 aircraft in operational and reserve strength. Among ships in commission were one light fleet carrier, 25 destroyer escorts, 18 frigates, 10 minesweepers, 2 escort maintenance ships, 3 patrol craft, one submarine and one diving depot ship. On March 31, 1961, the strength of the Regular Force was 20,655; and that of the Reserve Force was 3,672.

Army.—The Canadian Army comprises the Canadian Army (Regular) and the Reserves. The Canadian Army (Regular) consists of a field force of four Infantry Brigade Groups, and training, logistic support and headquarters units. Forces in Canada are organized into four Commands and ten Military Areas, with Army Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario. The Reserves include the Canadian Army (Militia), the Regular Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia. Additional to, but not an integral part of, the Canadian Army are services

colleges, officially authorized cadet corps, rifle associations and clubs. The strength of the Canadian Army (Regular), at 31 Mar, 1961 was 48,051 officers and men and that of the Canadian Army (Militia) 43,229.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is administered by Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa, Ont. through: Air Defence Command, St. Hubert, P.Q.; 5 Air Division, Vancouver, B.C.; 2 Air Division, Metz, France; Air Transport Command, Trenton, Ont.; Air Material Command, Rockcliffe, Ont.; Maritime Air Command, Halifax, N.S.; Training Command, Winnipeg, Man. On March 31, 1961, the R.C.A.F. had 40 squadrons in service, 29 being regular and 11 auxiliary. The strength of the R.C.A.F. (Regular) was 51,349 and of the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) 3,130.

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1959-60) 26,185 publicly controlled schools with 3,813,711 pupils. In addition there were 183,786 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 31,465 pupils (1959-60). At December 1, 1960, there were 39 universities and about 310 other institutions of higher education with an estimated full-time university grade enrolment of 114,000.

Canada has two official languages, English and, French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about 20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 1,727,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 152,775 were unable to speak English or French.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1960.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta	39,009	8,888	10,482
British Columbia	40,116	14,696	11,203
Manitoba	23,237	7,471	6,606
New Brunswick	16,339	4,670	4,430
Newfoundland	15,173	3,015	3,105
Nova Scotia	19,126	6,102	5,250
Ontario	159,246	51,484	45,855
P.E.I.	2,734	961	690
Quebec	137,851	35,129	36,211
Saskatchewan	24,088	6,868	6,209
Yukon	538	97	107
N.W. Territories	1,094	312	191
	478,551	139,963	130,339

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1960) 26.9; Death Rate 7.8; Marriage Rate 7.3; Divorces (1960) 6,870.

FINANCE

During 1960 the average market rate for the U.S. dollar was 96.97 cents in terms of Canadian funds. On June 20, 1961, the Budget provided for a reduction in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar.

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1958	5,048,788,279	5,087,411,011
1959	4,754,722,689	5,364,039,533
1960	5,289,751,209	5,792,861,053
1961	5,615,600,000	5,961,100,000

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1960

Country	To Canada \$	From Canada \$
United Kingdom	588,929,730	915,289,654
Australia	35,507,821	98,861,616
New Zealand	10,098,543	23,858,395
South Africa	11,481,676	52,655,472
Ghana	3,126,629	3,878,545
India	29,351,670	36,814,288
Pakistan	985,332	11,942,142
Ceylon	15,555,731	2,478,944
Malaya	28,119,763	4,659,991
British Guiana	18,920,991	7,427,678
West Indies	56,112,140	39,531,607
U.S.A.	3,693,248,197	2,934,529,115
Arabia (Saudi)	39,774,055	2,904,939
Argentina	3,611,419	19,363,519
Austria	6,604,923	7,744,735
Belgium and Luxembourg	41,400,922	69,131,111
Belgian Congo	1,780,674	1,309,702
Brazil	24,882,811	19,754,677
Chile	746,801	6,574,875
China (except Taiwan)	5,638,180	8,737,363
China (Taiwan)	1,150,222	2,885,642
Colombia	12,783,787	16,590,497
Costa Rica	4,344,738	2,982,885
Cuba	7,243,092	13,037,868
Czechoslovakia	6,654,468	6,766,857
Denmark	9,961,846	4,977,848
Dominican Republic	1,586,065	5,061,888
Ecuador	11,018,218	3,912,920
Egypt	846,317	2,009,944
Finland	1,053,460	4,355,044
France	50,121,428	72,906,579
Germany: Fed. Republic	126,988,022	165,596,516
Eastern	876,965	994,355
Greece	537,910	5,546,209
Guatemala	3,255,604	2,105,838
Haiti	981,995	1,528,787
Honduras	3,352,441	1,416,128
Indonesia	529,418	2,110,368
Rep. of Ireland	2,097,657	7,706,416
Israel	2,371,514	6,184,215
Italy	42,842,598	66,131,060
Japan	110,382,498	178,008,314
Kuwait	22,302,614	935,961
Mexico	21,007,215	38,022,614
Morocco	222,334	626,625
Netherlands	31,456,348	62,553,854
Neth. W. Indies	36,676,477	2,013,637
Norway	4,248,103	70,072,112
Panama	6,066,126	3,702,779
Persia	31,469,437	2,499,432
Peru	3,036,557	8,890,878
Philippines	1,966,131	14,809,265
Portugal	3,208,306	3,336,071
Puerto Rico	2,904,028	11,171,852
Spain	6,947,261	10,243,373
Sweden	20,399,011	20,906,471
Switzerland	24,342,789	26,403,575
Syria & Lebanon	159,836	4,116,486
Thailand	482,466	2,709,504
Turkey	855,459	2,014,414
U.S.S.R.	3,209,684	8,233,319
Venezuela	195,189,432	35,345,192
Commonwealth Countries	867,998,807	1,244,519,631
For. Countries	4,624,349,086	4,021,890,664
Totals	5,492,347,893	5,266,410,295

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt \$	Net Public Debt \$
1955	17,951,491,464	11,263,080,154
1956	19,124,232,779	11,280,368,361
1957	18,335,797,515	11,007,651,158
1958	18,418,541,848	11,046,273,890
1959	20,246,773,669	11,678,389,860
1960	20,686,367,010	12,089,194,003
1961	21,601,200,000	12,442,200,000

The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was \$3,594,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1960, compared with \$3,212,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1959.

Banking.—There were 8 chartered banks on June 30, 1961. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1961 was \$28,512,785. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1961, were \$296,335,268.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—About 8 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. Three quarters of the land at present cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. In 1960 there were 174,000,000 acres under cultivation and 17.1 per cent. of the population of Canada were engaged in farming.

The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 61,334,000 acres in 1960 was \$1,610,709,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1958	1959	1960
Wheat	371,730	413,520	489,624
Oats	400,951	417,933	456,134
Barley	244,764	225,550	207,036
Rye	8,002	8,149	10,125
Flaxseed	22,766	17,719	25,114

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1960, the live stock included 571,500 horses, 11,501,000 cattle, 1,773,000 sheep, 5,483,000 swine and 75,469,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1960 was 319,877,000 lb., compared with 325,578,000 lb. in 1959. The cheese production was 108,815,000 lb. compared with 107,656,000 lb. in 1959.

Fur farming.—There were 2,458 fur farms in Canada in 1959, 84 of which were fox farms, and 1,661 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1959-60 was 6,000,298, valued at \$31,203,451.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1959 was \$202,124,100. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was \$130,964,400 of which sea fisheries accounted for \$114,886,400 or 87.7 per cent., and inland fisheries for \$16,078,000 or 12.3 per cent.; persons employed 94,206; canning and curing establishments in operation 537.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was \$715,716,000 in 1959. Lumber sawn (1959) \$490,539,226. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1959) amounted to \$761,036,000. Newsprint produced (1959), amounted to 6,351,000 tons valued at \$730,455,000.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1960 were machinery (non-farm) and parts (\$579,791,000); automobile parts (\$296,571,000); crude petroleum (\$283,172,000); electrical apparatus (\$260,473,000); rolling mill products (\$134,758,000); farm implements and machinery (\$228,660,000); fruits (\$161,425,000); tractors and parts (\$131,541,000); passenger automobiles (\$220,144,000); engines and boilers (\$141,419,000); aircraft and parts (\$116,494,000); fuel oils (\$66,853,000); cotton fabrics (\$75,150,000); paper board, paper and products (\$68,910,000).

Exports.—The principal exports in 1960 were newsprint paper (\$757,930,000); planks and boards (\$346,300,000); wheat (\$410,453,000); wood pulp (\$25,122,000); aluminium and products (\$269,420,000); nickel (\$258,331,000); copper and products (\$223,916,000); iron ore (\$155,472,000); uranium ores and concentrates (\$263,541,000); asbestos and products (\$121,112,000); farm implements and machinery (\$85,426,000); whisky (\$79,220,000); crude petroleum (\$94,450,000); seeds (\$76,351,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 were wheat (\$133,660,000); aluminium, primary (\$78,873,000); copper and products (\$71,412,000); nickel and products (\$67,896,000); newsprint paper (\$60,163,000); planks and boards (\$51,868,000); barley (\$28,880,000); wood pulp (\$32,203,000); wheat flour (\$22,657,000); flaxseed (\$20,746,000); iron ore (\$27,722,000); tobacco (\$21,839,000); zinc and products (\$20,457,000); uranium ores and concentrates (\$25,905,000); billets, ingots and steel (\$17,593,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1959 numbered 36,193, the gross value of factory shipments being \$23,311,601,481. These industries employed 1,303,956 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$5,073,073,306.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, asbestos and platinum, and ranks second in uranium, aluminium, silver and lead, third in gold, zinc and gypsum, fifth in copper, sixth in iron ore and eighth in petroleum. The principal minerals produced in 1960 were: petroleum, crude 192,308,250 barrels (\$432,457,700); copper (\$264,336,899); nickel (\$312,738,234); iron ore (\$171,670,605); gold (\$156,171,715); zinc (\$108,209,749); asbestos (\$118,700,998); coal, 11,226,420 tons (\$76,059,631); lead (\$40,427,281); uranium (\$262,935,404); silver (\$28,726,788); natural gas 504,452,000 M. cu. ft. (\$48,027,110); platinum (\$18,134,766). The total value of mineral output in 1960 was \$2,476,240,506.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total first main track mileage of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1959, was 44,209 miles, the capital liability of the railways being \$4,791,737,482 (1959), earnings \$1,224,567,928, the operating expenses \$1,166,306,724. In 1959 the passengers carried on railways numbered 20,939,928, and freight 198,478,611 tons. Passengers carried by other transit systems totalled 1,056,812,775, operating income being \$140,195,856 and expenses \$134,917,105.

Name	Total Miles operated	Capital
	1959	1959
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track..	23,221	\$3,415,332,694
Canadian Pacific single track.....	16,676	1,111,792,104
Other Lines single track..	4,312	264,612,584
		\$4,791,737,482

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1960, including inland vessels, was 20,381 vessels with net tonnage 1,903,300.

Canals.—In 1959 the vessels passing through the Canadian sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway numbered 30,000 of 49,960,000 tons of freight. In addition to the Seaway, there were seven canal systems under control of the Federal Government.

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1960 was 5,477,709 compared with 5,316,001 in 1959. Revenue freight was 254,599,821 lb. or an increase of 40,207,932 lb. over 1959. Mail pounds carried increased from 35,558,226 lb. in 1959 to 37,554,565 lb. in 1960.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 5,256,341 in 1960.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were 11,421 post offices on March 31, 1961. The net postal revenue was \$202,003,791 in the fiscal year 1960-61. On March 31, 1961, there were 5,600 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 617,632 boxes. The length of telegraph lines operated in 1960 was 48,159 miles; number of telegrams transmitted totalled 15,546,292.

On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 5,439,023 telephones and 22,791,129 miles of telephone wire in use.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1955, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with an estimated population (1960) of 14,000, including 1,700 Indians and a few Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry, though trapping remains important and there is considerable timber production. Oil has been discovered in the Peel Plateau area.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1960) 6,000.

Commissioner, F. H. Collins.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (estimated, 1960) 21,000, including approximately 12,000 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources), and a council of nine (comprising 4 members elected in the district of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1960 was \$13,961,924, crude petroleum \$619,257; silver \$64,904; pitchblende \$5,077,675; copper \$378,625; nickel \$3,200,000. Fur produced in 1958-59 was valued at \$808,154.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, R. Gordon Robertson.

PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated March 1, 1961) of 1,313,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 65 members, elected for five years, representing 65 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The present representation of parties is 61 Social Credit Party, 1 Liberal, 1 Progressive Conservative and 2 others. The Executive Council consists of 13 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. Percy Page

(1950).....\$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and

Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Charles

Manning.....\$14,000

Minister of Public Health, Hon. J. D. Ross,

M.D......11,000

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. A.

Jorgenson.....11,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. J.

Hooke.....11,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. James

Hartly.....11,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. N. A.

Willmore.....11,000

Minister of Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg

Minister of Labour and Telephones, Hon.

R. Reierson.....11,000

Minister of Railways and Highways, Hon.

G. E. Taylor.....11,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. W. Hinman,

Minister of Industry and Development and

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Russell Patrick

Minister Without Portfolio, Hon. F. Col-

bourne.....special allowance

Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of

the Legislative Assembly, R. A. Crevelin,

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev.

Hon. Peter Dawson.....7,000

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. S. B. Smith....\$18,500

Judges, Hons. H. J. Macdonald; M. M.

Porter; H. G. Johnson; E. W. S. Kane

each.....16,900

Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (C.J.)

Judges, Hons. N. Primrose; J. M. Cairns;

P. Greschuk; H. W. Riley; J. V. H.

Milvain; M. E. Manning; H. C.

Farthing; W. J. C. Kirby.....each 16,900

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill

Street, W.1.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1960, was—under wheat 5,060,000 acres, producing 100,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,730,000 acres (110,000,000 bushels); barley 3,490,000 acres (100,000,000 bushels). The live stock production (1959) included 786,000 cattle, 175,000 calves, 210,000 sheep and lambs and 1,691,000 hogs.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Dec. 31, 1960, \$25,593,583. Revenue (1961-62 estimated), \$323,405,795. Expenditure, \$336,697,970.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1960 was estimated at \$943,950,000, the principal

manufacturing centres being Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population 276,018. Other centres are Calgary (241,675), Lethbridge (34,911), Medicine Hat (23,980), Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Camrose and Wetaskiwin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (1961 estimate) of 1,631,000.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 52 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. G. R.

Pearkes, J. G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C......\$9,000

Secretary, Cmdr. C. G. Dixon.....7,620

Executive Council.

(Sworn in June 30, 1961)

Premier, President of the Council and

Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C.

Bennett.....\$15,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal

Affairs and of Social Welfare, Hon.

W. D. Black.....12,500

Attorney-General and Minister of Industrial

Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon.

R. W. Bonner, Q.C......12,500

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. R. G.

Williston.....12,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. F. X. Richter

Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources,

Hon. W. K. Kiernan.....12,500

Minister of Highways, Hon. P. A.

Gagliardi.....12,500

Minister of Education and of Labour, Hon.

L. R. Peterson.....12,500

Minister of Health Services and Hospital In-

surance, Hon. E. C. F. Martin.....12,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. N.

Chant.....12,500

Minister of Recreation and Conservation,

and of Commercial Transport, Hon. E. C.

Westwood.....12,500

Member without Portfolio, Hon. B. H.

Brown.....3,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. H.

Shantz.....8,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British

Columbia, Hon. A. C. Des Brisay.....\$18,500

Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran;

H. I. Bird; H. W. Davey; J. M. Coady;

F. A. Sheppard; T. G. Norris; C. W.

Tysoe.....16,900

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Sher-

wood Lett.....18,500

Puisne Judges, Hons. J. O. Wilson; N. W.

Whittaker; H. W. McInnes; A. E.

Lord; H. T. Sullivan; J. G. Ruttan;

T. W. Brown; H. A. Maclean; F. K.

Collins; D. R. Verchere; R. A.

Wootton; J. G. A. Hutcheson; F. C.

Munroe.....each 16,900

District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. T. G.

Norris.....1,000

Agent-General in London, J. V. Fisher, British

Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S. W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1961-62,

£326,076,151. Estimated net Expenditure (in-

cluding that for capital purposes) £339,966,599.

There is no direct debt.

Production and Industry.—The production levels of the four leading industries (as measured by value added to raw materials) were estimated for 1960 as follows: forestry, \$675,000,000; mining, \$175,000,000; agriculture, \$122,000,000; fishing, \$48,000,000. The total selling value of factory shipments was estimated for 1960 at close to two billion dollars. The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria, Kitimat, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni and Prince Rupert. Manufacturing activity is based largely upon the processing of the products of the four leading basic industries. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important economic activity accounting for approximately 40 per cent. of total production. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quantity and value of its timber and sawmill products. Mining, the second most important economic activity, is based on zinc, lead, natural gas, asbestos, gold, copper, and crude oil. Lead production is approximately 80 per cent. of the Canadian total. The most important products of agriculture are livestock, poultry, fruits, and dairy products. Salmon accounts for approximately 75 per cent. of the value of fisheries. Other species include halibut, herring, soles, cod, and crab. The climate is healthy, quite moderate on the coast and continental east of the coast mountains. The economy is dependent upon markets outside the province for the disposal of most of the products of her industry. Canadian markets receive lumber, plywood, canned salmon, zinc, and fruit. World markets receive lumber, newsprint, woodpulp, aluminium, zinc, canned salmon, lead, and fruit.

Transport.—The province has deep water harbours which are well serviced by railways and modern paved highways. Vancouver is the base for regular scheduled air routes to other parts of Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, and Japan.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1960 estimate) 142,000. Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1960 estimate) 760,000, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the P.G.E., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main trading centres are Chilliwack (7,800), Nanaimo (14,600), Penticton (12,000), Prince George (13,500), Prince Rupert (11,500), Kamloops (10,350), Dawson Creek (12,500), Trail (11,500), and Kelowna (12,100).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,789 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 246,512 square miles with a population of 906,000 (1960).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 9 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional allowance of \$4,000.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Errick French Willis, Q.C. (1960)..... \$9,000

Executive (June 30, 1958)

Premier and President of the Council, Acting Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, Hon. Dufferin Roblin.....	\$12,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. Hutton.....	10,000
Minister of Public Works and Highways, Hon. John W. M. Thompson, Q.C.....	10,000
Minister of Industry and Commerce and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Edward Gurney Vaux Evans.....	16,000
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. C. H. Witney.....	10,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Stewart E. McLean, Q.C.....	10,000
Attorney-General and Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Sterling Rufus Lyon, Q.C.....	10,000
Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Dr. Hon. George Johnson.....	10,000
Minister of Labour and of Public Utilities, Hon. John Carroll.....	10,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. W. Harrison..... 8,000

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. C. C. Miller.....	18,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. I. Schultz; G. E. Tritschier; S. Freedman; R. D. Guy each.....	16,900

Queen's Bench:—

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. E. K. Williams.....	18,560
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Campbell; R. Maybank; A. M. Monnin; F. M. Bastin; W. G. Ferguson..... each.....	16,900

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1960, were \$93,897,550, and the expenditure \$88,026,319.

Agriculture and Life Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 8,612,000 acres were under field crops in 1958. The gross value of agricultural production in 1958 was estimated at \$319,955,000, of which field crops represented \$167,307,000. Farm animals in 1958 numbered 865,000 cattle, 455,000 pigs, 78,000 sheep, 65,000 horses and 8,016,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1959 was estimated at \$694,651,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 42,400 persons. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Selkirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1960), 256,591. Other centres are St. Boniface (28,636), St. James (26,240), Brandon (24,579), Portage La Prairie (10,374).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long, and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (estimated at March, 1961) of 608,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election

of June 27, 1960, 31 Liberal and 21 Conservative members were returned.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. Leonard O'Brien (1958)</i>	\$9,000
<i>Executive (July 12, 1960)</i>	
<i>Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Louis J. Robichaud, Q.C.</i>	\$12,500
<i>Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. L. G. Des Brisay</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. F. Richard</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Health and Social Services, Hon. Georges Dumont, M.D.</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Education, Hon. Henry G. Irwin</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Industry and Development, Hon. Michael Fournier</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. H. Graham Crocker</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. K. J. Webber</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Adrien Levesque</i>	\$7,500
<i>Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Hon. Donald Harper</i>	7,500
<i>Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Joseph E. Le Blanc</i>	7,500
<i>Minister for Youth and Welfare, Hon. William R. Duffie</i>	7,500
<i>Speaker of the House, Hon. J. Arthur Moore</i>	

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. J. B. McNaïr</i>	16,000
<i>Judges of Appeal, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges; Hon. L. McC. Ritchie</i>.....each	14,400

Queen's Bench Division.

<i>Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud</i>	16,000
<i>Judges, Hons. A. Robichaud; W. A. I. Anglin; C. J. Jones</i>.....each	14,400

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

<i>Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin</i>	\$1,000
--	---------

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

<i>Judge, Hon. W. J. West</i>	\$500
<i>Finance.</i> —The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1962 is \$102,478,450, and the ordinary expenditure \$102,463,176.	

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 549,600 were under field crops in 1960. The live stock in 1959 included 133,700 horses, 144,000 cattle, 36,000 sheep, 59,000 hogs and 790,000 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The estimated value of production of the fisheries in 1960 was \$9,183,000. The cheese factories in operation produced 705,000 lb. of cheese and the creameries 8 056,000 lb. of butter in 1960.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1960, 1,028,064 tons, value \$8,651,571), also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON: population (1956), 18,303. Ψ Saint John (pop. 52,492) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (38,479); Lancaster (12,371); Edmundston (11,997); Campbellton (9,967).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the

north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (estimated 1961) of 462,000.

Government.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 36 members.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Campbell Macpherson, O.B.E. (Dec. 16, 1957)</i>	\$9,000
--	---------

Executive.

<i>Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.</i>	
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.</i>	
<i>Mines, Agriculture and Resources, Hon. W. J. Keough.</i>	
<i>Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballam.</i>	
<i>Provincial Affairs and Solicitor General, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.</i>	
<i>Public Works, Hon. J. R. Chalker.</i>	
<i>Fisheries, Hon. J. T. Cheeseman.</i>	
<i>Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. B. J. Abbott.</i>	
<i>Finance, Hon. E. S. Spencer.</i>	
<i>Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath, M.D.</i>	
<i>Highways, Hon. F. W. Rowe.</i>	
<i>Education, Hon. G. A. Frecker, LL.D.</i>	
<i>Public Welfare, Hon. C. M. Lane.</i>	
<i>Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.</i>	

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.

Leader of the Opposition, J. J. Greene.

The Judicature.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. R. S. Furlong</i>	\$18,500
<i>Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter</i>.....each	\$16,900

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Aug. 20, 1959. The present state of parties is: Liberal, 31; Progressive Conservative, 3; United Newfoundland Party, 2.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. R. Courage.
Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. Sheppard.

Finance.—The revenue in 1960–61 was \$80,748,000 and the expenditure \$76,796,700. The estimated revenue for 1961–62 is \$82,142,100 and expenditure \$80,550,800.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Holyday, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Seven mines are in operation: two iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper, two fluorspar and one copper. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total production of 497,683 tons of newsprint and 35,998 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value in 1960, of products of the forests was estimated at \$81,000,000; fishery products were valued at \$30,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products was \$12,000,000. The value in 1960 of mineral products was \$85,000,000. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1959 was 70,223 short tons, valued at \$21,933,000; iron ore production was 6,192,770 tons valued at \$42,696,000 and the value of fluorspar and gold production was \$1,974,000 and \$454,000 respectively.

Railways.—From April 1, 1949, the rail system, formerly owned and operated by the Newfoundland Government, was taken over by the Dominion of Canada and entrusted to the Canadian National Railway for operation. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 9 motor vessels and 7 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 636 post offices open in 1959. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 677.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1959, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 57 sailing vessels of 4,365 gross tons, 14 steam vessels of 12,457 gross tons and 726 motor vessels of 52,877 gross tons.

Principal Cities.—The Capital, St. John's (population 1956 census, 77,991) contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Corner Brook (23,225), Wabana (7,873), Grand Falls (6,064), Carbonear (3,995), Windsor (4,500), Gander (4,929), Bonavista (4,078), Goose Bay (Labrador) (4,007), Botwood (3,894), Stephenville (3,762) and Bishop's Falls (3,393).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1956) of 10,975. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an investigation is being carried out in an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore. In this area some 400,000,000 long tons of iron ore have been outlined—by drilling. A railway from Seven Islands, in Quebec Province, a port on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, to the site of the iron ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, is now completed at an estimated cost of \$200,000,000. Construction of a shipping port at Seven Islands has also been completed.

Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Labrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates made, as a result of aerial and ground surveys, show some 40,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of \$125,000,000 on the stump. The Hamilton River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet, is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 6,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 42° 25'–47° N. lat and 59° 40'–60° 25' W. long., and is connected with New

Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,008 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (estimated 1960) of 723,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. C.

Plow (1958) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education , Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C.	\$12,000
Minister of Highways , Hon. G. I. Smith, Q.C.	10,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health , Hon. Richard A. Donahoe, Q.C.	10,000
Minister of Public Works and of Labour , Hon. Stephen T. Pyke	10,000
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and of Lands and Forests , Hon. Edward D. Haliburton	10,000
Minister of Mines and of Trade and Industry , Hon. Edward A. Manson	10,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Welfare , Hon. W. S. Kennedy Jones ..	10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs , Hon. N. Layton Fergusson	10,000
Minister without Portfolio , Hon. Donald M. Smith	10,000

The Judicature.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley \$13,000

Judges, Hons. Josiah H. MacQuarrie;

L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald; F. W.

Bissett; F. H. Patterson each 12,000

Finance.—The estimated revenue in 1959–60 was \$82,891,600 and the estimated expenditure \$82,861,100; the funded debt (March 31, 1959) was \$267,699,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1956 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, of which 2,775,642 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 21,075. Of the total area in farm land, 379,000 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops, valued at \$18,000,000.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 2,500,000 bushels annually.

The number of live stock is estimated (1959) as follows: horses, 15,000; cattle and calves, 180,000; sheep and lambs, 73,000; hogs, 57,000; poultry, 1,850,000.

Manufactures.—In 1958 there were 1,297 establishments employing 29,000 people. The gross value of production was approximately \$900,000,000, foods and beverages, wood and paper, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products accounting for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Amherst, New Glasgow, Trenton and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1959 was \$27,129,000. About 20,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—4,391,832 tons of coal were produced in 1959. Gypsum production totalled 5,028,561 tons; barytes 207,386 tons; salt 121,834 tons.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1956) 164,200, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade

with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the city of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city of Halifax. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (*see below*), Dartmouth (21,093), Truro (12,250), New Glasgow (9,998) Amherst (20,302), Sydney Mines (8,732) and Yarmouth (8,095).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1812. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1956) 162,859. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 32,162), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 24,416 and 10,382 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island was completed in 1955.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (estimated March 1, 1961) of 6,179,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members elected for five years. The last General Election was held in June, 1959, and the state of the parties in June, 1961, was 71 Progressive Conservative, 21 Liberals, 5 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and 1 Liberal-Labour.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. Keiller

Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., Q.C. \$11,000

Executive Council.

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Council,</i> Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C.	\$16,000
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Dept. of Insurance,</i> Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizen- ship,</i> Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Minister of Labour,</i> Hon. Charles Daley ...	12,000
<i>Minister of Commerce and Development,</i> Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Minister of Municipal Affairs,</i> Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Minister of Travel and Publicity,</i> Hon. Bryan J. Cathcart.	12,000
<i>Minister of Public Welfare,</i> Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Minister of Reform Institutions,</i> Hon. George C. Wardrop.	12,000
<i>Minister of Education,</i> Hon. John P. Ro- barts, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Treasurer and Minister for Dept. of Eco- nomics and Federal and Provincial Rel- ations,</i> Hon. James N. Allan.	12,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture,</i> Hon. William A. Goodfellow.	12,000
<i>Minister of Health,</i> Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D.	12,000
<i>Minister of Lands and Forests,</i> Hon. J. Wil- frid Spooner.	12,000
<i>Minister of Highways,</i> Hon. Frederick M. Cass, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Minister of Public Works,</i> Hon. T. Ray Connell.	12,000
<i>Minister of Transport,</i> Hon. Henry Leslie Rowntree, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Minister of Energy Resources,</i> Hon. Robert Macaulay, Q.C.	10,000

<i>Minister of Mines,</i> Hon. James A. Maloney, Q.C.	\$10,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolio,</i> Hon. John Root; Hon. Allan Grossman; Hon. W. A. Stewart.	2,500

<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly,</i> Hon. Wil- liam Murdoch.	3,000
---	-------

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

<i>Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal,</i> Hon. D. H. Porter.	
<i>Chief Justice of the High Court Division,</i> Hon. J. C. McRuer.	
<i>Justices of Appeal,</i> Hon. R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. I. B. Ayles- worth; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., V.D.; Hon. F. C. MacKay; Hon. W. F. Schroeder; Hon. K. G. Morden; Hon. G. A. McGillivray; Hon. A. Kelly.	
<i>Hon. Court Judges,</i> Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. J. L. Wilson; Hon. R. W. Treleaven; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smily; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon. R. I. Ferguson; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King; Hon. H. A. Aylen; Hon. J. L. McLennan; Hon. C. D. Stewart; Hon. E. G. Moorhouse; Hon. E. G. Thompson; Hon. L. A. Landreville; Hon. S. N. Schatz; Hon. G. T. Walsh; Hon. I. F. Donnelly; Hon. D. R. Morand; Hon. W. D. Parker.	

<i>AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K.,</i> J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S. W.	\$12,500
--	----------

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1960-61 was \$738,590,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$738,297,000. The estimated Gross Capital Debt was \$1,710,168,000 on March 31, 1961, and the Net Capital Debt was estimated at \$1,111,745,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 220,219,000 acres. There are about 12,572,000 acres of improved land, of which 7,673,800 acres were under field crops in 1960. These included wheat (winter and spring) 542,000 acres; oats 1,650,000 acres; mixed grains, 670,000 acres and hay, 3,400,000 acres.

In 1960 the numbers of live stock included—horses, 95,000; cattle, 3,048,000; sheep and lambs, 385,000; swine, 1,880,000, and poultry, 29,470,000.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 106,074,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the land area of the Province. The total value of forest production in the Province in 1959 was estimated at \$131,939,580. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the Province. In 1959 it turned out products having an estimated gross value of \$217,351,000. Wood pulp production was estimated at 2,770,000 tons valued at \$220,000,000. 2,326,000 tons of basic paper and paper board were produced, valued at \$327,645,000, of which newsprint production comprised 1,498,000, valued at \$172,503,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. In 1960 the selling value of factory shipments was estimated at \$11,700,000,000 and the number of employees at 600,000.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the estimated output in 1960 being a record figure of \$984,025,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, \$92,462,000; nickel, \$293,256,000; copper,

\$122,469,000; platinum and other platinum metals, \$27,674,000; iron ore, \$47,868,000; uranium, \$209,568,000 and cobalt, \$5,235,000.

Principal Cities (with population at Dec. 31, 1960)—**CAPITAL**, Ψ **TORONTO** (Metropolitan area, 1,476,211), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; Ψ **Hamilton**, the "Birmingham of Canada" (261,114); **Ottawa**, the national capital (255,608); **London** (158,158); **Brantford** (53,616); Ψ **Kingston** (48,028); **Peterborough** (46,424); Ψ **Windsor**, connected by tunnel and bridge with **Detroit**, Mich., U.S.A. (116,160); **Fort William** (43,968); **Kitchener** (72,961); **Guelph** (38,323); **St. Catharines** (83,941); Ψ **Sault Ste. Marie** (42,356); **Oshawa** (60,135); **Sudbury** (77,356); Ψ **Port Arthur** (42,581); **Sarnia** (49,089); **Cornwall** (43,448).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of **Montreal** and 247 miles north of **Toronto**, is a city on the right bank of the **Ottawa river**. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. **Ottawa** contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. **Ottawa** is connected with **Lake Ontario** by the **Rideau Canal**. The population of the Federal Capital was 222,129 at the Census of 1956 and of Metropolitan **Ottawa**, 345,466. The estimated population of the Federal Capital in 1958 was 233,946.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—**Prince Edward Island** lies in the southern part of the **Gulf of St. Lawrence**, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (farther larger than that of the English county of **Norfolk**), and its population (estimated, 1958) 100,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a **Lieut.-Governor** and an **Executive Council**, and **Legislative Assembly** of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as **Councillors** (with a property qualification) and 15 as **Assembly-men** (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour F. Walter Hyndman (1958)..... \$8,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Executive Council, Hon. Walter R. Shaw..... \$6,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. David Stewart..... 4,000

Minister of Health, Hon. Hubert B. McNeill, M.D..... 4,000

Ministry of Industry and Natural Resources, and of Fisheries, Hon. Leo F. Rossiter.. 4,000

Minister of Education, Hon. L. George Dewar, M.D..... 4,000

Minister of Welfare and of Labour, Hon. Henry W. Wedge..... 4,000

Minister of Highways and of Public Works, Hon. Philip Matheson..... 4,000

Attorney and Advocate-General and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Melvin J. McQuaid, Q.C..... 4,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Andrew B. MacRae..... 4,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs and of Tourist Development, Hon. J. David Stewart.. \$4,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John R. MacLean.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell..... \$16,000

Assistant Judges, Hon. George I. Tweedy;

Hon. Mark R. McGuigan; Hon. R.

Reginald Bell..... each 14,400

Finance.—The revenue in 1959–60 was \$17,461,200 and the expenditure was \$25,128,600.

Principal Cities.—**CAPITAL**, Ψ **CHARLOTTETOWN** (pop. 15,887), on the shore of **Hillsborough Bay**, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are **Summerside** (6,547), **Souris** (1,183), and **Montague** (1,068).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of **Quebec** contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (estimated 1961) of 5,192,000.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a **Lieutenant-Governor**, the **Council of Ministers**, a **Legislative Council** consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a **Legislative Assembly** of 95 members elected for five years. The General Election of June 22, 1960, returned 51 **Liberals**, 43 **Union Nationale**, and 1 **Independent**.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Onésime Gagnon, P.C., Q.C. (Feb. 14, 1958) \$14,000

Executive.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and of Federal and Provincial Affairs, Hon. Jean Lesage..... \$18,000

Attorney General and Minister of Cultural Affairs, Hon. Georges Lapalme..... 12,000

Minister of Labour and of Municipal Affairs, Hon. René Hamel..... 12,000

Minister of Youth, Hon. Paul Gérin-Lajoie 12,000

Minister of Agriculture and of Colonization, Hon. Alcide Courcy..... 12,000

Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. René Levesque..... 12,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. C. A. Kirkland..... 12,000

Minister of Provincial Revenue, Hon. Paul Earl..... 12,000

Minister of Transport and Communications, Hon. Gérard Cournoyer..... 12,000

Minister of Roads, Hon. Bernard Pinard.. 12,000

Minister of Family and Social Welfare, Hon. Emilien Lafrance..... 12,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lionel Bertrand 12,000

Minister of Health, Hon. Alphonse Couturier..... 12,000

Minister of Fisheries and Game, Hon. Gérard D. Levesque..... 12,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. André Rousseau..... 12,000

Minister without Portfolio and Leader of Legislative Council, Hon. George C. Marier..... 12,000

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Bona Arsenault..... 12,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. René Saint-Pierre..... 12,000

The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal).—

Chief Justice, Hon. Lucien Tremblay.. 18,500

Puisne Judges (Montreal).—Hons. B.

Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; P. A. Badeaux; G. R. W. Owen; G. H. Montgomery	each \$16,900
<i>Puisse Judges (Quebec)</i> —Hons. Garon Pratte; A. Taschereau; F. Choquette; A. Rivard.....	each 16,900
<i>Superior Court:</i> Chief Justice—Hon. William B. Scott..	18,500
Associate Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Frédéric Dorion.....	18,500
<i>Finance.</i> —The revenue for the year 1959-60 was \$598,094,009; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$489,553,235. The bonded debt (March 31, 1960) was \$447,153,000 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills \$305,958,549.	

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1960 was \$6,936,434,000 from 11,800 industrial establishments, employing 445,000 persons; with salaries and wages totalling \$1,525,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 378,013 sq. miles, of which 220,275 sq. miles are productive, 143,428 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 76,847 sq. miles with young growth. In 1959, 3,819,000 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$485,337,000. The total area under cultivation in 1960 was 5,241,500 acres, the value of field crops being \$174,000,000; 5,711,000 tons of hay and alfalfa were produced. In 1960 there were 129,000 horses, 2,087,000 cattle, 266,000 sheep, 1,043,000 swine and 10,951,000 poultry. In 1960 the production of factory cheese was 37,416,000 lb. (valued at \$12,721,000) and creamery butter 123,731,000 lb. (valued at \$77,951,000).

The mineral production was valued at \$441,376,000 in 1960, including gold 1,033,000 fine oz. (\$35,058,000).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ QUEBEC (1960 population, 175,000), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,150,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Other important cities are Verdun (85,023), Hull (54,302), Sherbrooke (63,278), Trois Rivières (57,132), Outremont (30,788), Westmount (30,555) and Lachine (39,200).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (estimated 1960) was 912,600. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 55 members. There is an Executive Council of 15 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour F. L. Bastedo (1958)..... \$9,000

Executive Council.

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. T. C. Douglas..... \$9,500
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. R. A. Walker..... 8,000

<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. W. S. Lloyd...	\$8,000
<i>Labour and Telephones</i> , Hon. C. C. Williams.....	8,000
<i>Mineral Resources</i> , Hon. J. H. Brockelbank	8,000
<i>Natural Resources</i> , Hon. A. G. Kuziak....	8,000
<i>Highways and Transportation</i> , Hon. C. G. Willis.....	8,000
<i>Education</i> , Hon. A. E. Blakeney.....	8,000
<i>Social Welfare and Rehabilitation</i> , Hon. A. N. Nicholson.....	8,000
<i>Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. L. F. McIntosh...	8,000
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. W. G. Davies.....	8,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. I. C. Nollet.....	8,000
<i>Public Health</i> , Hon. J. W. Erb.....	8,000
<i>Industry and Information</i> , Hon. R. Brown..	8,000
<i>Co-operation and Co-operative Development</i> , Hon. O. Turnbull.....	8,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. E. I. Wood..... 2,500
NOTE.—Salaries do not include sessional indemnity of \$4,800.

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judiciary.

<i>Chief Justice of Saskatchewan</i> , Hon. E. M. Hall.....	\$18,500
<i>Judges of Appeal</i> , Hons. D. A. McNiven; E. M. Culliton; M. J. Woods.....	16,900
<i>Chief Justice, Queen's Bench</i> , Hon. A. H. Bence.....	18,500
<i>Puisse Judges</i> , Hons. A. Doiron; S. Mc Kercher; C. S. Davis; R. L. Brownridge; D. C. Disbery; M. A. Macpherson, Jr.....	16,900

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1962, was \$147,450,000, and the expenditure \$147,450,000. The net public debt (March 31, 1961) was \$21,600,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province in Canada, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. The province maintains approximately 40 per cent. of the total cultivated land in Canada. Wheat production in 1960 was 308,000,000 bushels. The total value of field crops was estimated at \$606,000,000 from 24,000,000 seeded acres. The area of occupied farm land was 62,800,000 acres, of which 38,740,000 acres were under cultivation.

Industries.—In 1961 there were about 1,200 manufacturing plants in the province, employing 12,300 persons. The gross value of manufactured products in 1960 was \$330,000,000, wages and salaries amounting to \$49,000,000 in the manufacturing industries. Value of construction in 1960 was estimated at \$370,000,000.

In 1960 the value of mineral production was \$213,400,000, compared with \$36,000,000 in 1949. Development of gas and oil resources has greatly contributed to the increase. Metals accounted for \$22,100,000 in 1960, fuels \$114,100,000 and industrial minerals \$14,200,000. Principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

CAPITAL—REGINA. Population (estimated 1960), 107,000. Other cities: Saskatoon (87,000), Moose Jaw (34,000), Prince Albert (23,000), Swift Current (12,000), North Battleford (10,700), Estevan (8,000), Yorkton (9,300), Weyburn (7,600), Lloydminster (5,400).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population *			
		Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Census June 30, 1954	Estimated Dec. 31, 1960
<i>States.</i>					
New South Wales (Sydney).....	309,433	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3 872 809
Queensland (Brisbane).....	667,000	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,466 879
South Australia (Adelaide).....	380,070	580,949	646,073	797,094	956 939
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,215	227,599	257,078	308,752	359 789
Victoria (Melbourne).....	87,884	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,925 533
Western Australia (Perth).....	975,920	438,852	502,480	639,771	740,245
<i>Territories.</i>					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra).....	439	8,947	16,905	30,315	55 272
Northern Territory (Darwin).....	523,620	4,850	10,868	16,469	20 704
Total.....	2,971,081	6,629,837	7,579,353	8,986,530	10 398,170

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian aboriginals

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,28	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,212	63,101	62,411
1957	220,358	233,228	453,686	84,953	154,596	239,549	214,137	73,696
1958	222,504	230,264	452,768	83,723	167,898	248,621	204,147	74,001
1959	226,976	253,896	480,872	80,212	177,105	266,317	214,555	74,363
1960	230,326	299,161	529,487	88,464	209,026	297,490	231,997	75,428

† Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration:—1957, 62,361; 1958, 55,799; 1959, 64,146; 1960, 68,274 (preliminary figures).

Inter-Censal Increases, 1871-1954

Year of Census	Result of Census			Intercensal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	.....	1871-1880 .. 191,804
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	927,629	1881-1890 .. 382,711
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891-1900 .. 24,879
1911	2,311,035	2,141,970	4,453,005	681,204	1901-1910 .. 40,435
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,507,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921-1932 .. 299,883
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933-1946 .. 37,991
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947-1953 .. 616,594

Races and Religions

Races	1947	1954	Religions	1947	1954
European	7,524,129	8,921,691	Church of England	2,957,032	3,408,850
Chinese, incl. half-caste..	12,094	15,558	Roman Catholics*	1,586,738	2,060,986
Japanese do.	335	785	Methodists	871,425	977,933
Indians and Cingalese do.	3,152	3,038	Presbyterians.....	743,540	870,242
Aborigines .....	.....	39,300	Other Christians ..	514,201	715,743
Do, half-caste	27,779	31,359	Hebrews	32,019	48,436
Other Races	12,469	14,099	Other†	674,423	904,340

* Including Catholics, so described, 956,540 in 1947 and 1,299,884 in 1954.

† Including 824,824 and 855,819 who did not state their religion at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses respectively.

‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1954.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,944,866 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the Commonwealth of 2,971,081 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles (including Tasmania, 900 miles), and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ ($43^{\circ} 39'$, including Tasmania) South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The scarcity of the natural water supply in the inland has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver, uranium, and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, feldspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica, talc, tantalite-columbium, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Traces of oil have been discovered in several places, but the commercial possibilities of these have yet to be proved.

Climate.—The seasons are: summer, December to February; autumn, March to May; winter, June to August; spring, September to November. The climate generally is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-two Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal controls, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

FLAG.—Blue ground, with Union Jack in top corner of hoist above large seven pointed star; Southern Constellation on fly.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G.; born 1909; assumed office Aug. 3, 1961. £10,000
 Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell, C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. E. Crowder, Irish Guards.
 Comptroller, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, M.B.E., M.C.
 Aides-de-Camp, Sq.-Ldr. I. R. Gordon, R.A.A.F.; Lieut. M. J. Taylor, R.A.N.; Lt. C. R. Acland, Grenadier Guards.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Jan. 12, 1956)

During 1960-61, the total amount provided for Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Acts, 1952-59, was £A99,100.

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs,

Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.B., Q.C.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.
Minister for Labour and National Service, Hon. W. McMahon.

Minister for Trade, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.

Minister for Defence, Hon. A. G. Townley.

Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Garfield Barwick, Q.C.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for National Development, Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.

Minister for Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.

Minister for Civil Aviation, Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge.

Postmaster-General, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.

Minister for Immigration, Hon. A. R. Downer.

Minister for Primary Industry, Hon. C. F. Adernann.

The above form the Cabinet.

Minister for Repatriation, Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C., V.R.D.

Minister for Health, Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E.

Minister for the Army, Hon. J. O. Cramer.

Minister for Air, Senator Hon. H. W. Wade.

Minister for the Interior and for Works, Hon. G. Freeth.

Minister for Social Services, Hon. H. S. Robertson.

Minister for Customs and Excise, Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty.

Minister for Supply, Hon. A. S. Hulme.

Minister for the Navy, Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton.

Minister for Shipping and Transport, Hon. H. F. Opperman, O.B.E.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION
ABROAD

BELGIUM

Ambassador, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E. (see Netherlands).

BRAZIL

Ambassador, S. Jamieson (Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 Apto, 202, Rio de Janeiro).

BURMA

Ambassador, A. H. Loomes (88 Strand Road, Rangoon).

CAMBODIA

Ambassador, F. H. Stuart (94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh).

CANADA

High Commissioner, D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E. (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa).

CEYLON

High Commissioner, J. C. G. Kevin (Grand Oriental Hotel Building, York Street, Colombo).

FRANCE

Ambassador, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E. (13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7e).

GERMANY

Ambassador, Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E. (Zittemannstrasse 14, Bonn).

GHANA

High Commissioner, B. C. Ballard (Ghana House, Accra).

GREECE

Consul-General, G. V. Greenhalgh (15 Valaoritou Street, Athens).

INDIA AND NEPAL

High Commissioner, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, P. Shaw, C.B.E. (Pengangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Chargé d'Affaires, H. D. White (33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin).

ISRAEL

Minister, J. M. McMillan (23 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv).

ITALY

Ambassador, H. A. McClure-Smith, C.V.O. (Via Carlo Dolci 15, Rome).

JAPAN

Ambassador, L. R. McIntyre, C.B.E. (9 Mita, Tsunamachi Minato-Ku, Tokyo).

LAOS

Minister, A. M. Morris (Rue Phone Xay, Vientiane).

MALAYA

High Commissioner, T. K. Critchley (44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur).

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E. (18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague).

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Vice-Adm. Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B. (Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

NIGERIA

High Commissioner, R. W. Furlonger (P.O. Box 2427, Lagos).

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, A. R. Cutler, M.C., C.B.E. (5 Kutchery Road, Karachi).

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (L. & S. Building, 1414 Dewey Boulevard, Manila).

SINGAPORE

Commissioner, G. A. Jockel (Crosby House, Robinson Road, Singapore).

SOUTH AFRICA

Ambassador, O. L. Davis (227 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria).

SWEDEN

Chargé d'Affaires, W. R. Carney (Sveavagen 13-15, Stockholm).

SWITZERLAND

Consul-General, L. J. Arnott (41 Quai Wilson, Geneva).

THAILAND

Ambassador, M. R. Booker (323 Silom Road, Bangkok).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Ambassador (vacant). (35 Sharia el Kasr el Pali, Garden City, Cairo).

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, Hon. Sir Howard Beale, K.B.E., Q.C. (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).

UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador, J. Plimsoll, C.B.E. (750 Third Avenue, New York).

U.S.S.R.

Ambassador, J. K. Waller, C.B.E. (13 Kropotkinsky Pereulok, Moscow).

VIETNAM

Ambassador, W. D. Forsyth, O.B.E. (Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. W. de Comtes.

BELGIUM

Ambassador, W. Stevens.

BRAZIL

Ambassador, A. Portugal.

BURMA

Chargé d'Affaires, Than Hla.

CAMBODIA

Ambassador, Poc Thicun.

CANADA

High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.

CEYLON

High Commissioner, W. D. Gunaratna, O.B.E.

CHILE

Chargé d'Affaires, G. Bucchi-Cariola.

CHINA

Ambassador, Dr. Chen Chih-Mai.

DENMARK

Chargé d'Affaires, N. C. Stenderup.

FINLAND

Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Kala.

FRANCE

Ambassador, P. Monod.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Ambassador, Dr. H. Mühlendorf.

GREECE

Ambassador, G. K. A. Christodulo.

INDIA

High Commissioner, Samar Sen.

INDONESIA

Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. S. Suromihardjo.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Chargé d'Affaires, S. Kennan.

ISRAEL

Ambassador, M. Yuval.

ITALY

Ambassador, E. Prato.

JAPAN

Chargé d'Affaires, K. Yoshida.

MALAYA

High Commissioner, Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman.

MALTA

Commissioner, Capt. G. F. L. Stivala, O.B.E.

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, Dr. J. G. de Beus.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, S. C. Johnston.

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, J. G. Kharas.

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, M. Ezpeleta.

PORTUGAL

Chargé d'Affaires, M. Coutinho.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ambassador, H. H. Woodward.

SWEDEN

Minister, N. E. Ekblad.

THAILAND

Ambassador, V. Isarabhakdi.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, N. E. Costar, C.M.G.
Counsellor and Official Secretary, H. K. Matthews, M.B.E.

First Secs., W. J. Coe; J. A. Molyneux; J. M. Dutton (Financial); A. E. Huttley.

Director, U.K. Information Services, D. D. Condon.

Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Kendrick, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Civil Aviation Adviser, Group Capt. J. Pelly-Fry, D.S.O.

Agricultural Adviser, W. J. Kinghorn.

Scientific Adviser (vacant).

Naval Adviser, Capt. J. W. Collett, R.N.

Military Adviser, Col. R. P. Bailly, O.B.E.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. J. B. Coward, A.F.C.

British Council Representative, N. E. Williams, O.B.E.

UNITED STATES

Ambassador (vacant).

U.S.S.R.

Ambassador, I. Kurdiukov.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are elected for six years by universal suffrage, half the members retiring every third year and each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal 58, Country Party 19 and Labour 45. Members of both Houses receive £42,750 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alistair McMullin, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Senate, R. H. C. Loof.£4,250

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. J. McLeay, M.M.

Clerk of the House, A. G. Turner£4,250

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G.£10,000

Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Frank Waters Kitto, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Douglas Ian Menzies, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir (William John) Victor Windeyer, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir William Owen, K.B.E.each £9,500

Principal Registrar, M. Doherty, O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. J. A. Spicer.£8,000

Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske; R. M. Eggleston.each £7,000

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. Sir Richard Kirby.£8,000

Deputy Presidents, Hons. A. W. Foster; S. C. G. Wright; R. Ashburner; F. H. Gallagher; J. C. Moore.each £7,000

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart Clyne.£7,000

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy; Hon. P. E. Joske; Hon. R. M. Eggleston.

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge (vacant)
 Additional Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy;
 Hon. P. E. Joske each £7,000

DEFENCE

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements. Separate Ministers and Departments of the Navy, Army and Air are responsible for the administration of their respective Services in accordance with defence policy. The Minister and Department of Supply are responsible for the supply, manufacture and overhaul of services and goods, including munitions, for the Defence Forces and for defence research and development, in accordance with approved policy.

Commonwealth Expenditure on Defence and War and Repatriation Services in the year ended June 30, 1961, was £A349,681,000 as compared with £A331,063,000 (including £A11,987,000 from Loan Fund) for the previous year.

Royal Australian Navy

Under the Naval Defence Acts, 1910-52, the naval forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Naval Board of Administration responsible to the Minister of the Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy consists of the aircraft carrier *Melbourne*, 4 destroyers, 8 frigates, 4 survey vessels, 1 surveillance vessel, 1 trials vessel and 25 miscellaneous support craft. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are the aircraft carrier *Sydney*, 2 destroyers, 1 frigate, 4 boom working vessels and 13 miscellaneous support craft.

Two anti-submarine frigates are under construction, and 6 coastal minesweepers are being purchased in the United Kingdom.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on May 1, 1961, was 1,273 officers and 9,382 ratings.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 7 members. There are three elements—the Australian Regular Army, the Citizen Military Forces and the Cadet Corps.

For the financial year 1960-61, the establishment for the Australian Regular Army was 21,000 soldiers and 5,100 civilians. This includes a Field Force, Regular Army cadres for duty with the Citizen Military Forces, administrative staff for schools, training installations and headquarters and maintenance units, in addition to the Pacific Islands Regiment comprising European officers and non-commissioned officers and native troops. The Women's Royal Australian Army Corps forms part of the Australian Regular Army, being employed in direct substitution for male soldiers in mainland units. The Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps is also an important element of the Regular Army.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1961, was 20,240 all ranks, of whom 2,227 were serving outside Australia.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces on April 30, 1961, was 26,786. The two Women's Services are also represented in the Citizen Military Forces, the strength at April 30, 1961, being 569.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments, had a strength of 34,953 on March 31, 1961.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1961, was 15,377. The total number of squadrons was 14, and of training units 20. Three squadrons were serving in Malaya as the R.A.A.F. component of the British Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939-45 War:—

Killed (including died of wounds, died while P.O.W., and "missing, presumed dead")	27,073
P.O.W. escaped, recovered or repatriated	22,264
Wounded and injured	23,477

Total Non-battle casualties—7,220 killed,	72,814
157,650 injured.	

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE*

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure.	Loan Fund Expenditure.
	£A,000	£A,000	£A,000
1953-54	1,022,790	1,022,790	68,646
1954-55	1,067,441	1,067,441	62,687
1955-56	1,138,358	1,138,358	69,823
1956-57	1,311,835	1,311,835	49,366
1957-58	1,323,771	1,323,771	59,698
1958-59	1,296,050	1,296,050	93,613
1959-60	1,438,286	1,438,286	59,607

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

* Australian currency—£100=£A125.

DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on December 31, 1960, was £1,645,773,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £2,574,409,000 the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (December 31, 1960) to £4,219,822,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1960, was £405 16s. 6d., the annual interest liability amounting to £15 6s. 9d. per head.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1959-60	1960-61*
	£A	£A
Age and Invalid Pensions	147,005,000	157,900,000
Child Endowment	62,532,000	74,000,000
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service ..	681,000	710,000
Funeral Benefits	353,000	371,000
Maternity Allowances ..	3,652,000	3,700,000
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits	7,253,000	6,400,000
Widows' Pensions	12,137,000	13,900,000
Hospital Benefits	18,559,000	21,902,000
Medical Benefits	13,405,000	15,548,000
Nutrition of Children ..	3,359,000	3,650,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	24,335,000	26,324,000
Tuberculosis Campaign ..	5,363,000	5,220,000
Miscellaneous	689,000	1,073,000
Total	299,363,000	330,698,000

* Estimated

Current Rates

Age Pension: £5 per week.

Invalid Pension (weekly rates): Pensioner, £5; wife, £1 15s.; first child under 16 years, 11s. 6d.; each child under 16 years except first, 10s.

Widows' Pensions (weekly rates): "A" class widows having one or more children under 16 years, £5 5s.; "B" class, a widow of not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, or who, after reaching the age of 45 years, no longer has a child under 16 years, £4 7s. 6d.; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, within 26 weeks following her husband's death, or until the birth of her child if she is pregnant, £4 7s. 6d.

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there are three or more other children, £17 10s. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child in a family, 10s. per week for each other child in a family, and 10s. for each child in an institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits.—Rate: £3 5s. per week for married person or unmarried adult, plus £2 7s. 6d. for dependent spouse or unpaid housekeeper and 10s. for the first dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 15s. if under 18 years of age, and £2 7s. 6d. if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose. An additional 4s. or 12s. per day is payable in respect of contributors to registered hospital benefit organisations.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £7 2s. 6d. per week. Married person £11 12s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking.—The average Australian liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

	Private Trading Banks	
	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
Quarter ended.		
June, 1939	£328,007,000	£381,092,000
June, 1960	1,506,632,000	1,533,041,000
March, 1961	1,530,103,000	1,565,640,000

	Savings Banks Amount on Deposit	
Date.	Amount.	Per Head.
June, 1939	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
June, 1960	1,522,704,000	148 2 3
March, 1961	1,551,509,000	149 4 2

State Finance

State, etc.	1959-60		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
N.S.W.	262,534	262,463	+ 70
Victoria	168,310	167,997	+ 313
Queensland	103,103	103,267	- 164
S. Australia	76,077	76,389	- 312
W. Australia	64,358	65,794	- 1,406
Tasmania	25,099	26,131	- 1,032
Total, Six States.	699,510	702,041	- 2,531
Commonwealth.	1,438,286	1,438,286	..
Grand Total (a).	1,857,283	1,859,813	- 2,531

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by the Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of interest on States' debts, special grants, financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

(Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1958-59	1959-60 (a)
Agricultural...	£A328 943,000	£A299 074,000
Pastoral	443,622,000	535 771,000
Dairying, &c.,	177,771,000	193 309,000
Forests and Fisheries	63 516,000	67 370,000
Mining	118 336,000	126 155,000
Manufacturing	1,842,601,000	2,074 882,000

£A2,974 289,000 £A3,289,561,000

(a) Subject to revision.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1937-38	1,023	187	192
1956-57	1,564	134	193
1957-58	1,434	98	176
1958-59	1,591	215	194
1959-60	1,680	199	198
†1960-61	1,600	271	177

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1959-60 was 1,147,585,000 acres. The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acreage	Bushels
*Wheat	12,172,000	198,501,000
Oats	3,030,000	46,841,000
Barley	2,379,000	34,079,000
Maize	185,000	6,725,000
Hay	2,105,000	Tons.. 3 177,000
Sugar-cane	314,000	9,002,000
*Wheat estimate (1960-61)	271,000,000 bushels.	

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Sheep	139,124	149,802	149,315	152,685	155,174
Cattle	16,457	17,257	16,892	16,257	16,503
Horses	770	737	694	671	640
Pigs	1,166	1,325	1,422	1,289	1,424

In 1959-60 Australia produced 1,680,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A286,263,000; 436,633,000 lb. of butter; 99,136,000 lb. of cheese; and 81,820,000 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 1,426,000 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1960 the mine production of gold was 1,082,784 fine oz. and of black coal 22,499,076 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1960 was: pig iron, 2,881,339 tons; copper (blister), 71,340 tons; lead, 242,546 tons; tin, 2,294 tons; zinc, 120,251 tons; silver, 8,097,754 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1959, £164,985,000.

Manufactures.—In 1959-60 there were in Australia 56,657 industrial establishments, employing 1,131,697 persons; wages paid amounted to

£A1,086,359,000; value of plant and machinery
£A1,220,064,000; land and buildings
£A1,063,852,000; of materials, fuel, etc., used
£A2,948,814,000; value added by manufacture
£A2,074,882,000; and value of total output
£A5,023,696,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1960 there were 363 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,912,621.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE (including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports £A	Exports £A
1938-39.....	116,754,020	140,496,312
1956-57.....	718,991,000	992,906,000
1957-58.....	791,940,000	817,946,000
1958-59.....	796,599,000	811,463,000
1959-60.....	926,393,000	937,682,000

Country	Imports from 1959-60	Exports to
United Kingdom.....	£A329,902,000	£A247,321,000
Canada.....	29,653,000	13,905,000
Ceylon.....	11,238,000	7,711,000
India.....	18,180,000	16,219,000
Pakistan.....	3,380,000	5,027,000
Fed. of Malaya.....	17,828,000	12,681,000
New Zealand.....	15,872,000	54,343,000
South Africa		
Union.....	7,286,000	8,131,000
Bahrain.....	3,746,000	450,000
Belgium and Lux- emburg.....	8,470,000	24,296,000
China (mainland).....	4,419,000	16,132,000
France.....	13,743,000	60,325,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.).....	53,869,000	38,333,000
Indonesia.....	29,438,000	3,221,000
Italy.....	13,011,000	46,574,000
Japan.....	41,533,000	134,074,000
Netherlands.....	18,682,000	5,856,000
Norway.....	3,966,000	559,000
Persia.....	12,666,000	3,620,000
Poland.....	253,000	10,858,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen.....	6,261,000	884,000
Sweden.....	14,286,000	2,146,000
Switzerland.....	11,954,000	1,947,000
U.S.A.....	149,631,000	75,920,000
U.S.S.R.....	525,000	12,580,000

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES	1959-60
Fish Preserved in Tins.....	£A3,797,000
Tea.....	13,372,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.....	13,779,000
Whisky.....	2,753,000
Aluminium and alloys.....	7,717,000
Trimmings and Ornaments.....	4,718,000
Piece-goods:—	
Canvas and Duck.....	1,164,000
Cotton and Linen.....	44,717,000
Rayon and Silk.....	8,755,000
Woollen, or containing Wool..	1,725,000
Other.....	8,730,000
Carpets and Carpeting.....	5,734,000
Linoleums.....	2,601,000
Bags and Sacks.....	6,973,000
Yarns, Cotton, Artificial Silk, &c.....	11,583,000
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.....	2,305,000
Hides and Skins.....	1,210,000
Agricultural, etc., Machinery.....	3,553,000
Metal-working Machinery.....	14,884,000
Office and Accounting Machinery	10,150,000
Electrical Appliances, etc.....	44,530,000
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric).....	47,641,000

Tools of Trade.....	£A4,225,000
Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts.....	30,733,000
Motor.....	82,994,000
Other Vehicles and Parts.....	4,654,000
Oils in bulk:—	
Kerosene.....	5,766,000
Lubricating (Mineral).....	6,544,000
Petroleum.....	85,055,000
Residual and Solar.....	1,096,000
Glass and Glassware.....	8,514,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery.....	2,069,000
Paints and Varnishes.....	6,574,000
Paper and Printing.....	30,592,000
Stationery, Books, &c.....	14,725,000
Seeds.....	1,472,000
Copra.....	2,777,000
Fertilizers.....	4,812,000
Arms, Ammunition, Explosives ..	(a) 9,371,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.....	43,012,000
Bullion and Specie.....	2,563,000
Iron and Steel Plate and Sheet....	9,311,000
Copper.....	1,501,000
Rubber and Manufactures.....	24,248,000
Timber, dressed and undressed ..	16,449,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment.	
£7,522,000.	

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES	1959-60
Wool.....	£A386,153,000
Biscuits.....	331,000
Butter.....	28,646,000
Eggs.....	2,511,000
Meat.....	88,631,000
Milk and Cream ..	10,942,000
Cheese.....	4,990,000
Fruit (Fresh).....	9,294,000
Fruit (Dried).....	9,066,000
Fruit (Preserved in containers)...	12,385,000
Wheat.....	61,680,000
Flour (Wheaten), plain white.....	15,143,000
Barley.....	11,541,000
Hides and Skins.....	31,779,000
Soap.....	438,000
Timber.....	3,251,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	26,731,000
Jams and Jellies.....	470,000
Wine.....	1,266,000
Tobacco (manufactures).....	354,000
Pearlshell.....	628,000
Ores and Concentrates.....	22,368,000
Lead—Pig.....	10,878,000
Lead and Silver Lead Bullion.....	5,260,000
Iron and Steel.....	31,288,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks.....	3,402,000
Piece-goods.....	793,000
Arms, Ammunition and Ex- plosives.....	(a) 2,247,000
Bullion and Specie.....	11,723,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment,	
£1,465,000.	

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

	1938-39 and 1954-60	Value of Merchandise
Year	From U.K.	To U.K.
1938-39.....	£A46,078,000	£A66,698,000
1954-55.....	378,669,000	285,314,000
1955-56.....	355,913,000	257,281,000
1956-57.....	296,251,000	275,637,000
1957-58.....	325,006,000	220,200,000
1958-59.....	307,436,000	256,626,000
1959-60.....	329,901,000	236,609,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1959-60	Item	Value
Butter.....		£A21,749,000

Cheese.....	£A3,634,000
Eggs.....	2,023,000
Meats:—	
Preserved by cold process.....	30,087,000
Preserved in airtight containers.....	39,338,000
Jams and Jellies.....	31,000
Milk and Cream.....	1,863,000
Currants.....	131,000
Raisins and Sultanas.....	4,258,000
Fresh Fruits.....	5,189,000
Fruits (Preserved in tins).....	11,028,000
Flour (wheaten), plain white.....	1,234,000
Wheat.....	13,919,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	15,596,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1960:—

	Route miles	Gross Receipts
State-owned		
New South Wales....	6,108	£83,562,706 (a)
Victoria.....	4,290	39,189,688 (a)
Queensland.....	6,407	35,670,595
South Australia.....	2,533	12,758,491 (a)
Western Australia.....	4,120	14,846,678
Tasmania.....	538	2,807,523 (a)
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian.....	1,108	3,368,566
Central Australia.....	822	1,659,855
Northern Territory....	317	261,809
Capital Territory.....	5	36,562
Total.....	26,248	194,162,773

(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £6,008,446.

The *Trans-Australia* (Government) Railway, 2 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W. A., with Port Pirie, S. A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Perth 372 miles) between Perth and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,308 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1959-60 were £194,162,773, working expenses £194,134,587, and net profit £28,126. In 1959-60 passenger journeys numbered 478,713,338 and 51,172,387 tons of goods and live stock were carried. There are 233 miles of electrified line in New South Wales and 262 miles in Victoria.

Tramways.—The total route mileage on June 30, 1960, under Government and semi-Government control was 275.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1959-60 were: entered 2,976 (14,477,781 tons); cleared 2,969 (14,396,050 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,645 of 7,618,634 tons were under the British flag and 1,331 of 6,859,147 tons under foreign flags.

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during 1959-60 was: Sydney 4,794 vessels of 13,349,000 tons, Melbourne 2,743 (10,160,000), Brisbane 1,417 (4,675,000), Adelaide 2,658 (5,463,000), Fremantle 1,273 (6,602,000) and Hobart 488 (1,237,000). At December 31, 1960, there were 1,712 vessels of a total net tonnage of 354,846 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1960, there were 8,118 post offices dealing with 1,602,830,000 letters, 319,831,000 packets and newspapers, 13,671,000 registered articles and 16,433,000 parcels. 19,376,000 telegrams were despatched and 2,865,000 cablegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1960, there were 7,246 telephone

exchanges with 1,514,022 lines and 2,163,962 instruments.

Broadcasting.—On June 30, 1960, the National Broadcasting and Television Service operated 66 stations, including 9 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 108. On June 30, 1960, there were in force in Australia 2,283,185 listeners' licences. Television transmissions commenced in September, 1956. On June 30, 1960, 16 television stations were in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3; Brisbane, 3; Adelaide, 3; Perth, 2; Hobart, 2). Television licences in force at June 30, 1960, numbered 954,995.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1960, there were 2,833,941 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 1,924,197 cars, 102,490 motor cycles, and 807,254 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1959-60 was £47,606,305. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1960, there were 472 recognized landing grounds, including 323 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories, and 13 flying boat bases and alighting areas. Aircraft on the Australian Register at Dec. 31, 1960, numbered 1,439. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1959-60 was 43,199,100 and on overseas services owned or partly-owned by Australia, 16,991,900.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail (153 by air) from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 912 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, University College, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The estimated population of Canberra city area at Dec. 31, 1960, was 53,087. Total population of the Australian Capital Territory (est. Dec. 31, 1960) 55,272.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude and 11°-26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The Commonwealth Parliament in May, 1959, amended the Northern Territory (Administration) Act in order to enlarge the membership of the Council. The new Council consists of six official members, three non-official members and eight elected members. The official and non-official members are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Administrator, and the elected members are elected by adult franchise. Under the amending legislation, procedures in connection with assent were changed. Ordinances passed by the Council must be presented to the Administrator who may declare his assent, withhold his assent or reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may return an ordinance to the Legislative Council with recommended amendments; but the ordinance with or without amendments must be again presented to the Administrator for assent. Certain

ordinances must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Governor-General may return an ordinance with recommended amendments and this ordinance with or without amendments shall again be presented to the Administrator, who shall reserve it for the Governor-General's pleasure. Ordinances assented to by the Administrator may be disallowed by the Governor-General, and the Governor-General may recommend to the Administrator amendments to laws of the Territory. The new Act also sets up an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator. The Council consists of the Administrator, two official members of the Legislative Council and three other members of the Legislative Council not being official members, and of whom at least two shall be elected members.

The population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) at June 30, 1960, was estimated to be:—males 12,006, females 9,794, total 21,800. The number of full-blooded aboriginals was estimated (June 30, 1959) at 16,868.

Beef cattle raising is the chief pastoral activity, and the staple industry of the Territory. On June 30, 1960, there were 1,110,520 cattle, 38,340 horses and 14,960 sheep in the Territory. Imports of livestock for the year ending June 30, 1960, were: bulls 1,278, other cattle 4,591, horses 220, sheep 6,584. 137,192 cattle were exported during the same period. The Territory is capable under improved conditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1960, were as follows:—cattle 5,777, sheep 2,653 and crocodile 1,223.

Agriculture in the Northern Territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlements in the Darwin, Katherine, Daly River, Alice Springs, Adelaide River and Pine Creek areas. Principal crops grown are peanuts, grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. Experimental work on pastures is also being undertaken. In recent years a great deal of interest has been shown in the possibility of large scale rice production on the sub-coastal plains areas of the Territory. Experiments are continuing with encouraging results.

Out of a total of about 335,117,000 acres in the Northern Territory, 376,000 acres are freehold, 143,910,000 acres are held in various forms of leasehold tenure, 35,000,000 acres are under annual licence, 59,591,000 acres are aboriginal and other reserves and 96,093,000 acres are unoccupied and unreserved.

The mineral industry has always contributed largely to the income of the Northern Territory and the value of mineral production exceeds that of the beef cattle industry. The search for uranium still holds the interest of many prospectors and companies. The other principal minerals produced are copper, gold, manganese, mica and wolfram. In 1959, the total value of minerals produced (excluding uranium) was £5,166,113. In addition, building materials valued at £770,463 were quarried.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Larrimah (316 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). The Commonwealth Government is carrying out a five-year plan to maintain and improve this highway and the Barkly highway to the Queensland border.

Ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour J. C. Archer, O.B.E....£4,725
Assistant Administrators, L. L. Gillespie; R.

Marsh.....£3,650
Judge, Supreme Court (vacant).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The *Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949*, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than nine members, and a Legislative Council consisting of twenty-nine members, namely:—

(a) the Administrator; (b) sixteen officers of the Territory (who shall be known as official members); (c) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected, as provided by Ordinance, by electors of the Territory; (d) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; (e) three non-official native members; and (f) three other non-official members.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriands, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 155th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,540 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population (1960) was 9,885. The official estimate of the native population is 493,518. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products. Copra exports for 1959-60 totalled 14,649 tons and rubber exports 9,853,920 lbs.

	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue.....	£A6,821,911 (a)	£A7,717,178 (b)
Expenditure..	6,815,590	7,647,610
Imports.....	8,249,906	8,409,546
Exports.....	3,605,260	3,857,559

(a) Includes £A4,772,537; (b) includes £A4,948,361 Australian Commonwealth grant.

NEW GUINEA

The German possession, on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration

to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between $2^{\circ} 35' - 8^{\circ}$ S. lat., and $141^{\circ} - 148^{\circ}$ E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both, and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. In 1960 the non-indigenous population was estimated at 14,980, and the native population at 1,386,808, giving a total of 1,401,788.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 300 miles.

A road to the coast over rugged country now serves the areas of the Lower Watut, Sunshine, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a small farming district at Wau, and another road system has been extended from Lae to Goroka and other centres in the Highlands, where a thriving coffee industry is established.

Trans-Australian Airlines operates a regular air service from Australia to Lae and Rabaul, and to Port Moresby, Papua, in addition to a fortnightly service from Lae to Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea. There is also a service from Port Moresby to Rabaul and Bougainville. Commercial aircraft operators located on the New Guinea mainland maintain passenger and freight carrying services to many parts of the Territory.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. The copra export for 1959-60 was 50,747 tons. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. The major output of gold is still from the Morobe District, but the yield is decreasing.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is Ψ Port Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua. Ψ Rabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the combined territories and second town, while Ψ Lae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town of the combined territories, being the outlet for the Morobe plywood and gold mining district and for the Highlands region, and the principal air centre in the territories. Ψ Madang (Madang District), Ψ Samarai (Milne Bay District), Ψ Kavieng (New Ireland District), Ψ Wewak (Sepik District) and Ψ Lorengau (Manus District) are the administrative centres and principal ports in their Districts. Sohano is the administrative centre for the Bougainville District (included in which are the islands of Bougainville and Buka) and Goroka and Mount Hagen the administrative centres of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts respectively.

	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue....	£A10,261,746 (a)	£A11,685,032 (b)
Expenditure..	10,261,746	11,685,032
Imports.....	11,818,592	12,622,354
Exports.....	12,691,877	14,962,359

(a) Includes £A6,706,373; and (b) £A7,859,921 Australian Commonwealth grant.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Brigadier Sir Donald Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit by sea from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air 10 hours.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. A modern whaling station was established on the island in 1955. The estimated population on June 30, 1960, was 1,031.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. Local government was established in June, 1960, by the creation of the Norfolk Island Council with power to control roads, electricity, lighterage and other municipal services.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and fortnightly air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, R. S. Leydin, O.B.E.

President, Norfolk Island Council, F. J. Needham.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in $166^{\circ} 55'$ East longitude and 32 minutes south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an international trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supercedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1960) of 4,475, of whom 2,328 were Nauruans, 1,075 other Pacific Islanders, 715 Chinese, and 380 Europeans. Administrative and legislative powers of government are vested in the Administrator. The judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and an Appeal Court. Expenses of the Administration so far as they exceed revenue are met by the British Phosphate Commissioners under an agreement made between the three administering Governments. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 26, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Since re-occupation the buildings and plant of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners have been restored. Services provided by the Administration for the Nauruan people include medical and dental services, hospitalization, maternity and infant welfare, and education services up to fourth year secondary school standard, beyond which overseas scholarships and public service cadships are available. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1960, totalled 1,227.800 tons. *Administrator*, J. P. White.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony) of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about five square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude $12^{\circ} 5'$ South and longitude $96^{\circ} 53'$ East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which is the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Cable and Wireless Station, the Admiralty Wireless Station, and the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. The population (June 30, 1960) was 607.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 a part of the Colony of Singapore, Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory by Order in Council. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos (Keeling) Islds. Area, 64 sq. miles. Population (June 30, 1960), 2,919. The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1960, was: Males, 1,937,580; Females, 1,935,229. Total, 3,872,809.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1940	49,382	26,143	30,364
1958	80,045	32,350	28,554
1959	80,866	35,249	28,201
1960	81,938	35,030	29,328

The Australian Antarctic Territory was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, and the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act of June 13, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60° S. and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of East longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. There is an Australian research station on Macquarie Island (north of the Antarctic Convergence and sub-Antarctic), which is about 1,000 miles south-east of Hobart and has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century.

Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

In February, 1954, a base known as Mawson, was established on the coast of the Antarctic continent at lat. $67^{\circ} 36'$ S. and long. $62^{\circ} 53'$ E. Meteorological and other research is being conducted at this station. A second base, named Davis, was established in Jan. 1957 at $68^{\circ} 35'$ S., $77^{\circ} 59'$ E. and in February, 1959, Australia took over the United States base at Wilkes (lat. $66^{\circ} 15'$ S., long. $110^{\circ} 33'$ E.).

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) The Ross Dependency, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) The Falkland Islands Dependencies:—

- (a) South Georgia, with South Orkney and South Sandwich Islands.
- (b) South Shetland Island and Graham's Land.
- (c) Coats Land and territory adjacent to the South Pole.

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1960:—Births, 21.41; Deaths, 9.15; Marriages, 7.66. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 21.16.

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1954, number 1,466,571. Roman Catholic 844,453. Presbyterian 302,984. Methodist 275,188. Congregational 21,280. Baptist 40,283. Greek Orthodox 29,133. Lutheran 17,033. Salvation Army 12,825. and Hebrew 19,583. The religion of 301,203 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes

of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.7°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 57°; in the north-western slope, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the central western slope 57° to 64°, south western slope 60° to 64°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., assumed office August 1, 1957
£6,000

Official Secretary, L. J. Rose.

Private Secretary, Major R. S. Connor.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides

The Ministry:

(May 31, 1960)

Premier, Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.
Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Agriculture, Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.
Minister for Local Government and for Highways, Hon. Patrick Darcy Hills, M.L.A.
Minister for Health, Hon. William Francis Sheahan, Q.C., M.L.A.
Minister for Child Welfare and for Social Welfare, Hon. Francis Harold Hawkins, M.L.A.
Minister for Conservation, Hon. Ambrose George Enticknap, M.L.A.
Minister for Housing and for Co-operative Societies, Hon. Abram Landa, M.L.A.
Minister for Education, Hon. Ernest Wetherell, M.L.A.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Roger Bede Nott, M.L.A.
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. James Joseph Maloney, M.L.C.
Minister for Mines, Hon. James Brunton Simpson, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Hon. John Michael Alfred McMahon, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. Phillip Norman Ryan, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice, Hon. Norman John Mannix, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands, Hon. Keith Clive Compton, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £4,850; Deputy Premier, £4,100; other Ministers, £3,600 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, £1,500, and other Ministers, £500 each) and the Vice-President of the Executive Council a further special allowance of £400. In addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an electoral allowance (ranging from £650 to £950 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,

56-57 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley, C.B.E. (1954).

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The *Legislative Council* consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and three guineas a day attendance allowance for members living outside the metropolitan area. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £2,350 per annum, plus an electoral allowance (£650 to £950, according to location of electorate). The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in March, 1959, there were 1,010,096 men and 1,065,172 women electors, making a total of 2,075,268 enrolled; in contested electorates 94 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

W. E. Dickson (incl. *allice*)..... £2,300

Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. E. G. Wright (incl. *allice*) 1,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. S.

Maher (excl. *allice*)..... 3,250

Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, H. T. Fowles (excl. *allice*)... 2,750

Leader of Opposition, Legislative Assembly,

R. H. Askin (excl. *allice*)..... 3,350

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and twenty-four Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt (+ *allice*).

£350..... £6,900

Puisne Judges, Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. S. J. Clancy; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. J. H. McClellens; Hon. C. McLelland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. R. Dovey; Hon. H. Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. J. R. Nield; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. A. Ferguson; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. J. K. Manniag; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. R. Chambers; Hon. R. Else-Mitchell; Hon. B. P. Macfarlan; Hon. G. Wallace; Hon. K. S. Jacobs; Hon. J. F. Nagle
+ *allice*. £250)..... £6,250

Industrial Commission

President, Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor (+ *allice*. £250)..... 6,500
Members, Hons. Mr. Justice Richards; Mr. Justice Cook; Mr. Justice McKean; Mr. Justice Beattie; Mr. Justice Kelleher (+ *allice*. £250)..... each 6,250

Land and Valuation Court Judges, Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. M. F. Hardie..... 5,500

Crown Solicitor, F. P. McRae, C.B.E. 5,500
Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman, His Honour Judge Conynbare (+ *allice*. £250)..... 5,550

Members, His Honour Judge Rainbow; His Honour Judge Dignam; His Honour Judge Wall (+ *allice*. £100)..... 5,000

District Court, Chairman, His Honour Judge Monahan (+ *allice*. £250)..... 5,550

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1959 in 2,706 state schools was 571,875 and the average daily attendance during the year was 514,375. In addition to the state schools there were, in 1959, 820 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 186,682 scholars, 677 being Roman Catholic schools with 160,292 scholars. The three universities had an enrolment of 13,045 full-time students in 1961; 9,427 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 2,947 at the University of New South Wales (1948) and 671 at New England (1954). The State expenditure on Education was £56,568,000 in the year 1958-59. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,685 in 1959.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1939.....	51,098,464	53,557,997
1953.....	231,510,591	231,463,805
1959.....	239,769,340	239,726,798
1960.....	262,533,023	262,463,298

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1960, was £880,200,157, of which an amount of £111,474,539 was repayable in London (interest £4,268,447), £14,189,869 was repayable in New York (interest £591,772) and £754,535,749 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £31,204,361.

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 1960) 12 trading banks with deposits of £718,600,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £563,981,000, representing £147 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in

Life Assurance Societies in 1958 was £923,121,773 ordinary and £124,076,950 industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 146,495, and the funds at June 30, 1959, were £9,081,250. Members of *Trade Unions* at Dec. 31, 1959, numbered 665,384, the funds of 220 Unions being £2,462,470. Retail *Hire Purchase* balances outstanding to finance houses on June 30, 1960, were £163,808,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Value of Production.—In 1959-60 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was £1,339,257,000—primary £422,811,000 and manufacturing £916,446,000. The values for the principal primary industries were: pastoral £198,380,000, agricultural £78,518,000, dairying and farmyard, £69,117,000 and mining and quarrying, £56,542,000.

Agriculture.—During the year to Mar. 31, 1960, 6,935,868 acres were under cultivation.

The total area under wheat was 4,108,860 acres, of which 3,935,389 acres were harvested for grain, and 82,429 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 75,358,155 bushels of grain and 115,004 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1959-60 were 2,485,344 bushels of maize, 11,124,756 bushels of oats, 6,732,053 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 81,008 tons of potatoes, and 12,837 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 574,527 tons was crushed; while 4,171,022 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 17,236 acres of vineyards, of which 15,978 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1959, was 65,923,645 acres, while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 116,832,078 acres, and the balance 15,281,397 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1960, there were 204,011 horses, 3,840,565 cattle, 71,000,000 sheep and lambs, 398,959 pigs. In 1959-60, 715,445,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 95,776,136 lb. of butter, 9,740,272 lb. of cheese, and 24,550,539 lb. of bacon and ham.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 22,682,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,420,000 acres and 1,442,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The principal minerals are coal, silver, lead, zinc, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1960 was £79,900,000; the value of output of the coal-mining industry was £42,000,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £23,300,000. The mining industry gave employment to 22,638 miners during 1959. In 1960, 17,737,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1959-60 there were 23,274 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 467,139. The value of production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £916,446,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire, and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, spun cast-iron pipes and tin-plate. The production (1959-60) of pig-iron was 2,453,000 tons, and of steel ingots 3,510,000 tons.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1939.....	52,898,424	45,903,080
1958.....	352,652,561	230,531,811
1959.....	352,711,936	221,372,019
1960.....	414,645,823	281,164,483

The chief exports in 1959-60 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, minerals, metals and machinery. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, yarns, textiles and apparel, petrol, metals, motor vehicles, machinery, timber, paper, rubber, drugs and chemicals.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,679 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1960, the net tonnage being 13,825,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 4,536 vessels of 11,592,000 net tonnage.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 127,000 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 41,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1958-59 was £41,291,000. The construction of an arch bridge of Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 84 ft., two footways each 10 ft. wide, and two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a headway of 17½ ft.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1961, there were 990,488 registered motor vehicles (cars, 657,809).

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1960, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,108, earnings in the year 1959-60 being £83,563,000.

Aviation.—The principal overseas routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, U.S.A. and South Africa. Regular domestic air services with terminal in N.S.W. carried 1,554,721 paying passengers in 1959-60.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1960, there were 2,540 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1959-60 included 555,049,000 letters and registered articles and 115,359,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 34,996,000 letters and 10,165,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 49,661,000 letters and 35,542,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 7,095,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 694,000 cablegrams were despatched and 720,000 received. Transit time between Sydney and London is approximately 2½ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for seaborne mail. The telephone line connections numbered 576,431.

Radio and Television.—In June, 1960, there were 19 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 832,659. Regular transmission of television programmes in New South Wales began in September, 1956. At June 30, 1960, there were 3 television stations (one national, two commercial) in operation and the number of viewers' licences was 409,334.

TOWNS.

Ψ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 15½ miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.: the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The metropolis contains approximately 671 square miles, with a population of 2,098,490 (estimated, June 30, 1960).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 37,000 acres, Kurling-gal Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 12,000 are Ψ Newcastle (urban area) 203,650; Wollongong (Greater) 125,090; Broken Hill 33,210; Blue Mountains 24,300; Maitland 28,300; Goulburn 21,150; Wagga Wagga 21,550; Penrith 26,500; Lismore 19,400; Lithgow 14,720; Albury 18,900; Orange 19,500; Cessnock (Greater) 37,320; Tamworth 18,700; Grafton 15,450; Bathurst 17,230; Dubbo 13,700; and Campbelltown 15,600.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND 1430 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 46" E. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. June 30, 1960, 238. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 667,000 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1960, the population numbered 1,463,245 persons (748,778 males and 714,467 females).

The total number of aborigines (estimated June 30, 1960) was 10,284 full blood and 7,920 half-caste, exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1958	33,872	11,455	10,255
1959	35,599	12,349	10,581
1960	35,213	12,370	10,227

Infant mortality rate (1960) 21.0 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1954 there were 454,095 Church of England, 316,962 Roman Catholics, 151,586 Presbyterians, 146,456 Methodists, 28,612 Lutherans, 20,113 Baptists, 9,086 Congregationalists, 56,775 other Christians, and 1,340 Hebrews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a

narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1960 was 68.3°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 96.6° and 39.2°; mean barometer, 30.04 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1960 was 27.9 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40.1 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Col. Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., appointed March 18, 1958 £A6,500
Official Sec., Maj.-Gen. H. G. F. Harlock, C.B.E. 1,631
Private Secretary, Lt.-Cdr. A. G. Leatham, R.N. 1,631
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. A. D. Hutton, R.N.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

(Aug. 12, 1957)

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin, M.M. £5,201
Deputy Premier and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. K. J. Morris 4,101
Minister for Education and Migration, Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey 3,851
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. A. W. Munro 3,851
Treasurer and Minister for Housing, Hon. T. A. Hiley 3,851
Minister for Development, Mincs, Main Roads and Electricity, Hon. E. Evans 3,851
Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation, Hon. A. R. Fletcher 3,851
Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. H. W. Noble 3,851
Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. O. O. Madsen 3,851
Minister for Public Works and Local Government, Hon. H. Richter 3,851
Minister for Transport, Hon. G. W. W. Chalk 3,851

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, Sir David Muir, C.M.G., 409-410 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. McAulley.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £2,501 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly was, on July 1, 1961, composed of Liberal and Country Parties 46, Australian Labour Party 25, Queensland Labour Party 4, Independents 3.

Speaker, Hon. D. E. Nicholson £3,251
Chairman of Committees, H. B. Taylor, D.S.O. 2,751
Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop... 3,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and ten Puisne Judges; District Courts, with three Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir Alan Mansfield, K.C.M.G. £6,400
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Roslyn Philip, K.B.E. 5,900
Puisne Judges, Hons. B. H. Matthews; E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. Mack; M. Hanger; L. Brown; B. J. Jeffriess; C. G. Wanstall; N. S. Stable. each 5,900
District Court Judges, D. G. Andrews; W. M. Grant-Taylor; R. F. J. Cormack; R. F. Carter; G. Seaman. each 4,500

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1959 there were 1,600 state schools, including 89 high schools, in operation, with 8,713 teachers and a net enrolment of 240,532 children and 295 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 68,132. There were 13 state technical colleges with 693 teachers and 32,670 students and a state agricultural college with an enrolment of 969. The state-aided University had 3,867 full-time students in 1961. State expenditure on education in 1958-59 was £17,668,325.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1957...	85,158,100	85,142,870	269,319,683
1958...	87,955,575	89,469,883	285,947,364
1959...	93,795,804	94,986,459	303,470,019
1960...	101,912,092	102,076,767	322,424,113

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1960, totalled £156,904,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £239,174,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1960, £182,586,000, averaged £125 for each inhabitant. There were 1,140,000 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1958-59 was £278,637,000 (agriculture £95,655,000, dairying £33,549,000, pastoral £107,089,000, poultry and bee-keeping £2,988,000, mining £28,353,000, forestry £9,256,000, fisheries £1,530,000, nunting and trapping £217,000), and net value of manufacturing £155,465,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 426,880,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 25,564,896 acres, and 2,404,948 acres more were in process of alienation at Dec. 31, 1960.

The total area under crop in 1959-60 was 2,921,401 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 461,885 acres, producing 1,217,020 tons of raw sugar, 683,134 acres were under wheat (yielding 13,522,578 bushels), 129,803 under maize (4,059,597 bushels), and 259,972 under barley (6,650,208 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, pea-nuts, cotton, tobacco, linseed, sunflower seed, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, grapes, mangoes,

custard apples, papaws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1960, included 7,011,984 cattle, 1,255,009 being dairy cattle, 23,332,278 sheep, 234,364 horses, and 429,034 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,920,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 8,171,000 acres.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of bauxite, copper, lead, silver, uranium and zinc, and deposits of gold, tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1959 included gold, £1,430,000; coal, £7,518,000; copper, £20,523,000; tin, £973,000; silver, £1,950,000; lead, £4,826,000; zinc, £1,453,000; uranium, £6,449,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,407 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1959-60, 32,369,000 passengers and 8,211,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1960, there were 67,326 miles of formed roads and 51,245 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 406,743 motor vehicles were on the register.

Aviation.—Regular services operate between Brisbane, the main Queensland coastal and inland towns and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with services to oversea countries. Brisbane is also a port of call on a service to and from London.

Radio and Television.—On June 30, 1960, 14 national and 20 commercial stations were broadcasting in Queensland, and 1 national and 2 commercial television stations operated in Brisbane.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1957-58.....	£A49,497,820	£A156,492,920
1958-59.....	47,736,946	169,997,854
1959-60.....	50,856,448	181,321,439

The chief overseas exports are wool, meat, sugar, minerals and butter.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨBRISBANE, population 578,000 (June 30, 1960), is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

ΨThe main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (20,000), Bundaberg (24,000), Gladstone (7,400), Rockhampton (45,000), Mackay (16,500), Bowen (3,720), Townsville (47,000), Lucinda Point, Mourilyan, Cairns (24,200) and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (45,000), Gold Coast (26,200), Redcliffe (20,000), Gympie (10,600), Nambour (5,500) and Kingaroy (4,750) in the south-east; Toowoomba (50,000), Warwick (10,200) and Dalby (7,200) on the Darling Downs; Roma (4,900) and Charleville (4,650) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (4,150) in Central Queensland; Ayr (7,900), Innisfail (7,400), Charters Towers (6,800) and Ingham (4,350) in the north-east; and Mount Isa (9,000) in the north-west.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 2 days; by sea (approximate), 30 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1960 the population numbered 556,939 (485,424 males and 471,515 females). The number of full-blooded aborigines is estimated at less than 3,000.

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriage.
1957	19,536	7,576	6,581
1958	20,047	7,743	6,505
1959	20,372	7,943	6,614
1960	20,566	7,804	6,607

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1954, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 223,319; Methodists, 193,231; Congregationalists, 15,651; Baptists, 18,797; Lutherans, 42,056; Roman Catholics, 125,770; Presbyterians, 30,778; and Churches of Christ, 19,162.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, St. Vincent Gulf, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastwards, and largely determines the pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall near the coast.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32°S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented since 1947 by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide the precipitation has fallen as low as 11.32 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 8 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague Bastyan,
 K.B.E., C.B. £A5,000
Private Secretary, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Symes, C.B., M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. L. Lewis, R.T.R.; Capt.
 A. M. Ansell, 9/12th Lancers.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier,
 K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1944.)

(£37,450 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon.
 Sir Thomas Playford, G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour and Industry,
 Hon. Colin D. Rowe, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines and of Health,
 Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell McEwin, K.B.E.,
 M.L.C.
Minister of Lands, of Repatriation and of Irrigation,
 Hon. Sir Cecil Stephen Hincks.
Minister of Works and of Marine, Hon. Glen Gardner
 Pearson.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. David
 Norman Brookman.
Minister of Education, Hon. Baden Pattinson.
*Minister of Local Government, of Roads and of Rail-
 ways*, Hon. Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for
 South Australia*, M. A. F. Pearce, C.V.O.,
 C.B.E., South Australia House, 50
 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. A. G. Wildy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of
 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring
 every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39
 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3
 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult
 suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British
 subjects, male and female; there are certain property
 and war service qualifications for electors to the
 Legislative Council, who numbered 187,921 in
 1959, those for the Assembly numbering 499,311.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly
 in March, 1959, returned 20 Liberals (Govern-
 ment party), 17 Labour (Opposition) and 2 Inde-
 pendents.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir
 Walter Duncan. £3,750
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. B. H.
 Teusner. 3,750

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is pre-
 sided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne
 Judges. There are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and
 Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with
 stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,
 Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G. £6,250
Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo; Hon. Sir
 Geoffrey Reed; Hon. D. B. Ross; Hon.
 R. R. St. C. Chamberlain; Hon. J. F.
 Brazel. 5,500

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Tech-
 nical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a
 responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory,
 and free. In 1959 there were 683 State schools,
 with 187,403 scholars; State expenditure in 1959-60
 was £14,971,469, including grants to University,
 Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibi-
 tions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to
 higher schools and the University. Private schools

number 172 with 40,449 scholars. There is an
 endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874,
 with 3,558 full-time students in 1961. A State
 Institute of Technology has also been established,
 and there are technical schools at 16 country centres
 and also special trade schools for apprentices and
 domestic art centres. The public library museum,
 art gallery and local institutes are supported or
 assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1957	65,761,000	65,810,000	276,440,000
1958	70,642,000	71,012,000	296,814,000
1959	72,680,000	73,707,000	317,702,000
1960	80,277,000	80,589,000	339,105,000

Banking.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide,
 including the Commonwealth Government Bank
 and the State Bank of South Australia, with about
 364 branches and agencies, having total average
 deposits of £129,192,000 in December quarter,
 1960. The three savings banks, with about 1,600
 branches and agencies, had deposits averaging
 £165,210,000 in December quarter, 1960.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1959-
 1960 was: crops £35,546,000, pastoral £61,675,000,
 dairying £14,727,000, fisheries, game and poultry,
 and forestry £9,599,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State
 (243,000,000 acres), 16,100,000 acres have been
 sold or are in the process of alienation by the
 Crown under systems of deferred payment;
 116,900,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and
 22,700,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is
 8,401,000 acres—under wheat, 1959-60, 1,550,000
 acres, hay 245,000, oats 506,000, barley 1,290,000.
 Wheat harvest 1959-60, 11,929,000 bushels; barley,
 11,857,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples,
 apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are
 successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable.
 In 1959-60, there were 57,000 acres of vines with a
 production of 21,576,000 gallons of wine, 57,000
 cwt. of dried currants and 184,000 cwt. of sultanas
 and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits
 (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually
 sent to overseas countries, principally the United
 Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some
 areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are
 also very suitable for growing all kinds of root
 crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1960).—There were
 14,025,000 sheep, 500,000 cattle, 30,000 horses,
 109,000 pigs. Wool production (1959-60),
 198,289,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, lime-
 stone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral out-
 put was valued at £A25,435,000 in 1960, but of
 this total the value of iron ore, £15,444,000, was
 subject to revision.

Manufactures.—In 1959-60 there were 4,683 fac-
 tories, employing 99,018 hands, the gross value of
 the output being £385,702,000. Plant machinery,
 land and buildings were valued at £175,873,000.

Transport and Communications.—There were
 (1960) 3,801 miles of railway in South Australia,
 137 miles of tram and bus routes and 56,000 miles
 of roads. The railway mileage includes the South
 Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway
 from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie
 (Western Australia) which forms a link in the sys-
 tem from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of

the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. In 1959-60, 1,759 vessels with net tonnage of 6,744,740 entered South Australian ports direct from overseas or interstate. Nationality of these vessels was—Australian 875, United Kingdom, 445, other British 108 and foreign 391. There are 913 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 28 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 462,456 passengers and 9,923 tons of freight were carried in 1959-60.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1960, were 312,161, equal to 1 per 3.1 persons.

Wireless and Television (1960)—Broadcasting stations 16; listeners' licences 250,971. Television stations 3; viewers' licences 110,865.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	6,668,000	14,822,330
1957-58	47,103,000	99,882,000
1958-59	45,346,000	90,916,000
1959-60	59,747,000	90,826,000

The principal exports are wool and other pastoral and dairying products, grain, metals and minerals, fruit and wine.

TOWNS.

ΨADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1960), 581,900, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns (with 1954 populations) are Moonta (2,300), Kadina (3,300), ΨWalleroo (2,500), ΨPort Pirie (12,800), ΨWhyalla (8,600), and ΨPort Augusta (7,000) on Spencer Gulf, Salisbury (5,900), Gawler (6,100), and Peterborough (3,700) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Mt. Gambier (10,900), Naracoorte (4,100), and Millicent (2,800) in the south-east, ΨPort Lincoln (6,100) on Eyre Peninsula, Murray Bridge (5,000), Renmark (6,100), Berri (4,200) on the River Murray, and Victor Harbour (2,500) on the south coast. Elizabeth, a new satellite town being built between Adelaide and Gawler, had a population of 19,500 in 1960, and this is expected to increase to at least 50,000 within ten years.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 4 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1960, the estimated population numbered 347,438 (182,976 males and 164,462 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	5,004	2,425	2,264
1958	8,568	2,708	2,475
1959	8,625	2,780	2,567
1960	8,853	2,670	2,713

The birth rate in 1960 was 25.26, death rate 7.62, marriage rate 7.74 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1960) 19.1 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1954 there were 147,407 members of the

Church of England, 27,069 Roman Catholics, 38,236 Methodists, 15,607 Presbyterians, 4,425 Congregationalists and Independents, and 6,392 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the north winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 53.9°, the mean temperature for Dec. Jan. and Feb. being 60.2°, and that of June, July and Aug. 47.1°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania. His Excellency The Lord Rowallan, K.T., E.B.E., M.C., *apptd.* May 29, 1959. *Official Sec.*, E. E. O'Farrell, M.V.O. A.D.C., Capt. H. M. S. Holme.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. E. E. Reece.

Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.

Minister for Lands and Works, Hon. D. A. Cashion.

Chief Secretary and Minister administering Dept. of Health Services, Hon. J. F. Gaha.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. J. J. Dwyer, V.C.

Minister for Education, Hon. W. A. Neilson.

Minister for Forests, Hon. A. C. Atkins.

Minister for Housing, Hon. J. L. Madden.

Minister for Transport, Hon. J. B. Connolly.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Hon. A. J. White.

Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for five years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in May, 1959, resulted in the return of 17 Labour, 16 Liberal and 2 Independent members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Henry Baker, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Clerk of the Council, E. Briggs.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. C. B. Aylett.

Clerk of the House, C. K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Supreme Court of Tasmania*, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury, K.B.E.

Puisne Judges, Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp; Hon. G. H. Crawford; Hon. W. E. Cox.

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Procedure Act, 1919, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices.

EDUCATION.

State schools are divided into Primary, Area, High and Technical High Schools, with a net enrolment of 64,956 scholars in 1959. There were 57 private schools with an enrolment of 12,203. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 789 full-time students in 1961; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queenstown, Rosebery, Ulverston, Smithton and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	3,614,764	3,640,748	26,366,990
1958-59	21,851,053	22,759,190	153,824,754
1959-60	24,296,249	25,328,254	105,522,348

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1960 were £38,973,000; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1960, were £47,622,000 or £132 7s. 3d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1959-60 was £98,100,000—agriculture and pastoral £18,491,000, mines and quarries £5,398,000, other primary industries £14,015,000 and manufactures £60,196,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1959-60, 334,000 acres under crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, hay, hops, oats, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1960) 375,000 cattle, 3,494,000 sheep, 67,000 pigs and 11,000 horses. The wool production (1959-60) was 33,565,000 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair—River Derwent (Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge), Nive River (Tungatimah and Wayatinah) and at Trevallyn. The network extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1959-60, 2,091,544 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1959-60 was 313,347,000 super feet, including 71,703,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the gross value of all minerals produced in 1959 being £A8,939,000.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1959-60 was £60,196,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for the 1,683 establishments being £125,670,000.

CAPITAL, Ψ HOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1960) (with suburbs) 111,250.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1954) are Ψ Launceston and suburbs (pop. 49,303), Ψ Devonport (10,624), Burnie (11,193), Ulverston (5,361), New Norfolk (4,900) and Queenstown (4,526).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels or South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1960 was 2,925,533 (1,473,501 males and 1,452,032 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1958	61,269	23,625	20,549
1959	62,245	25,078	20,456
1960	64,025	24,547	20,627

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1960:—Births, 22.14; Deaths, 8.49; Marriages, 7.13. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 18.46.

Religion.

Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1954 numbered 832,473, Roman Catholics 564,654, Presbyterians 326,422, Methodists 252,802, Baptists 34,316, Church of Christ 33,608 and Hebrew 24,016. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 243,555.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls in Melbourne on 156 days per year, the annual average being 25.89 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., born Aug. 22, 1896, appointed 1949, term extended for 3 years from Oct. 29, 1954 and for further 5 years from Oct. 1957... £7,500

Private Secretary and Comptroller of the Household, Col. R. W. Spraggett, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., R.M. (ret.).

Official Sec., A. C. Mahstedt.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in, June, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Conservation, Hon. H. E. Bolte.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Maltby.

Minister of Housing and of Immigration, Hon. H. R. Petty.

Minister of Education, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield.

Minister of Labour and Industry and of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement, Hon. K. H. Turnbull.

Minister of Forests and of State Development, Hon. A. J. Fraser, M.C.

Minister of Health, Hon. Sir Ewen Cameron.

Minister of Water Supply and of Mines, Hon. W. J. Mibus.

Minister of Transport, Hon. Sir Arthur Warner.

Minister for Local Government, Hon. M. V. Porter.

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. L. H. S. Thompson.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Victoria, Col. Hon. Sir William Watt Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., E.D. Address, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a Legislative Assembly of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at June 30, 1959, numbered 1,506,476.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur..... £3,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir William McDonald..... 3,100

THE JUDICATURE.

There are petty sessions courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and twelve Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944)..... £7,250

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles Lowe, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan; Hon. Sir John Barry; Hon. Sir Arthur Dean; Hon. R. R. Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson; Hon. R. V. Monahan; Hon. G. A. Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam; Hon. D. M. Little, each 6,500

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Strettton, C.M.G.; J. H. Moore; A. L. B. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McT. Stafford; J. F. Mulvaney; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; A. M. Fraser; E. H. E. Barber;

T. G. Rapke; M. L. Cussen (acting); S. H. Z. Woinarski; J. Bourke (acting); B. Buller-Murphy (acting); G. Gunson (acting)..... each £4,800

Senior County Court Judge..... 5,100

Masters of the Supreme Court, E. H. Coghill; C. P. Jacobs..... each 3,800

Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, C. E. Fyffe..... 3,525

Crown Law Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah, E.D.

Secretary to the Law Department, H. C. Chipman..... 4,400

Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Winneke, O.B.E., Q.C..... 6,500

Prosecutors for the Queen, W. M. W. Irvine; J. W. Flannagan; J. G. Maloney; F. R. Moore; R. A. Bidstrup; R. J. Leckie; G. M. Byrne; S. Morriane..... each 3,500

Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Morriane..... 4,792

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1959, there were 1,928 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 299,532 pupils; 256 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 114,570; and 63 Technical Schools (57 of which possess a junior section with 30,690 pupils in attendance) with a roll call of 64,934 senior students.

During 1959, 156,193 pupils attended 545 independent schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There are two State-aided Universities. Melbourne University has five affiliated colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman (which have connections with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively), and the University Women's College. The University had 7,199 full-time students in 1961. The Monash University, recently established in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne to provide for the increasing numbers of university students, at present accepts only a limited number of students of specified faculties (332 full-time students in 1961).

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the State Debt for those years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1957-58	142,336,624	145,549,280	518,212,671
1958-59	151,248,662	153,796,203	555,011,819
1959-60	168,310,347	167,996,810	594,122,016

Banking, &c.—The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1960, amounted to £298,136,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £131,243,000, and in other savings banks, £70,242,000.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 190 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1959-60. Total revenue amounted to £60,537,894, made up of premium income £58,118,474 and other income £2,419,420. Expenditure totalled £52,475,262, comprising claims £33,417,038, commission and agents' charges £5,936,879 and other expenditure £13,121,345.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1959-60 was £388,189,000—agricultural £92,600,000, pastoral £160,093,000, dairying £71,489,000, poultry and bee keeping £24,691,000, trapping £3,749,000, forestry £18,587,000, mining and quarries £14,935,000, fisheries £2,045,000. The net value of production of industries was £301,825,000 and of manufactures £686,501,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 6,663,000 acres under cultivation in 1959-60, 2,261,000 were wheat crops and 673,000 oats and 848,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1959-60, 2,147,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1960, 26,597,000 sheep, 1,678,000 dairy cattle, 946,000 beef cattle, 285,000 pigs and 81,000 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1959-60 was 323,226,000 lb., valued at £75,814,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1960 was 28 506 ozs. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite. Production of brown coal in 1960 amounted to 14,967,000 tons.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1960, was: private cars, 675,222; commercial, 104,329; hire 5,444; primary producers, 167,551; omnibuses, 751 and motor cycles, 20,617.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1960, there were 4 290 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1960, were £39,198,134 and £39,541,704 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, etc., amounted to £4,017,610. Total traffic mileage was 18,281,683 and passenger journeys numbered 158,293,976. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 9,687,445.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1960, 3,355 vessels with net tonnage 13,267,648 entered Victorian ports and 3,351 vessels with total net tonnage of 13,268,859 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, poultry and eggs are staple products; but secondary industry (16,979 factories, &c.), employing 387,514 hands in 1959-60) now plays a most important part in the economy of the State. The net value of factory production has risen from £65,996,000 in 1938-39 to £686 501,000 in 1959-60. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal over-sea imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, rubber and rubber manufactures, tobacco, crude petroleum, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	44,407,809	30,819,012
1956-57	254,946,377	255,752,007
1957-58	282,712,758	218 373,103
1958-59	291,297,017	219,550,771
1959-60	339,349 398	244,070 363

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal

features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 445,746 acres and contained on June 30, 1960 a population of 1,831,200. Other cities and towns are Ψ Geelong, 90 380; Ballarat, 54,800; Bendigo, 42,120; Ψ Warrnambool, 14,780; Mildura, 12,620; Hamilton, 9,720; Shepparton, 13 150; Maryborough, 7,510; Colac, 9,290; Horsham, 9 230; Castlemaine, 7,290; Ararat, 8,100; Wangaratta, 13,080; Echuca, 6,370; Sale, 7,630; Swan Hill, 6,290; Benalla, 7,520; Moe, 13,920 and Portland 6,020.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 122° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1960, the population was 740,245 (379,751 males and 360,494 females).

The estimated number of full-blood aborigines on June 30, 1960, was 11,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1957	16,924	5,295	4,899
1958	16,711	5,554	5,038
1959	17,111	5,497	5,387
1960	16,626	5,697	5,323

Religions.—Census of 1954—268,135 Church of England, 143,489 Roman Catholics, 68,489 Methodists, and 37,659 Presbyterians.

Physica Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north, the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface or which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1960 was 28.21 inches, the average for the past 84 years 34 89. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administrator vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Acts of 1911, 1934 and 1955; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1959) is composed of Labour Party 24, Liberal and Country League 18, Country Party 8.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., appointed 1951, term extended for 5 years from Nov. 6, 1956 and for a further 2½ years from Nov. 6, 1961 ... £5,250
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Sworn in April 2, 1959)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists, Hon. David Brand	5,070
Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Electricity and Attorney General, Hon. Arthur Frederick Watts, C.M.G.	4,520
Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North-West, Hon. Charles Walter Michael Court, O.B.E.	4,140
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Crawford David Naider	4,340
Minister for Works and Water Supplies, Hon. Gerald Percy Wild, M.B.E.	4,290
Minister for Mines and Housing, Hon. Arthur Frederick Griffith	4,320
Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration, Hon. William Stewart Bovell	4,340
Minister for Transport, Police, Labour and Native Welfare, Hon. Charles Collier Perkins	4,390
Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries, Hon. Ross Hutchinson, D.F.C.	4,140
Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare, Hon. Leslie Arthur Logan	4,340

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Offices, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.
Agent-General, Hon. E. K. Hoar

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consist of a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a Legislative Assembly of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. L. C. Diver

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. M. Hearman

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G. £5,250
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. W. Jackson ... 4,750
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. E. Virtue; R. V. Neville; G. B. D'Arcy; J. Hale

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free. In 1960 there were 494 Primary Schools and 27 High Schools under the control of the Minister for Education representing a total of 112,718 pupils. There were also 318 private schools with an average attendance of 34,593. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1959, was £10,061,557, including grants of £999,875 to the University of Western Australia (1,970 full-time students in 1961).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1959-60 was: agricultural £65,513,695; pastoral and trapping £50,271,747; dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £12,314,234; forestry £5,459,406; fisheries £4,307,106; mining £23,243,700.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (6,382,121 acres), 3,718,596 acres were under

wheat for grain, the 1959-60 crop being estimated at 58,670,000 bushels. On March 31, 1960, the livestock included 1,036,649 cattle, 16,411,589 sheep, 130,933 pigs and 40,740 horses. In 1959-60 there were 8,951 acres of vineyards and 23,192 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1959-60 was 157,929,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were in the year ending June 30, 1960, a total of 4,279 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The average number of persons employed in them during the year was 49,651.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of timber sawn and hewn during 1959-60 was 225,460,905 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The refinery production of gold in the State for 1960 was 855,758 fine oz. (£A14,069,503). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1960, is 61,675,270 fine oz. (£A446,854,082). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite, gypsum and ilmenite exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1960, there were 4,120 miles of State government railway (though operations on 820 miles have been suspended); 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 450 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1960, there were on the State register 391 vessels, of 17,382 tons, of which 179 were steam or motor vessels (13,807 tons) and 212 sailing vessels (3,575 tons).

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and net public Debt for 3 years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1958	57,053,977	58,177,307	218,354,786
1959	60,068,237	61,752,070	232,032,142
1960	64,387,912	65,793,726	246,701,763

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1957-58	143,439,404	135,476,669
1958-59	146,200,918	126,402,923
1959-60	169,529,312	158,998,460

The principal exports of local products in 1959-60 were wool (£A38,978,675), wheat (£A24,720,759), wheat flour (£A2,548,108), hides and skins (£A2,383,433), oats (£A2,849,525), beef (£A3,370,933), mutton and lamb (£A1,183,829), crayfish tails (£A3,249,611), whale oil (£A549,515), raw asbestos (£A1,555,747), iron ore (£A800,706), barley (£A2,409,876).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Ψ PERTH. Population at June 30, 1960, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 395,000.

Pertth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Ψ Fremantle (21,400), Kalgoorlie—Boulder and environs (22,500), Ψ Bunbury (12,950), Northam (8,260), Ψ Albany (10,000), Ψ Geraldton (10,440) and Collie (9,650).

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles	Population	
		Census, April 17, 1956*	Census, April 18, 1961†
(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:			
North Island (including Maoris)	44,281	1,497,353	1,684,129
South Island (including Maoris)	58,093	675,626	728,888
Stewart Island (including Maoris)	670	541	541
Chatham Islands (including Maoris)	372	524	487
Minor Islands:			
Inhabited—			
Kermadec Islands	13	11	10
Campbell Island	44	7	9
Uninhabited—			
Three Kings	3	..	..
Snares	1	..	..
Solander	1½	..	..
Antipodes	24	..	..
Bounty	1½	..	..
Auckland	234	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories	103,736	2,174,063	2,414,064
(b) Island Territories:			
Tokelau Islands	4	1,619§	1,938**
Cook Islands and Niue	199	21,387§	23,019**
Total, inclusive of Island Territories	103,939	2,197,068	2,439,021
Trust Territory of Western Samoa	1,133	97,327§	108,810**
Ross Dependency	175,000	166	198

* Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

† Preliminary figures. Excluding 2,559 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

§ Census of Sept. 25, 1956.

** At March 31, 1961.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1956) 137,151 (males 70,089, females 67,062); (1961) 165,006 (males 83,937, females 81,069).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages*
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departures	Total		
1939	28,833	102,469	131,302	14,158	96,176	110,334	20,968	17,791
1958	53,774	172,791	226,565	19,014	159,930	178,944	47,621	18,305
1959	54,739	177,956	232,695	19,814	174,738	194,552	38,143	18,315
1960	55,435	196,819	252,254	19,524	194,745	214,269	37,985	18,909

* Inclusive of Maoris.

Birth rate (1960) 25.00; death rate 8.81; marriage rate 7.96; infant mortality 19.66 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+ 27,486
*1956	1,023,122	1,013,789	2,036,911	213,115	+ 68,726
*†1961	1,129,230	1,119,828	2,249,058	212,147	+ 39,792

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census, 2,162 at the 1956 census, and 2,559 at the 1961 census.

† Preliminary figures.

Races and Religions

Races	1951	1956	Religions	1951	1956
Europeans	1,809,441	2,016,287	Church of England	Per cent.	Per cent.
Maoris	92,493	108,659	Presbyterians	37.47	35.92
Half-caste	23,183	28,492	Roman Catholics	23.01	22.26
Chinese	5,252	6,667	Methodists	13.64	14.20
Other races	9,103	13,957	Baptists	8.05	7.44
				1.62	1.56

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to South of 66° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642.

The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774 and 1777. From 1800 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

FLAG: Blue ground, with Union Jack in top left quarter, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1957-62), His Excellency the Viscount COBHAM, C.C.M.G., T.D., born 1909. (Salary £7,500, and allowances £5,500) £13,000

Official Secretary, D. C. Williams.

Comptroller, Maj. I. M. Erskine, Grenadier Guards.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. H. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. H. Y. La R.

Beverley, R.M.

Lady-in-Waiting, Miss J. N. Wilding.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(December 12, 1960.)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Customs and Overseas Trade, Hon. J. R. Marshall.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Maori Affairs, Hon. J. R. Hanan.

Minister of Transport and Railways, Hon. J. K. McAlpine.

Minister of Labour, Immigration, and Mines, Hon. T. P. Shand.

Ministry of Works and Electricity, Hon. W. S. Goosman.

Minister of Finance, Hon. H. R. Lake.

Minister of Defence, Hon. D. J. Eyre.

Minister of Lands, Forest, and Marine, Hon. R. G. Gerard.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Civil Defence and Island Territories, Hon. F. L. A. Gotz.

Minister of Housing, Hon. J. Rae.

Minister of Education, Hon. W. B. Tennent.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. L. Hayman.

Minister of Health, Social Security, and Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. N. L. Shelton.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Broadcasting, Hon. A. E. Kinsella.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £4.4s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £4,250 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £1,500 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,800 with tax-free expense allowance of £450, and that of each Minister without portfolio £2,200, with £350 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES
OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, S. C. Johnston.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, F. Shanahan.

INDIA.

High Commissioner, Sir Guy Powles, K.B.E., C.M.G.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

High Commissioner, C. M. Bennett, D.S.O.

U.K.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, Hon. T. L. Macdonald, New Zealand Government Offices, Strand, W.C.2.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, G. R. Laking, 19 Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

FRANCE.

Ambassador, Dr. C. E. Beeby, C.M.G.

JAPAN.

Ambassador, J. S. Reid.

THAILAND

Ambassador, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stephen Weir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN
N.Z.Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers
Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.

Chargé d'Affaires, E. Humblet.

DENMARK.

Chargé d'Affaires, T. Wegener-Clausen.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Dr. E. H. Nöhring.

ITALY.

Dr. G. C. Galeota della Regnia.

JAPAN.

Ambassador, K. Hara.

NETHERLANDS.

Baron Bentinck van Schoonheten.

SWEDEN.

O. Ripa.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, A. B. Akers.

U.S.S.R.

Chargé d'Affaires, N. V. Ivanov.

High Commissioners in New Zealand

AUSTRALIAN

Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.

CANADIAN.

G. R. Heasman, O.B.E.

U.K.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Francis Cumming-Bruce, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, F. A. K. Harrison.

Economic Adviser, C. G. Cruickshank.

First Secretaries, J. K. Hickman; J. Eaton (*Agriculture and Food*); J. L. Hayden, O.B.E. (*Information*).

Naval Adviser, Capt. T. G. V. Percy, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

Army Adviser, Col. K. H. S. Wilson.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. J. H. L. Blount, D.F.C.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1960, returned 46 National Party members and 34 Labour. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive £1,400 per annum, with an allowance of £275-705 per annum for expenses, depending on size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives £2,200 per annum and £490 per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of £215.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon.

R. M. Algie (plus expense allowance of

£600 per annum and residential quarters in

Parliament House)..... £2,400

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric

Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. £4,500

Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Kenneth Gresson, K.B.E. (President) 4,250

Hon. Sir Alfred North; Hon. Sir Timothy Cleary 4,000

Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir James D. Hutchison; A. K. Turner; G. I. McGregor; W. P. Shorland; T. E. Henry; T. A. Gresson; T. P. McCarthy; A. L. Haslam; R. Hardie Boys; I. H. Macarthur; C. P. Richmond. 4,000

Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hon. Sir Arthur Tyndall, C.M.G.; Hon. W. F. Stilwell. 4,000

Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J. Dalgligh 4,000

Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G. Archer 4,000

POLICE

On March 31, 1961, the strength of the Police Force was 2,471 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 977 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1960-61 was £3,455,000.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000, of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 1 cruiser, 4 frigates, 1 survey ship, 1 Antarctic support ship and 10 other vessels in commission; 1 cruiser, 2 frigates, and 4 ocean minesweepers in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 298 officers and 2,480 ratings. A cruiser or a frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

Naval expenditure in 1960-61 amounted to £8,859,001.

Army.

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force is 8,119 and recruiting is in progress to raise the strength of the Army to this figure.

During the war of 1939-1945 New Zealand sent a division (the 2nd) to the Middle East theatre, which took part in the campaigns in Greece, Crete, North Africa and Italy. Another division (the 3rd) saw service in the South Pacific and took part in a number of actions in that area.

In 1958 compulsory military training was abolished, and the Army is being organized on the basis of a Regular Brigade Group backed by a Volunteer Territorial Force. One battalion of the Regular Brigade Group is stationed as part of

the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve in Malaya.

Army expenditure for the year 1960-61 was £9,494,759.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate defence service in 1937. The force was mobilized in September, 1939, and its organization was linked with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and additional squadrons, with supporting forces, operated in the Pacific area. The Air Force now consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Air Training Corps. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1961, was 4,390.

Air Force Expenditure in 1960-61 was £9,874,830.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. In 1959-60 Social Security income tax was received into the Consolidated Fund under the general heading of income tax; a transfer was then made to the Social Security Fund. This change increased both the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Fund in 1959-60.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1957	206,276,000	202,951,000
1958	193,580,000	193,736,000
1959	241,310,000	240,888,000
1960	317,174,000	316,543,000
1961	285,347,000	284,950,100*

* Includes £9,830,000 for debt redemption and £20,337,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1960-61 amounted to £259,073,000, of which £237,378,000 was receipts of the Consolidated Fund, and £21,695,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

DEBT.

The gross Public Debt amounted on March 31, 1961, to £868,173,000, of which £108,163,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £26,191,000 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At March 29, 1961, total assets of all trading banks in New Zealand amounted to £343,428,000; liabilities, £356,310,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £70,588,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at March 29, 1961, amounted to £53,518,000, of which £11,176,000 and £33,297,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and sterling investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts, at the end of March, 1961, totalled £233,284,000 compared with £182,108,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks at the end of March, 1961, amounted to

£331,530,000. At the corresponding date in 1960 they were £316,578,000.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1960-61, 2,347,000 depositors having £380,319,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £57,559,000 to their credit at March 31, 1961.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125 = £100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to 15 years as from Feb. 1, 1944. In 1960 there were 2,052 public primary schools, with 359,153 scholars; there were also 335 registered private primary schools with 52,779 scholars, 3 secondary schools with lower departments with 108 scholars and 156 Maori primary schools with 13,187 scholars, of whom 12,098 were Maoris. There were also 29,251 Maori children attending public primary schools. The secondary education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 150 state secondary schools, 96 state secondary departments of district high schools, 96 private secondary schools and 11 Maori private secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1960 was 119,206 and in addition there were 50,038 part-time students attending technical classes, 1,876 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 4,807 from the Technical Correspondence School. The University of New Zealand, with power to confer degrees, consists of the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are associated with the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 7,965 full-time students in 1961.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1960-61 was £43,553,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1958-59 £(N.Z.)	1959-60 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural.....	26,300,000	30,200,000
Pastoral.....	197,200,000	219,500,000
Dairying, etc.....	102,900,000	114,100,000
Forestry.....	24,100,000	26,500,000
Fisheries.....	2,900,000	2,000,000
Mining.....	19,000,000	19,200,000
Factory.....	201,700,000	218,300,000
Buildings and miscellaneous.....	67,400,000	74,000,000
	£641,500,000	£704,700,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1958-59	1959-60
Wheat.....bushels	6,039,000	8,700,000
Wool.....lb.	540,000,000	577,000,000
Butter.....tons	221,600	211,200
Cheese.....tons	85,300	93,300
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs.....No.	18,350,000	19,279,000
Sheep.....No.	7,404,000	7,324,000
Cattle.....No.	963,000	956,000
Calves.....No.	1,222,000	1,234,000
Pigs.....No.	883,000	863,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, of this, approximately 43,000,000 acres are in holdings of one acre or more. The

greater part of this is pasture land, about 53 per cent. being unimproved land used for pasturage, and an additional 39 per cent. sown pasture. The output of sawn timber for 1960-61 was 714,106,000 board feet, of which 395,400,000 board feet represented exotic varieties, mainly pine.

Live Stock.—Cattle at January 31, 1960, numbered 5,992,000, including 1,887,000 dairy cows in milk; pigs 660,000, including 88,000 breeding sows; and sheep (June 30, 1960), 47,134,000.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1959-60) 8,550 factories in operation, employing 172,106 persons. Salaries and wages amounted to £136,175,840; cost of materials used, £439,087,799. Total value of output, £705,616,999.

Minerals.—Coal output in 1959 was 3,012,000 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined greatly in recent years, gold produced in 1960 totalling 36,758 oz. Other minerals produced on a relatively small scale are silver, iron ore, manganese ore, tungsten and asbestos.

EXTERNAL TRADE, £N.Z.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1958	252,800,000	250,173,000	502,973,000
1959	205,076,000	293,659,000	498,735,000
1960	251,811,000	302,508,000	554,319,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1960 was valued at £159,814,000 and included butter, 2,853,000 cwt., valued at £NZ44,776,000, cheese, 1,478,000 cwt. (£NZ17,371,000); frozen and chilled beef, 374,000 cwt. (£NZ2,846,000); frozen lamb, 5,203,000 cwt. (£NZ42,859,000); frozen mutton, 1,948,000 cwt. (£NZ2,706,000); canned meats, 50,000 cwt. (£NZ8,580,000); milk (dried) 742,000 cwt. (£NZ2,955,000) and wool 253,397,000 lb. (£NZ3,246,000).

Railways.—In March, 1961, there were 3,333 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1960-61, including season-ticket holders, was 26,233,000, while the Department's road motor services carried 21,370,000. Goods raised amounted to 10,850,000 tons. Railway total revenue and expenditure were £36,239,000 and £36,302,000 in 1960-61.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1961, there were 532,054 cars, and 337,054 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 28,581 motor cycles.

Shipping.—During 1960 the vessels entered inwards numbered 972 (net tonnage 4,500,892), and those entered outwards 961 (net tonnage 4,408,425), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Post Office Statistics.—(1960-61):—244,098,000 letters, letter cards and postcards, 236,696,000 printed and commercial papers, 22,388,000 newspapers, 6,748,000 packets and 7,838,000 parcels. Inland telegrams, 7,558,000; outward cablegrams, 709,000 and inward 600,000; telephones 745,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1959-60 (internal) passenger miles, 169,846,000; cargo ton miles, 5,912,700; mail ton miles 311,700 and (overseas) 84,100 passengers carried, 470 tons mail carried, and 686 tons freight carried.

CAPITAL. Ψ Wellington, in the North Island (pop. 1961, 150,500).

Other large centres:—Ψ Auckland, 448,200; Ψ Christchurch, 220,300; Ψ Dunedin, 105,100; Ψ Hutt, 99,000; Palmerston North, 43,200; Hamilton, 50,400; Ψ Invercargill, 41,100; Ψ Wanganui, 35,700; Ψ New Plymouth, 32,400; Ψ Napier, 32,800; Hastings, 32,500; Ψ Timaru, 26,400; Ψ Nelson, 25,300; Ψ Gisborne, 25,100.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8' E. long. (uninhabited). **Auckland Islands**, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. **Campbell Island** (population 9 at April 18, 1961). **Antipodes Group** (40° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. **Bounty Islands** (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). **Snares Islands and Solander** (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 10 at 1961 Census), between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (8,032), Aitutaki (2,555), Mangaia (2,268), Atiu (1,483), Mauke (919), Mitiaro (321), Manuae (44), Takutika (uninhabited), Palmerston (96), Penrhyn or Tongareva (723), Manihiki (787), Rakahanga (398), Pukapuka or Danger (742), Suwarow (1), Nassau (93), Niue (4,845). The population figures are as at Dec. 31, 1960, the total for the Group being 23,307. The chief exports are citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapples, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1960) were valued at £NZ464,315, imports at £NZ897,200 for Cook Islands, and at £NZ2,22,203 and £NZ2,232,415 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, which has an elected majority of Maori members, though ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1960-61, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £NZ575,435, was £NZ509,941, and expenditure, £NZ285,617. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £NZ237,675, was £NZ242,718, and expenditure £NZ481,013.

Ross Dependency, see p. 720.

Tokelau (or Union) Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,938 at March 31, 1961), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

The Trust Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which with its small adjacent islands, is 430 square miles. The population at Dec. 31, 1960, was 108,403, of whom 102,324 were Samoans. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Ψ Apia and Ψ Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. Coconuts (copra), cocoa and bananas are the chief products of the islands. The revenue for 1960 was £1,463,000. Expenditure £1,371,000. The exports were valued in 1960 at £2,417,104 and the imports at £2,648,083.

There are now a Legislative Assembly with a large majority of Samoan members and a form of Cabinet government with a Samoan Prime Minister. Independence is fixed for Jan. 1, 1962.

Nauru Island (see p. 719).

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between $5^{\circ} 55' - 9^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude and $79^{\circ} 42' - 81^{\circ} 52'$ E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 206 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,097,895, an increase of 21.7 per cent. over the last Census in 1946.

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Vedda. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Kurunegala and the Sinhalae divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42.8 per cent of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 26.6 per cent Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-arū (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyuluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *lalawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (200–250 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the Ceylon Independence Act, 1947. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (b) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

FLAG.—Yellow lion of Kandy on a maroon ground; Sinhalese pinnacle on corners; yellow border; two vertical stripes at staff side.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency SIR OLIVER ERNEST GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. K.B.E. (July 17, 1954).

£8,000

Secretary to the Governor-General, N. W. Atukorala, C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Hon. Mrs. S. D. Bandaranaike.....	Rs. 18,000	Transport and Works, Hon. I. R. P. G. Kalugalla.....	Rs. 18,000
Health, Senator Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya..	18,000	Finance, Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike	18,000
Justice, Senator Hon. S. P. C. Fernando.	18,000	Agriculture, Lands, Irrigation and Power, Hon. C. P. de Silva.....	18,000
		Labour and Nationalized Services, Senator Hon. C. Wijesinghe, O.B.E.	18,000

<i>Education and Broadcasting</i> , Hon. Badjud-din Mahmud.....	Rs.18,000
<i>Industries, Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs</i> , Hon. Maitripala Senanayake..	18,000
<i>Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping</i> , Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne.....	18,000
<i>Local Government and Housing</i> , Hon. Mahanama Samaraweera.....	18,000

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CEYLON

High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Morley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, G. D. Anderson.

First Secretaries, Miss L. E. T. Storar; P. J. S. Moon;

K. F. X. Furns; P. A. Osmond; C. J. Scott, O.B.E. (Information); C. R. Dean (Information).

Colombo Plan Officer, G. Browniee.

Economic Adviser, J. F. Saunders.

Naval Adviser, Capt. H. G. G. Ogilvie, R.N.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. G. F. Rodney, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Cultural Adviser and British Council Representative, R. K. Brady.

Ceylon has diplomatic representatives in the following countries: Australia, Burma, Canada, China, France, West Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Federation of Malaya, Netherlands, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 157 members, of whom 151 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa.

Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickram, C.B.E.....

Speaker of the House of Representatives (vacant).....

Clerk of the House of Representatives, R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, O.B.E.....

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice of Ceylon, H. H. Basnayake £2,507

Puisne Judges, E. H. T. Gunasekara;

H. W. R. Weerasooriya; M. L.

Sansoni; H. N. G. Fernando; T. S.

Fernando; N. Sinnatamby; L. B. de

Silva; H. W. Tambiah..... £2,000

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act provides for a Regular Force, a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular and Volunteer Forces.

Navy.—The Royal Ceylon Navy, with headquarters in Colombo, mans 2 frigates, 2 minesweepers, a seaward defence boat and several patrol craft. The vessels are based on Colombo, Trincomalee and Karainagar.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1960 (provisional figures) in acres, were:—Paddy, 1,140,234; tea, 581,821; rubber, 668,213; areca nuts, 56,574; cinnamon, 20,115; citronella, 24,394; tobacco, 17,904; cocoa, 31,259. Production in 1960 (provisional figures) was: tea, 434,709,000 lb.; rubber, 97,276 tons; areca nuts, 1,577,524 cwt; cinnamon, 40,086 cwt.; citronella, 15,210 cwt.; tobacco, 63,943 cwt.; paddy, 40,000,000 bushels. The livestock in 1960 (provisional figures) included 1,552,386 cattle, 812,910 buffaloes, 491,003 goats, 76,329 pigs and 3,407,404 poultry.

Industry.—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic work, vegetable oils and by-products, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, salt, textiles and ilmenite.

FINANCE

	1959-60
Revenue.....	Rs.1,403,800,000*
Expenditure.....	1,538,700,000*
Gross public debt:	
(Sept. 30, 1960).....	Rs.2,230,400,000
Net public debt.	1,912,800,000
* Provisional.	R.1=15. 6d.

BANKING

In 1960 there were 14 commercial banks doing business in the island with total deposits (Dec. 31, 1960) of Rs. 1,222,201,000. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1960) deposits of Rs.73,709,674. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank had Rs.366,877,756 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1960.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports	Rs.2,004,923,093	Rs.1,959,622,686
Total exports	1,692,140,410	1,774,785,862

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1960

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
U.K.	Rs.433,642 000	Rs.502 054,000
Australia	96,131,000	115,202,000
Canada	268,405 000	34,727,000
India	17,576,000	82,366,000
Pakistan	26 836 000	21 755,000
New Zealand	6,769,000	37,662,000
South Africa ..	18 919 000	82,639,000
Belgium	28,747,000	4,168,000
Burma	122,624,000	6,744,000
China	132,395 000	120,560,000
Egypt	15,164,000	3 046,000
France	31 279 000	17,289,000
West Germany ..	78 508 000	72,464,000
Italy	20,253,000	43,474,000
Japan	165 377,000	55,137,000
Netherlands..	37 748,000	43,450,000
Thailand	20 279 000	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government of Ceylon, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Local Government, is in the hands of 7 municipal councils (Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo), 36 urban councils, 44 town councils and 407 village committees, all members of which are elected. For

local government purposes the island is divided into 14 administrative regions, each of which has an Assistant Commissioner of Local Government.

EDUCATION

In 1960, there were 8,163 Government and Assisted schools. The Assisted schools have now been taken over by the Government. The total cost of education was Rs.284,879.018 for 1959-60. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University, which in mid-1961 had 3,684 full-time students on the roll. On Jan. 1, 1959, the Vidyalankara and Vidyalaya Universities were established. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 10,777 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 7,431 miles are bitumen surfaced. On Dec. 31, 1960, there were 136,976 motor vehicles on the register (82,576 private cars and cabs, 6,243 coaches, 27,429 lorries, 4,419 tractors, 2,404 trailers, 4,325 land vehicles and 16,403 motor cycles).

In 1960, 2,617 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 9,659,026 entered the port of Colombo.

There are 1,485 money-order offices and 932 telegraph offices with 11,326 miles of telegraph wire and 22,876 telephones. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,500 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

Air Ceylon operates an international air service from Amsterdam — London — Rome — Cairo — Bahrain — Karachi — Bombay — Colombo and Singapore-Colombo. Air Ceylon also operates regional services from Colombo to Amparai and Jaffna, with branches to Madras and Tiruchirappalli, and Colombo to Trincomalee. Other services are B.O.A.C., Indian Airlines Corporation, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Quantas Empire Airways and T.W.A.

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.— Ψ Colombo (estimated population 1957, 480,800). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (83,900) Ψ Galle (63,300) and Kandy (66,900).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles; transit 17 days; by air $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 days.

Malaya

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya is situated at the southern end of the Kra Peninsula between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The country is bounded by Thailand on the north, the Johore Straits and the island of Singapore on the South, the China Sea on the East and the Straits of Malacca on the West. The total area is just over 50,000 square miles of which about 70 per cent. is still under forest and undeveloped. The climate is tropical, characterized by high humidity. Average temperatures at the lower altitudes vary between approximately 70° and 90°. The annual rainfall is about 90 inches, distributed fairly evenly throughout the year.

Racial distribution: Malaysians, 3,405,586; Chinese, 2,520,331; Indians and Pakistanis, 766,998; Other races 122,536.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.—Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor (population, 316,230).

LANGUAGE.—Malay is the national language, with English permitted for official use for a minimum of 10 years after Independence Day. RELIGION.—Islam is the religion of the Federation, each Ruler being the head of the religion in his State; the Supreme Head of the Federation is the head of the religion in Malacca and Penang. The Federation is, however, a secular State.

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of red (6), and white (5); yellow star and crescent in blue canton.

AREA AND POPULATION 1959

State (with Capital)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Johore (Johore Bahru)	7,330	1,009,649	138
Kedah (Alor Star)	3,660	752,706	206
Kelantan (Kota Bharu)	5,750	545,620	95
Malacca (Malacca)	640	318,120	497
Negeri Sembilan (Seremban)	2,565	401,742	157
Pahang (Kuantan)	14,871	338,210	24
Penang (George Town)	398	616,254	1,518
Perak (Ipoh)	7,960	1,327,120	166
Perlis (Kangar)	310	97,645	315
Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)	3,167	1,106,224	349
Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu)	5,027	302,171	60
Total	50,700	6,815,451	131

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby

Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation.

The Constitution, which came into force on Independence Day, is designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the eleven State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Malay Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be similarly elected. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

There is a Conference of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of the nine States and the Governors of Malacca and Penang, presided over by the Supreme Head of the Federation. The Conference is empowered to elect the Supreme Head and Deputy Supreme Head and has certain other powers, notably in matters of religion; it has authority to deliberate on any subject.

SUPREME HEAD OF THE FEDERATION

His Highness Syed Putra (*Raja of Perlis*).

Deputy Supreme Head, Sir Ismail Nasiruddin Shah (*Sultan of Trengganu*).

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Tun
Abdul Razak bin Hussein.

Finance, Tan Siew Sin.

Commerce and Industry, Mohamed Khir bin Johari.

Health and Social Welfare, Ong Yoke Lin.

Interior, Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman.

Agricultural and Co-operatives, Abdul Aziz bin Ishak.

Works, Posts and Telecommunications, V. T.

Sambanthan.

Labour, Bahaman bin Samsuddin.

Education, Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.

Transport, Sardon bin Haji Jubir.

Internal Security, Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Rahman.

Justice, Tun Leong Yew Koh.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob ibni Almarhum Sultan
Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, 45 Portland Place,
W.1.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER IN MALAYA

Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman
Road, Kuala Lumpur.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geofroy
Tory, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, M. J. Moynihan, M.C.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 38 members, under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 22 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 16 appointed by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The first House of Representatives (*Dewan Ra'ayat*), consisting of 104 members elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll, was elected on Aug. 19, 1959, and met on Sept. 11.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single-chamber Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament, but the Constitution

allows for a minority of appointed members for a transitional period. The present State Constitutions provide generally for the Chief Minister and Executive Council to be appointed by the Ruler at his discretion, but new provisions will be incorporated.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

There is provision for formal consultation between the Federal Government and the States in a National Finance Council and a National Land Council.

JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court, composed of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts, called *Penghulus' Courts*. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and up to 15 Puisne Judges.

DEFENCE

The Armed Forces of the Federation consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration, under the general authority of the Supreme Head of the Federation, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The General Officer Commanding, Federation Army, is also Chief of Staff, Federation Armed Forces.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Malaya on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in the Federation such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations. The United Kingdom Government, on the other hand, has agreed to provide personnel, facilities, advice and assistance in the development of the Federal Armed Forces in addition.

tion to the financial assistance already being granted towards the capital cost of their expansion.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	M\$874,000,000	M\$970,800,000
Expenditure...	907,806,000	958,000,000

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The Federation of Malaya is primarily a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier), iron ore, palm oil and kernels, coconut oil and copra and other agricultural products. These constitute nearly four-fifths of the total export trade, the other one-fifth being *entrepôt* trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries and manufactured and industrial goods of foreign countries.

Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles, manufactured and capital goods and raw products of neighbouring countries. The chief suppliers are the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States of America, Netherlands, W. Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, cigarettes, pottery, cement, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, bricks, ties, soap, biscuits and aerated waters.

	1958	1959
Imports.....	\$1,657,500,000	\$1,739,000,000
Exports.....	1,884,600,000	2,473,000,000
Imports from		
U.K.....	£34,794,069	£30,606,298
Exports to U.K.	40,398,721	35,556,649

Federation of Nigeria

Area and Population.—The Federation of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and Niger and on the east by the Cameroon Republic. It has an area of 356,669 square miles and at the last Census (held in 1952–53) had a total population of 31,200,000 (Northern Region 16,800,000; Eastern Region 8,000,000; Western Region 6,400,000). It is estimated that at mid-1961 the total population was about 35,700,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 28,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work. A new Census will be taken in May, 1962.

A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains, but in Northern Nigeria the central plateau rises to an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 75 inches on the eastern coast line. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert; it is laden with fine particles of dust.

Government.—Nigeria is divided into three Regions, the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region (with Regional Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan respectively) and the Federal, Capital of Lagos. Eastern and Western Nigeria became self-governing in 1957 and Northern Nigeria in 1959. The Federation of Nigeria became fully independent on October 1, 1960, continuing as a member state of the Commonwealth.

The Federal Parliament consists of the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives* and its authority includes subjects as external affairs, aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, police, shipping, mines and minerals, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways.

Each Region has an Executive Council presided over by a Premier, a House of Assembly and a House of Chiefs. The Governor of each Region acts on the advice of his ministers. Regional Governments have administrative and executive responsibility for regional legislation, development plans, health, education, local government, agriculture, justice, finance, natural resources, regional public works, communications (other than those under Federal control), regional trade, industry and production and welfare.

Governor-General

Governor General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, born 1904, assumed office, November 16, 1960.

FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, K.B.E.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Hon. Jaja Wachuku (N.C.N.C.).

Defence, Alhaji the Hon. Muhammadu Ribadu, M.B.E. (N.P.C.).

Finance, Chief the Hon. Festus Okotie-Eboh, C.M.G. (N.C.N.C.).

Transport and Aviation, Hon. R. A. Njoku (N.C.N.C.).

Works and Surveys, Alhaji the Hon. Muhammadu Inuwa Wada (N.P.C.).

Labour, Hon. J. M. Johnson (N.C.N.C.).

Commerce and Industry, Hon. Zanna Bukar Dipcharima (N.P.C.).

Education, Hon. Aja Nwachuku (N.C.N.C.).

Establishments, Alhaji the Hon. Shehu Shagari (N.P.C.).

Internal Affairs, Alhaji the Hon. Usman Sarki (N.P.C.).

Mines and Power, Hon. Malam Maitama Sule (N.P.C.).

Information, Hon. T. O. S. Benson (N.C.N.C.).

Economic Development, Alhaji the Hon. Waziri Ibrahim (N.P.C.).

Communications, Hon. Olu Akinfosile (N.C.N.C.).

Lagos Affairs, Hon. Mallam Musa Yaradua (N.P.C.).

Health, Senator the Hon. M. A. Majekodunmi.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. Dr. T. O. Elias.

N.P.C.—Northern Peoples Congress.

N.C.N.C.—National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons.

President of the Senate, Chief the Hon. D. C. Osadebay (N.C.N.C.).

Speaker, House of Representatives, Mallam Ibrahim Jalo Waziri (N.P.C.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORTHERN REGION
Governor, Northern Region, His Excellency Sir Gawain Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Premier, Sir Ahmadu Bello.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN REGION
Governor, Eastern Region, Sir Francis Ibiām.
Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, M. I. Okpara.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WESTERN REGION
Governor, Western Region, His Excellency the Oni of Ife.
Premier, Hon. Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER
Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos.
High Commissioner, His Excellency the Viscount Head, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Deputy High Commissioners, D. W. S. Hunt, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Lagos); H. A. Twist, O.B.E. (Kaduna, N. Region); W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E. (Enugu, E. Region); R. L. D. Jasper (Ibadan, W. Region).
Counsellors, J. O. Moreton, M.C.; A. C. Hall (Information, and Director, U.K. Information Services).

1st Secretaries, J. J. Fearnley; M. P. Preston; K. M. Critchley; J. E. Day; J. S. Renwick (Information); S. Fryer (Kaduna); A. B. Williams (Kaduna); R. A. R. Barltrop (Enugu); C. E. Groatorex, M.B.E. (Enugu); K. J. Maconochie (Ibadan).

British Council Representative in Nigeria, A. W. Steward, O.B.E.

**NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER
 IN LONDON**
Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.1
[Trafalgar: 1244]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Alhaji Abdulmaliki, C.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, O. G. Omolulu.
Counsellor, Mallam S. D. Kolo.
2nd Secretaries, P. Ogwuazor; I. J. Ebong; O. Alo.
1st Secretaries (Commercial), C. O. O. Phillips; G. G. Onyia; E. U. Idiong.

Regional Agents-General
Northern Nigeria, Abba Jiddan Gana.
Eastern Nigeria, J. C. Achara.
Western Nigeria, Chief A. Coker, 178 Great Portland Street, W.1.

**NIGERIAN REPRESENTATIVES
 ABROAD**

Cameroon Republic.—M. B. Malabu (Ambassador).
Congo.—E. D. Ogunsilire (First Secretary).
Germany.—V. A. Adegoraye (First Secretary).
Ghana.—Chief Kalawole Balogun (High Commissioner).
Ivory Coast.—Chief Hon. O. Owhe (Ambassador).
Liberia.—N. A. Martins (Ambassador).
Sierra Leone.—A. B. Oyediran (High Commissioner).
Sudan.—M. A. Waziri (Ambassador).
U.S.A.—J. M. Udochi (Ambassador).
United Nations.—Alhaji Muhammad Ngileruma, O.B.E. (Permanent Delegate).

JUDICATURE
Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola

Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos, Sir Marie de Lestang.

Chief Justice, Northern Region High Court (vacant).
Chief Justice, Eastern Region High Court, Sir Louis Mbanafu.

Chief Justice, Western Region High Court, S. O. Quashie-Idun.

Education.—Education is the responsibility of the Regional Governments, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos and for those institutions of higher learning which have Nigerian significance, such as the University College and the University College Teaching Hospital at Ibadan, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology with branches at Zaria, Ibadan and Enugu, and the Man O' War Training Centre. There is a University at Nsukka, E. Region (opened Oct. 1960). Plans have been approved for the creation of universities at Lagos, Kano, Ibadan and Ife. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6-12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Federal Territory of Lagos. About 3,000,000 pupils were enrolled at primary and higher schools in 1961.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in Africa. There are 1,770 route miles of lines. Construction of a 400-mile extension to Maiduguri was begun in Sept. 1958. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues for another 143 miles in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru, and there is a branch line from Zaria via Gusau to Kaura Namoda to serve north-western Nigeria. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line of 63 miles from Kafanchan serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 2,797,000 tons of freight in 1959-60, and its passenger traffic totalled 7,990,650 passengers.

Roads.—There are 37,000 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 5,000 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out and contracts have been arranged for construction of a road bridge over the lower Niger between Onitsha and Asaba to provide a through trunk road between East and West Nigeria.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by Nigerian, British, Netherlands, French and Belgian airlines bring Nigeria within less than 20 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also connections to other parts of Africa and to the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main centres. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. Several flying strips are also in use by light aircraft. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Four of the country's main agricultural products, *viz.* palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton and ground nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include benni-seed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Industrial products include soap, cigarettes, beer, margarine, groundnut oil, meal and cake, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks, canned food, metal containers, plywood, textiles, ceramic products, cotton cloth and rubber shoes.

Trade.—The principal imports (1960) were cotton piece goods (£22,484,055), unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes (£1,243,166), jute bags and sacks (£2,288,240), artificial silk piece-goods (£8,673,657), motor-vehicles and spares (£14,557,057), bicycles and spare parts (£2,044,886), cement machinery (£37,085,101), cement (£5,373,446), corrugated iron sheets (£3,260,811), stockfish (£7,935,355), beverages (£4,683,073), and petroleum products (£10,527,572). The principal exports were cocoa (£35,056,810), tin ore (£6,044,736), groundnuts (£21,955,510), palm-kernels (£25,097,417), palm oil (£13,181,148), timber, sawn and logs (£7,035,738), hides and skins (£3,920,016), cotton (£5,905,075), bananas (£2,605,880), columbite (£2,120,937) and rubber (£14,241,218).

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£179,360,000	£215,195,000
Total exports.....	163,626,000	164,879,000

Exports to the U.K. include one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K..	£72,335,280	£79,960,716
Exports to U.K.....	87,355,061	80,981,216

Revenue and Expenditure figures include statutory appropriations from Federal to Regional revenues.

Finance

	1960-61	1961-62*
Revenue.....	£95,207,560	£105,766,715
Expenditure.....	87,921,700	104,853,795

* Estimated.

CAPITAL.—ΨLAGOS, estimated population, 379,000. Other important towns are Ibadan (600,000), Kano (130,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogomoshio (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogbo (122,000). Onitsha (77,000), Ife (111,000), Abeokuta (84,000), Ilesha (72,000), Enugu (63,000), Aba (58,000), Yerwa (55,000), Katsina (53,000), Port Harcourt (72,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (54,000).

FLAG.—Three equal vertical bands, green, white, green.

CAMEROONS

(Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by

Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°-11° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919 the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,481 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles). In 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates, and in 1946 by the United Nations under British and French Trusteeship. The Cameroons under United Kingdom administration marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. A census conducted in 1952 and 1953 showed the population of the British sphere to be 1,440,000.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 710 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at height of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic and erupted in 1959, when a considerable volume of lava was discharged without doing any serious damage.

The Cameroons under United Kingdom administration were administered as part of Nigeria until October 1, 1960, when the Federation of Nigeria became independent. The Cameroons under French trusteeship became independent as the Cameroon Republic on Jan. 1, 1960. On February 11 and 12, 1961, at plebiscites held in the remaining trusteeship area of the Cameroons, the Northern Cameroons elected by a large majority to join the Federation of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons by an equally large majority elected to join the Cameroon Republic. The elections were conducted by the British administration of the two sections of the territory under supervision of a United Nations commission. The Northern section of the Cameroons joined the Northern Region of Nigeria on June 1, 1961, and it was expected that the Southern section of the Cameroons would join in a federation, forming an enlarged Cameroon Republic. An appeal, alleging irregularities in the plebiscite in the Northern Section, lodged by the Cameroon Republic with the United Nations, was pending in 1961.

The country nearer the sea-coast is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. 250,000 acres of this land, formerly German-owned plantations, have been leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was set up in 1946 for the production of bananas, oil palm products, rubber and cocoa, almost all of which are exported. Profits earned by the Corporation accrue to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons, in which section the properties operated by the Corporation are situated.

The chief exports from the Territory are bananas, cocoa, rubber, palm oil and kernels, coffee and timber; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, ironware and salt.

The seaports ΨVictoria and ΨTiko are connected with Buea and all divisional headquarters by motor road.

Sierra Leone

Area and Population, etc.—The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The total area of Sierra Leone is about 27,925 sq. miles, and the total population about 2,500,000. For administrative purposes, the interior portion of Sierra Leone is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Government.—Sierra Leone became a fully independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on April 27, 1961. Under the Constitution of 1958, there is a House of Representatives consisting of the Speaker (who is not an *ex officio* member of the House nor a person who holds any public office), fifty-one elected members and 2 nominated members. The House has full power to legislate. The Governor-General is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than 7 other ministers, who shall be elected members of the House of Representatives. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Seventeen members of the Cabinet hold ministerial portfolios, and the remaining two are Ministers without portfolio.

Governor-General

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Maurice Henry Dorman, G.C.M.G., born August 7, 1912, assumed office, April 27, 1961.

Adviser to the Government, A. F. F. P. Newns, C.M.G.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and Defence, Sir Milton Margai, M.B.E.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. S. Mustapha, C.B.E.

Minister of External Affairs, Dr. J. Karefa-Smart.

Education, H. E. B. John.

Mines and Labour, Lands and Surveys, A. J. Demby.

Development, R. G. O. King.

Health, D. L. Sumner.

Trade and Industry, I. B. Taylor-Kamara.

Communications, Kande Bureh.

Works, Y. D. Sisay.

Natural Resources, A. M. Margai.

Information and Broadcasting, J. Nelson Williams.

Social Welfare, G. Dickson-Thomas.

Housing and Country Planning, C. B. Rogers-Wright.

South-Eastern Province, T. Ngobeh.

South-Western Province, C. Massally.

Northern Province, M. Ahmed.

Ministers without Portfolio, Paramount Chief R. B. S.

Koker, M.B.E.; Paramount Chief Bai Kobo

Pathbana, M.B.E.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Bank of West Africa Building, Oxford Street, Freetown.

High Commissioner, His Excellency J. B. Johnston.

Deputy High Commissioner, N. Aspin.

First Secretaries, J. N. Allan; J. F. H. Barker.

First Secretary (Information), W. S. Ashford.

SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

33 Portland Place, W.1.

[Museum: 6483-6]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn.

First Secretary, L. J. Pratt.

SIERRA LEONE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

GHANA, Rev. C. Kuboku-Metzga (High Commissioner).

LIBERIA and MONROVIA, Ethnan A. Cummings-John (Ambassador).

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, Mohamed Algali (High Commissioner).

UNITED STATES, Dr. Richard E. Kelfa-Caulker (Ambassador).

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Sir Salako A. Benka-Coker, O.B.E.

Puisne Judges, R. B. Marke, C.B.E.; S. B. Jones; C. O. E. Cole.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. A mining company, the Sierra Leone Development Company, owns a railway which runs for 57 miles from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to the shipping port of Pepel. There are about 3,000 miles of road in the country, of which about 200 miles are bitumen-surfaced. There is a trunk line network of 952 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with most of the more important centres and towns.

The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and where a deep water quay, capable of berthing two medium-sized ships, came into operation in 1954. There are smaller ports at Pepel, Bonthe and Sulima. Inland waterways total some 493 miles, but several are only navigable for about three to four months of the year. The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service operates a direct service, and is responsible for the Freetown Rediffusion System. Broadcasts are made daily in several of the more important indigenous languages, in addition to English.

Education.—There are more than 500 schools in Sierra Leone, of which 497 are primary, 25 secondary, 6 teacher-training and the rest technical and vocational. There are more than 60,000 pupils enrolled in secondary schools, 600 in teacher-training institutions and 1,000 in technical and vocational institutions. Higher education is provided at Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone, with courses in divinity, arts, commerce, education and science. The College had 302 full-time students in 1961.

Trade.—The principal exports are iron, palm kernels, diamonds, cocoa, piassava, raw coffee, chrome ore, ginger and kola nuts. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in Sierra Leone; in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton piece goods apparel, ale and stout, artificial silk piece

goods, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, potable spirits, wheaten flour, tobacco, cement, corrugated iron sheets, sugar, soap, fish and fish preparations, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and rice.

	1959	1960
Total Imports . . .	£23,520,151	£26,342,213
Total Exports . . .	19,468,675	29,630,668
Imports from U.K.	9,237,916	10,035,751
Exports to U.K. . .	6,295,266	6,107,925

Finance.—The fiscal year 1960 was for administrative purposes extended to end on March 31, 1961. In future the fiscal year will be from April 1–March 31.

	1959	1960
Public revenue . .	£12,637,495	£10,430,680
Public expenditure	13,982,268	11,815,050

The net public debt of Sierra Leone on Dec. 31, 1960, amounted to £8,180,152.

CAPITAL.—**FREETOWN** (population 85,000). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air; there are also air connections with most of the capital cities of the world, and an internal air service between Freetown and some of the more important towns in Sierra Leone.

British Council Representative, J. Sanderson.

India and Pakistan

THE Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, which extended over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is now represented by the *Republic of India*, the *Republic of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,526 feet, near the centre of the range; and K. 2, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, cedar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the

Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

India

AREA AND POPULATION

State/Territory	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population	
		Provisional Census, 1961	Per sq. mile
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh.....	106,052	35,977,999	339
Assam.....	84,899	11,865,059	252
Bihar.....	67,198	46,457,042	691
Gujarat.....	72,154	20,621,283	286
Kerala.....	15,003	16,875,199	1,125
Madhya Pradesh.....	171,210	32,394,375	189
Madras.....	50,132	33,050,917	671
Maharashtra.....	118,884	39,504,294	332
Mysore.....	74,122	23,517,081	318
Orissa.....	60,162	17,565,045	292
Punjab.....	47,084	20,298,151	431
Rajasthan.....	132,150	20,126,173	152
Uttar Pradesh.....	113,454	73,752,914	650
West Bengal.....	33,928	34,967,634	1,031
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	3,215	63,438	20
Delhi.....	573	2,644,058	4,614
Himachal Pradesh.....	10,879	1,348,982	124
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.....	11	24,108	2,192
Manipur.....	8,628	...	...
Tripura.....	4,036	1,141,432	283
Total Indian Union:.....	1,173,773	432,810,844	384

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The provisional birth rate in 1960 was 22.4 per 1,000, the death rate 9.4 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 92 per 1,000 live births in 1958. CAPITAL Delhi (2,344,051, including Delhi, New Delhi, Cantonment and other suburban adjoining areas).

PRESIDENT

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, elected first President, Jan. 24, 1950.

Re-elected, May 10, 1957.

Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

MINISTERS

Cabinet.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Jawaharlal Nehru.
Minister of Defence, V. K. Krishna Menon.
Minister of Home Affairs, Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Railways, Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Finance, M. R. Desai.

Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Minister of Food and Agriculture, S. K. Patil.

Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning,
Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Swaran Singh.
Minister of Law, A. K. Sen.

Ministers of State.

Minister of Health, D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Education, K. L. Shrimali.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting, B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs, M. C. Khanna.
Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, S. K. Dey.
Minister of Mines and Oil, K. D. Malaviya.
Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Humayun Kabir.
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, B. G. Reddy.
Minister of State for Agriculture, P. S. Deshmukh.
Minister of State for Commerce, Nityanand Kanungo.
Minister of State for Transport and Communications, Raj Bahadur.
Minister of State for Home Affairs, B. N. Datar.
Minister of State for Industry, Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah.
Rs. per mensem, each, Rs. 2,250, plus residence.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 21.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Paul Gore-Booth, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Deputy High Commissioner, R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.

Economic Adviser and U.K. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, H. Bailey, C.M.G.; Financial Adviser and U.K. Treasury Representative in S. Asia, G. B. Blaker; Naval Adviser, Capt. F. W. Watson, R.N.; Military Adviser, Brig. T. R. Newton-Dunn, M.C.; Air Adviser, Air Cdre. G. P. Seymour-Price, D.F.C., R.A.F.; Director of British Information Services, D. F. Kerr, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Counsellors, P. Gautrey, C.V.O.; R. R. D. McIntosh; Dr. H. R. Ambler, O.B.E.; Labour Adviser, J. S. P. MacKenzie.

Deputy High Commissioners, Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (Calcutta); J. D. Fraser, C.V.O., M.B.E. (Bombay); M. E. Allen, C.V.O. (Madras).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India H. P. Croom-Johnson, C.B.E., 21 Jor Bagh, New Delhi.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

High Commissioners

Australia and New Zealand, S. Sen.
Canada, B. N. Chakravarty.
Ceylon, B. K. Kapur.
Ghana, Khub Chand.
Federation of Malaya, Y. K. Puri.
Pakistan (vacant).
United Kingdom (vacant), India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—J. N. Dhamija.
ARGENTINA—Tara Singh Bal.
AUSTRIA—A. S. Lal.
BELGIUM—M. A. Rauf.
BOLIVIA AND CHILE—Madan Sinha.
BRAZIL—M. K. Kripalani.
BURMA—R. S. Mani.
CAMBODIA—R. R. Sinha.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—G. Parthasarathy.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN—Kewal Singh.
FRANCE—Ali Yawar Jung.
WEST GERMANY—P. A. Menon.
GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA—J. N. Khosla.
INDONESIA—(vacant).
IRAQ AND JORDAN—I. S. Chopra.
ITALY—S. N. Haksar.
JAPAN—Lalji Mehertra.
LAOS—P. Ratnam.
MOROCCO—R. Goburdhan.
NEPAL—H. Dayal.
NETHERLANDS—R. K. Tandon.
NORWAY AND FINLAND—V. M. M. Nair.
PERSIA—M. R. A. Baig.
PHILIPPINES—S. N. Maitra.
POLAND—L. R. S. Singh.
ROUMANIA—B. K. Acharya.
SAUDI ARABIA—M. N. Masud.
SUDAN—S. S. Ansari.
SWITZERLAND—M. K. Vellodi.
THAILAND—N. S. Gill.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—M. A. Husain.
U.S.A. and MEXICO—(vacant).
U.S.S.R.—S. Dult.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The territory of the Indian Union comprises 15 States and six Union Territories. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament provides. The House has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g.

public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union and the States.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950).

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and ten associate judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, B. P. Saha. Rs. 66,000.
Judges, J. Imam; S. K. Das; J. L. Kapur; P. B. Gajendragadkar; A. K. Sarkar; K. Subba Rao; K. N. Wanchoo; M. Hidayatullah; K. C. Das Gupta; J. C. Shah; Raghubar Dayal; N. Rajagopala Ayyangar; J. R. Mudholkar. Rs. 48,000.

TRADE

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1960

	Imports Rs. lakhs	Exports Rs. lakhs
U.K.	20,152	17,011
U.S.A.	24,002	9,912
U.S.S.R.	1,327	2,992
Western Germany	11,270	1,854
Italy	2,447	828
Netherlands	1,264	714
France	1,813	741
Japan	5,420	3,390
Australia	2,243	2,156
Canada	1,491	1,693
Pakistan	1,518	939
Kenya	1,411	459
Belgium	1,599	498
Saudi Arabia	1,906	427

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES 1960 Rs. lakhs

Machinery other than electric	17,912
Cotton, raw.	7,515
Iron and steel.	11,083
Chemical elements and components	3,938
Petroleum products	5,548
Textile yarn and thread	1,438
Transport equipment	6,027
Electrical machinery and appliances	5,362
Wheat, unmilled.	10,351
Copper	2,287
Manufactures of metals	1,887
Fertilisers (manufactured)	1,064

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES 1960 Rs. lakhs

Tea	12,004
Cotton fabrics	5,842
Textile fabrics other than cotton	7,648
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	5,764
Cotton, raw.	1,072
Leather	2,563
Fresh fruits and nuts	2,053
Iron ore and concentrates	1,627
Non-ferrous base metal ores and concentrates	1,652
Crude vegetable materials (inedible)	1,613

PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the

agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 159,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1959-60

Crop	Area (lakh acres)	Production (lakh tons)
Rice	813.4	293.4
Jowar	416.0	78.7
Baira	267.0	34.8
Maize	104.6	36.2
Wheat	315.1	97.3
Barley	82.2	26.0
Ragi	62.1	18.6
Small millets	123.4	20.1
Pulses	597.5	112.4
Total foodgrains	2,781.3	717.5
Groundnut	153.1	43.9
Castorseed	11.8	1.1
Sesamum	55.1	3.9
Rape and mustard ..	71.7	10.4
Linseed	39.2	4.3
Cotton	192.5	38.4*
Jute	17.1	45.5*
Sugarcane	51.8	750.4
Tobacco	9.3	2.8
Tea (1958)	7.9	6,850†
Coffee (1958)	2.4	890†
Rubber (1957)	1.9	490†

* lakh bales † lakh lbs.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1959 was 47,028,000 tons. Production of finished steel in 1959 was 1,736,400 tons. Cement 6,826,800 tons (metric) in 1959 against 6,068,400 tons in 1959. Paper production 294,000 tons, cotton cloth 4,925 mill. yards in 1959 and yarn 1,723,000 lbs. as compared with 4,927 mill. yards and 1,685,000 lbs. in 1958.

In 1959 17,053 tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold in 1959 was 165,321 ozs. Manganese ores have taken an important place in the list of minerals produced in India.

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of scheduled banks was 94 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 4,151 in Oct., 1960. Advances by scheduled banks totalled Rs. 11,089 mill. at April 28, 1961.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International. During 1960, Indian aircraft flew about 30,900,000 miles, carrying about 920,000 passengers and nearly 16,850,000 lbs of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services together. At the end of 1960, 85 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—The railways are grouped into eight administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western, Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern and South-Eastern.

In 1959-60, passengers "originating" were 1,534,030,000, passenger mileage 46,065,706,000, goods traffic freight-ton miles 50,191,436,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1959-60) Rs. 4,223 million. Working expenses, Rs. 3,478 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 745 million.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(On Revenue Account)

(IN-LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
REVENUE				
Customs.....	156.11	162.50	163.00	164.00 + 29.27*
Union Excise Duties.....	360.65	379.61	394.98	406.24 + 28.60*†
Corporation Tax.....	106.56	135.00	137.50	140.00 + 1.00*
Taxes on Income.....	148.85	105.00	127.50	131.00 2.00*
Estate Duty.....	2.91	3.00	3.00	3.00
Taxes on Wealth.....	12.11	7.00	7.50	7.00
Taxes on Railway Fares.....	12.81	12.77	13.67	..
Expenditure Tax.....	79	90	90	80
Gift Tax.....	80	80	..	80
Opium.....	4.19	5.69	5.82	6.25
Interest.....	7.99	15.71	14.87	13.84
Administrative Services.....	85	84	99	97
Social and Developmental Services.....	48.24	52.35	51.46	47.00
Currency and Mint.....	52.79	57.22	57.85	60.63
Civil Works, etc.....	3.22	3.04	3.38	3.75
Other Sources of Revenue.....	35.95	39.73	38.66	39.28
Posts and Telegraphs (net contribution).....	5.13	47	46	77
Railways (net contribution).....	5.63	5.64	5.06	21.29
Deduct—Share of Income Tax payable to States.....	- 79.32	- 52.06	- 86.98	- 80.79
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty payable to States.....	- 2.76	- 2.90	- 2.91	- 2.91
Deduct—Share of Taxes on Railway Fares payable to States.....	- 13.07	- 12.66	- 13.79	..
Total Revenue.....	870.43	919.65	923.72	962.92 + 60.87*
Deficit on Revenue Account.....	..	60.70	33.66	..
EXPENDITURE				
Collection of Taxes and Duties.....	102.89	107.33	107.30	30.46
Irrigation.....	12	17	13	15
Debt Services.....	69.38	74.59	72.35	81.90
Administration Services.....	52.04	60.59	61.53	58.37
Social and Developmental Services.....	173.97	207.17	198.52	173.46
Currency and Mint.....	9.79	10.27	10.87	11.96
Civil Works, etc.....	15.56	20.32	21.59	21.73
Miscellaneous.....	103.60	142.09	137.68	64.44
Defence Services (Net).....	230.86	272.26	266.72	282.92
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.....	48.94	51.81	51.87	287.26
Extraordinary Items.....	20.73	33.75	28.82	10.87
Total Expenditure.....	827.88	980.35	957.38	1,023.52
Surplus on Revenue Account.....	42.55	..	..	27*

* Effect of Budget proposals.

† Excludes a sum of Rs. 2.3 crores being the share of Union Excise Duties basic and Additional payable to States which has been taken in reduction of Revenue.

Roads.—At the end of March, 1961, it was estimated that there were 144,000 miles of surfaced roads and 250,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. The national highway system covers about 14,881 miles.

Ports.—The chief seaports are Ψ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Vishkapatnam and Kandla (Kutch). There are over 150 minor working ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.—At the end of November, 1959, 173 ships totalling 852,000 gross tons were on the Indian Register.

Postal.—In 1958-59 there were 64,993 post offices, 10,746 telegraph offices, and 378,000 telephones.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Ranchi

and Delhi respectively. A Territorial Force was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' division, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* consists of two cruisers and a number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up. The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The *Indian Air Force* is organised in four formations, the Operational Command at Palam, the Training Command at Bangalore, the Main-

tenance Command at Kanpur and the Eastern Air Command. It also has seven Auxiliary Squadrons.

EDUCATION

In 1958-59, there were 1,164 pre-primary schools, 299,220 primary schools, 53,202 secondary schools, 3,410 vocational and technical schools, 51,300 special education schools, 873 arts and science colleges, 528 professional colleges, 152 special education colleges, 44 research institutions and 40 universities. 58.4 per cent. of children between the ages of 6 and 11 were at school in 1958-59, 20.6 per cent. between 11 and 14 and 9.7 per cent. between 14 and 17.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MADRAS

Madras (area, 50,251 sq. miles; population 33,650,917) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 91 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The language principally spoken is Tamil, though Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are also spoken. Madurai (424 975) and Tiruchinopoly (249,933), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 1,725,215. Governor, Shri Bisnuram Medhi.

CABINET.

K. Kamaraj (*Chief Minister*); M. Bhaktavatsalam; C. Subramaniam; M. A. Manickavelu; R. Venkataraman; P. Kakkam; V. Ramalah; S. L. Simon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker (vacant).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. V. Rajamannar.

MAHARASHTRA

The State of Maharashtra was formed on May 1, 1960 as a result of the bifurcation of the former Bombay State.

It stretches on the west coast of India between 22-1° and 16-4° north latitude and 72-6° and 80-9° east longitude. The State is bounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, Gujarat in the north-west, Madhya Pradesh in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the south-east and Mysore and Goa in the south. The region is drained by a number of rivers, large and small, most of them forming tributaries of the Tapi, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Wardha and Wainganga. The relief of the land shows high plateaux with plains on the western coast and along the river basins.

Maharashtra State contains 118,884 square miles with a population of 395 lakhs (provisional figures of the 1961 census). According to the 1951 census about 90 per cent. of the people in the State are Hindus and 7.65 per cent. Muslims. The Parsis (Zoroastrians) (83,379) who are very prominent in trade are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi is the principal language. 63.98 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The railway systems running through Maharashtra State

are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south and the South-East Railway. According to provisional estimates of the 1961 population census the following 12 cities in the State have a population of more than 100,000. Greater Bombay (4,146,491), Poona (721,134), Nagpur (643,186), Sholapur (337,544), Kolhapur (187,306), Amravati (137,847), Nasik (130,834), Malegaon (121,427), Ahmednagar (118,266), Akola (115,820), Ulhasnagar (107,758) and Thana (101,103).

CABINET MINISTERS

Y. B. Chavan (*Chief Minister*); M. S. Kannamwar; Shantilal H. Shah; Vasantrao P. Naik; B. G. Ghade; S. K. Wankhede; D. S. Desai; S. G. Kazi; T. S. Bharde; P. K. Savant; T. R. Naravane; S. B. Chavan; H. J. H. Taleyarkhan; D. Z. Palaspar.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman, V. S. Page.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, S. M. Silam.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, H. K. Chafinani.

GUJARAT

On May 1, 1960, the new state of Gujarat, consisting of the northern part of Bombay State, was set up with a temporary capital at Ahmedabad, the remainder of the former Bombay state adopting the name of Maharashtra (*see above*). Gujarat, consisting of the districts of Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahal, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dangs has a total area of 72,137 square miles and a population of 20,621,285 (1961 census, preliminary).

Governor of Gujarat, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, *Chief Minister*, Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 34,214 sq. miles and a population (1961 census) of 34,967,634. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2,

1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954. On Nov. 1, 1956, certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, tobacco, jute, silk, tea, coal, mesta and potatoes. West Bengal is now served by three State Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. Howrah (pop. District, 1,611,373; Town, 423,630), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY Calcutta. Population (including Howrah) 3,132,124; Calcutta proper 2,689,494.
Governor, Shrimati Padmaja Naidu.

CABINET.

D. B. C. Roy (*Chief Minister*); K. P. Mookerjee; H. C. Naskar; S. P. Burman; Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; P. C. Sen; I. D. Jalan; B. C. Sinha; B. Majumdar; Abdus Sattar; H. N. Choudhuri; T. K. Ghosh.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 252 elected members from 195 constituencies, and 4 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 75 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

CALCUTTA

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, S. C. Lahiri.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,409 sq. miles; est. pop. (1961) 73,752,14), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 79 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.3 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861) the capital, Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad (322,295).

Governor, Dr. Burugala Ramakrishna Rao
Rs. per mensem, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

C. B. Gupta; H. S. Visen; Charan Singh; A. J. Kishore; S. Kripalani; Hargovind Singh; G. Lal.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, M. C. Desai.

PUNJAB

The Punjab, the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 47,456 sq. miles and an estimated population (1961) of 20,298,151.

CHIEF CITY, Chandigarh.

Governor, Narhar Vishnu Gadgil (1958) . . Rs. 66,000

BIHAR

This state has an area of 67,198 sq. miles and a population (1961 Census, provisional figures) of 46,457,042. It comprises 4 administrative divisions, Patna, Bhagalpur, Tirhut and Chota-Nagpur. The state is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 691 to the square mile in 1961. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, barley, jute, oilseeds, sugar cane and tobacco are cultivated. 85 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The majority of the population speak Hindi, of which there are various dialects. The railway systems are the Eastern, North-Eastern, South-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population 362,817 (1961).

Governor, Dr. Zakir Husain (July, 1957)

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Binoda Nand Jha (*Chief Minister*); D. N. Sinha; B. Patel; S. N. Sinha; Jafar Imam; R. P. Lal; Jabbar Hussain; J. R. Mishra.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Rai Braj Raj Krishna.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Vindeshwari Prasad Verma.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,052 sq. miles and a population of 32,394,375. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with the 17 Hindi districts of former Madhya Pradesh, and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of Mand-saur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugar cane, oilseeds, pulses, juwar and bajra. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The state has extensive belts of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond and limestone. A small quantity of diamonds is found near Panna. The State is rich in fruit and agricultural resources.

There are 19 textile mills, cement and sugar factories, newsprint mill, steel plant, and several other large and small industries.

STATE CAPITAL, Bhopal.

Governor, Shri H. V. Pataskar.

CABINET.

Dr. K. N. Katju (*Chief Minister*); B. A. Mandloi; S. N. Shukla; Dr. S. D. Sharma; Mishrilal Gangwal; S. L. Tiwari; V. V. Dravid; Raja Naresh Chandra Singh; Ganeshram Anant; Rani Padmavati Devi; A. Q. Siddiqui.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Shri Kunjilal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Shri P. V. Dixit.

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 47,098 sq. miles; pop. 11,860,059 (1961 census, provisional) (after the exclusion of Sylhet and Naga Hills) first became a British territory in 1826 and was constituted a separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Muslims and Tribals. The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor, S. M. Srinagesh. Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

B. P. Chaliha (Chief Minister); F. A. Ahmed; R. Brahma; K. P. Tripathy; H. Das; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, M. M. Choudhury.

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Holi Ram Deka.

Judges, Gopalji Mehrotra; S. K. Dutta.

ORISSA

Area, 60,140 sq. miles; est. pop. (1961) 17,565,645, constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. A dam across the Mahanadi river at Hirakud has now been completed.

CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.

Governor, Yashwant Narayan Sukthankar.

Rs. per mensem 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab (Chief Minister); Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo; Radhanath Rath.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Dr. N. K. Das.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, R. L. Narasimham.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Union territory of Himachal Pradesh, formed in April, 1948 (present area 10,879 sq. miles, population 1961 census provisional, 1,348,982), consists of 22 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. Bilaspur was merged into Himachal Pradesh in July 1954. The territory is divided into six administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmoor, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur and Kinnaur. Capital, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Bajramg Bahadur Singh.

DELHI

The Union Territory of Delhi (area 578 sq. miles; pop. (census 1961 provisional figures) 2,644,058) has been administered directly since November 1, 1956 by the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs). An Advisory Council has also been set up.

A Municipal Corporation was set up in April, 1958 for providing civic amenities for the people of the Territory. The corporation is the first of its kind in India inasmuch as its jurisdiction spreads over the rural areas as well. There are 305 villages.

Chief Commissioner.—Bhagwan Sahay.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andamans are a group of 204 islands of various sizes, lying between the 6th and 14th parallels in the Bay of Bengal. The northern-most "Landfall Island" is 560 miles from the mouth of Hooghly River. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, viz., North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang and Rutland Islands, generally known as the Great Andamans. To the south of Great Andamans is the island of Little Andaman. The extreme length of the Great Andaman Islands is 290 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,580 sq. miles. These islands consist mostly of a mass of hills covered with dense tropical forests and separated by three straits and several creeks; there are several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabunder and Port Elphinstone.

The Nicobar Islands, numbering 19 from Car Nicobar in the North to Great Nicobar in the South, lie between Little Andaman and Sumatra. The southern island of Great Nicobar is about 100 miles from Pulo Brasse off Achin Head in Sumatra and the northern island of Car Nicobar 75 miles from Little Andaman. The extreme length of the sea space occupied by the Nicobars is 163 miles and the extreme width 36 miles. The most important harbour in the area is Nancowrie.

The total area of the Territory is 3,215 sq. miles, with a population of 63,438. Some 72 per cent. of the total area is covered by forests, from which 28,227 tons of timber were exported in 1959-60. Plywood is produced in the islands. Other important products are coconuts and rice, about 16,504 acres being under paddy cultivation in 1960-61. Budget estimates for 1960-61 were: Revenue, Rs. 15,859,000; Expenditure, Rs. 51,040,000.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 14,090.

Chief Commissioner, B. N. Maheshwari.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The State of Andhra, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool as capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 106,041 square miles with a population of 35,977,999.

The Legislature consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

CHIEF CITY, Hyderabad. Population 1,166,860. Governor, Bhimsen Sachar.

KERALA

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most part of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. There is a Coalition Government of eight Ministers from the Congress Party and three from the Praja Socialist Party. The North-Eastern part of Kerala is rich in plantations

producing rubber, tea and copper. Area, 15,003 sq. miles. Population, 16,875,199.

CAPITAL, Trivandrum.

Governor, V. V. Giri.

MYSORE

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore, part of Coorg and parts of Madras State and the former Bombay and Hyderabad States. The State brings together the Kannada speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is 74,122 sq. miles and population (1961 census provisional) 23,547,081. The State consists largely of an elevated table land. It is rich in hydro-

electric power and fairly rich in minerals; it is the major gold producing State of the Indian Union.

CAPITAL, Bangalore.

Governor, Jayachamaraja Wadiyar.

RAJASTHAN

The State of Rajasthan was formed between March 1948 and Jan. 1950 through the integration of 19 former princely States, including Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mewar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Bharatpur. Parts of the former States of Ajmer, Bombay and Madhya Bharat were added in 1956. The State has an area of 132,150 sq. miles and a population of 20,146,173.

CAPITAL, Jaipur.

Governor, Gurumukh Nihal Singh.

Pakistan

The Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,100 miles of Indian territory.

AREA AND POPULATION

Province	Area (English sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
West Pakistan.....	300,839	40,815,000	136
East Pakistan.....	55,134	50,844,000	922
Federal Territory of Karachi.....	8,400	2,153,000	256
Total†.....	364,373	93,812,000	257

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

GOVERNMENT

Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consisted of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) were defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., O.C. (now Lord Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mckran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

The Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General (now Field Marshal) Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Mohammed Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan and an 11-man Presidential Cabinet was appointed to administer the country until the re-establishment of democratic institutions.

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

President and Minister for Defence, Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan.

External Affairs, Manzur Qadir.

Railways and Communications, Khan F. M. Khan.

Industries, Abdul Kasem Khan.

Commerce, Mohammad Hafizur Rahman.

Finance, Mohammad Shaoib.

Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Lt.-Gen. W. A. Burki.

Food and Agriculture, Rehabilitation and Works, States and Frontier Region, Lt.-Gen. K. M. Sheikh.

National Reconstruction and Information, Habibur Rahman.

Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, Z. A. Bhutto.

Home Affairs, Zakir Husain.

Education and Scientific Research and Kashmir Affairs and Minority Affairs, Akhtar Husain.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. [C.V.O.]

Deputy High Commissioner, L. B. Walsh Atkins.

Deputy High Commissioner (Lahore), D. J. C. Crawley, C.V.O.

Deputy High Commissioner (Dacca), A. R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner (Peshawar), M. Scott, M.V.O.

British Council Representative, W. H. Earle, O.B.E.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Yousuf.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN—Abdur Rahman Khan.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (High Commissioner)

—J. Kharas.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG—Iqbal Athar.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA (Commissioner)—K. F. Sobhan.

CANADA (High Commissioner)—S. M. Burke.

CEYLON (Acting High Commissioner)—S. Zafrul Islam.

CHINA—Dr. A. M. Malik.

FRANCE—General N. A. M. Raza.

GERMANY—M. Ayub.

GHANA (Acting High Commissioner)—Mahmud Ahmad.

INDIA (High Commissioner)—(vacant).

INDONESIA—Sultanuddin Ahmad.

IRAQ—Aslam Khattak.

ITALY—Begum Liaquat Ali Khan.

JAPAN—Mohammad Ali.

LEBANON—Mian Nasim Hussain.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA (High Commissioner)—Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.

MOROCCO (Chargé d'Affaires)—Anwar Murad.

NETHERLANDS (Chargé d'Affaires)—Shah Nawaz.

PERSIA—Akhtar Hussain.

PHILIPPINES—Pir Ali Mohammed Rashdi.

SAUDI ARABIA—Ali Akbar Khan.

SPAIN AND VATICAN—J. A. Rahim.

SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA (Chargé d'Affaires)—M. Sultan.

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND—Mian Arshad Hussain.

SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—M. S. A. Baig.

THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND LAOS—Hamid Nawaz Khan.

TUNISIA (Chargé d'Affaires)—Iftikhar Ali.

TURKEY AND GREECE—S. M. Hassan.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Khawja Shahabuddin.

U.S.A, MEXICO AND CUBA—Aziz Ahmad.

U.S.S.R. AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA—A. Hilaly.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

DEFENCE

Army—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Force.

Navy—The Navy consists of 1 cruiser, 5 destroyers, 2 frigates, 6 minesweepers, 1 survey ship, 1 salvage vessel, 1 harbour oiler, and auxiliary vessels.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1961) shows that 15.3 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 14,382,700 persons) is literate. On Dec. 13, 1958, the President announced the formation of a National Commission on Education, charged with a thorough scrutiny of the education system. Its Report was approved by the Cabinet on Jan. 8,

1960. Its major recommendations were incorporated in the final draft of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Panjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, three more, at Peshawar, Karachi and Rajshahi (in East Pakistan), have been established.

The Panjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects. It had 16,673 full-time students in 1961.

The University of Dacca (60,580 full-time students) was established in 1921 as an unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the additional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Pakistan.

The University of Sind (6,981 full-time students), created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad, in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University Peshawar University (7,912 students) was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi (1,430 students) was established in 1951. It is being developed into an unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision. The Rajshahi University (17,087 full-time students) was established in East Pakistan in 1953, as a teaching and affiliating University.

The number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1959 was: Primary Schools, 44,222; Secondary Schools, 6,030; Colleges of Arts and Science, 186; Medical Colleges, 12; Law Colleges, 10; Engineering Colleges, 6.

LANGUAGE

Urdu and Bengali are the two main languages of Pakistan. English is the official language.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 23,000,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1959-60 was: rice 24,487, wheat 12,032, bazra 2,003, jowar 1,097, sugar cane 1,302, rape and mustard 2,047, cotton 3,324, jute 1,528, maize 1,132, gram 3,154 and barley 550 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Exports Imports Balance		
	Mill. Rupees		
1957.....	1,603.4	2,096.5	-493.1
1958.....	1,416.9	1,887.8	-470.9
1959.....	1,527.1	1,681.0	-153.9
1960.....	1,873.1	3,106.2	-1,233.1

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, hides and skins, oil-seeds and tea. Industrial machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, mineral oils and hardware, instruments and spare parts are the principal imports.

During 1958, total exports of raw jute were 891,000 tons valued at Rs.839,500,000. Raw cotton exports were 537,000 bales valued at Rs.240,400,000. Other substantial exports during the period included raw wool, raw hides, raw skin, tea, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods.

FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was revalued on Aug. 1, 1955. Exchange rates are now Rs.100 = £7.5 sterling or U.S. \$21.

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the Government. Deposits at all banks in the country on June 30, 1960 amounted to Rs. 3,082,300,000. There are 73 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 28 are Pakistani businesses. Total life insurance in force in Pakistan at the end of 1959 was Rs.941,250,000. New life insurance business during the year amounted to Rs.257,990,000.

Revenue and Expenditure since 1957-58 are as follows:—

Revenue: (1957-58) Rs. 1,525.0 million; (1958-59) (15 months) Rs. 2,070.2 million; (1959-60, Provisional) Rs. 1,887.7 million; (1960-61, revised estimate) Rs. 1,967.4 million; (1961-62, Budget Estimate) Rs. 2,155.3 million.

The chief items of revenue for 1961-62 are: Customs Rs.634.0 million; Central Excise Duties Rs.336.9 million; Income Tax and Corporation Tax Rs. 320.6 million; Sales Tax Rs.247.3 million; Defence Services Rs. 75.0 million and Debt Services Rs. 129.4 million.

Expenditure met from Revenue: (1957-58) Rs. 1,521.8 million; (1958-59) (15 months) Rs. 2,067.7 million; (1959-60, Provisional) Rs. 1,733.8 million; (1960-61, revised estimate) Rs.1,742.1 million; (1961-62, Budget estimate) Rs.1,910.0 million.

The chief items of expenditure for 1961-62 are:

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. WEST PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955.

At the 1961 Census the total population, excluding the Federal Territory of Karachi, was 40,815,000 (preliminary figures).

West Pakistan (including the Federal Capital), has an area of 300,839 square miles; 97.1 per cent. of the population are Muslim; 0.5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1.1 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1.3 per cent. Christian. Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar and oil-seeds

Defence Rs.985.9 million; Civil Administration Rs.445.5 million; Debt Services Rs.219.5 million; Civil Works and Central Road Fund Rs.30.6 million.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,074 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,362 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,712 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the Pakistan Western Railway in West Pakistan and the Pakistan Eastern Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

ψ The principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1959-60 over 4,500,000 tons and 2,643,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, now has nine moorings.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Pakistan International Airlines is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

are the most important. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with cotton forms the principal exports. The Province is served by the Pakistan Western Railway.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population, 1961 census preliminary, 1,297,000).

Governor, Malik Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh.

2. EAST PAKISTAN

The Province of East Pakistan: area, 55,134 sq. miles, population (1961 census), 50,844,000 (of whom 76.8 per cent. are Muslim; 10 per cent. Caste Hindu; 12 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0.3 per cent. Christian and 0.9 per cent. others), comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division), and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

CHIEF CITY (and Headquarters of East Pakistan): Dacca. Population 411,000 (1951 Census).

Governor, Zakir Husain.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

An executive order was issued on Aug. 2 1960, proclaiming Rawalpindi (240,000) as Capital of Pakistan in place of Karachi, and providing that Karachi would in future be known as the Federal Territory of Karachi. Karachi Territory had a population of 2,153,000 (preliminary figures) at the 1961 Census; Metropolitan population, 1,916,000.

Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 22' E. long. It is bounded on the west by the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the east by the Republic of Togo, and on the south by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. Although a tropical country, Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes.

Area and Population.—Ghana has a total area of 92,100 sq. miles with a total population at the Census of 1960 of 6,690,730. Distribution by Administrative regions was as follows:—

Region	Area Sq. miles	Population Census, 1960
Eastern.....	8,750	1,088,843
Western.....	9,494	1,348,844
Central.....	3,656	..
Ashanti.....	9,700	1,108,548
Brong Ahafo.....	14,900	588,724
Volta.....	8,000	782,547
Northern.....	27,122	1,282,164
Upper.....	10,478	..
	92,100	6,690,730

Figures for the Eastern Region exclude the population of the capital district, Accra, which with Adangbe-Shai, Tema and the Accra Rural Areas had a population in 1960 of 491,060.

GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Transvolta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Transvolta-Togoland, part of Togo, a former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as a United Nations Trustship after the Second World War. After a plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, the territory was integrated with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act*, 1957 and adopted a Republican constitution on July 1, 1960.

President of the Republic, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (July 1, 1960)

(+ tax-free allee. £2,500) £12,000.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Secretary for African Affairs, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Minister of Finance, F. D. K. Goka.

Agriculture, Kojo Botsio.

Local Government, A. E. A. Ofori-Atta.

Foreign Affairs, Ako Adjei.

Health, K. A. Gbedemah.

Transport and Communications, Krobo Edusei.

Works and Housing, E. K. Bensah.

Trade, L. R. Abavana.

Education and Social Welfare, A. J. Dowuona-Hammond.

Information, I. Egoal.

Ministers of State, A. E. Inkumsah (*Interior*); Kofi Baako (*Parliamentary Affairs and Leader of the House*); C. de G. Dickson (*Defence*); Tawia Adamafio (*Presidential Affairs*).

SALARIES.—The salaries of Cabinet Ministers are £3,000 p.a.; their annual allowances total £2,100.

GHANAIAN REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM (*High Commissioner*), Sir Edward Asafu-Adjaye, 13 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Ghana has High Commissioners in Canada, India and Nigeria; Commissioners in Ceylon and Sierra Leone and Ambassadors in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France, W. Germany, Israel, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, U.A.R., Sudan, Ethiopia, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Tunisia (with Morocco and Libya); and in Japan and China.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COM- MISSIONER

Barclays Bank Building,
High Street, Accra.

High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Snelling, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. W. Keeble.

LEGISLATURE

The Republican constitution of Ghana came into effect on July 1, 1960. It provides for a parliament consisting of the President and the National Assembly of 104 members, with a maximum term of 5 years. A further 10 seats have been created for representatives of the women of Ghana. At least one session of a month's duration is held each quarter. Electoral constituencies remained as for the Legislative Assembly and voting is on a basis of adult suffrage.

Houses of Chiefs

The Constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as existing by customary law and usage and provides for the establishment of Houses of Chiefs for each Region by Act of Parliament, and for a Head for each Region; the Asantehene to be Head of Ashanti, and for each of the other Regions a head to be chosen by the House of Chiefs. Houses of Chiefs have power under the Constitution to consider any matters referred to them by a Minister or by the Regional Assembly and may at any time offer advice to any Minister.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The *Supreme Court* of Ghana is the final Court of Appeal and consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges. The *High Court* has unlimited jurisdiction in all matters—criminal and civil. Cases go from the High Court, on appeal to the Supreme Court. The High Court, to which at present nine High Court Judges are appointed, sits in various parts of Ghana for administrative convenience. One High Court Judge sitting alone may constitute the High Court. A *Circuit Court* sits in each of the seven Circuits into which Ghana is divided. A Circuit Judge has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases except those which attract the sentence of death or life imprisonment and has original jurisdiction in civil matters where the subject matter is of the value of £500 or less. In addition circuit courts have appellate jurisdiction in cases from District Magistrate's Courts within their Circuits.

A *District Magistrate* has original jurisdiction within his Magisterial District, of which there are seven in Ghana. Seventeen Magistrates are at present appointed to sit in the various districts according to the amount of work. They deal with all criminal matters of a minor nature. Cases of more serious nature and civil cases where the value of the subject matter is of £150 or less are committed to Circuit or High Courts. The District Magistrate has appellate jurisdiction in all matters dealt with by the Local Court except land and succession cases which latter cases go on appeal to the High Court.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra

Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern Region, Ashanti and the Western Province. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agrometeorological services.

Railway communications consist of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles, with branches from Kojokrom to Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa to Preslea (18 miles) and Achimota to Tema (16 miles). A link of 51 miles between the Huni-Valley-Kade line at Achiasi Junction and the Accra-Kumasi line at Kotoku was opened in 1956. Total route mileage is 591 miles of 3' 6" gauge track. The railway carried 5,198,612 passengers in 1958-59 and 1,694,538 tons of freight. Gross revenue was £3,997,144. On June 30, 1961, the mileage of all-weather roads was 4,425, comprising 2,002 miles of bitumen surface and 2,423 miles gravel surface. In addition there are 700 miles of roads at present maintained by the regional organization and local authorities.

Takoradi Harbour consists of two breakwaters enclosing a water area of 22 acres. Seven quay berths are situated on the lee breakwater—five are used for the handling of general cargo, one is leased specially for manganese exports and one is used for shallow draft colliers. The first stage is now being completed on the construction of Tema, Africa's largest artificial harbour and a prospective major port of the South Atlantic. Tema Harbour provides a sheltered water area of 500 acres, with a total length of three miles. The four-berth quay, the dock yard, oil berth, fishing harbour and slipways form part of the facilities within the harbour proper to accommodate shipping and to provide safe anchorage in a 42-foot depth. Extensive shore works include 20 miles of rail sidings, two cocoa sheds with a clear span of 170 feet, transit sheds and a 100-foot lithouse. New harbour extensions will provide another four berths. As part of the Tema Harbour project a new town, Tema, is being built, its ultimate population now envisaged at 50,000. Many light industries are already operating there.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61†
	£G	£G
Revenue.....	53,365,990	69,312,360
Expenditure.....	52,928,000	65,635,340
Surplus.....	437,990	3,677,020

At June 30, 1960, the public debt amounted to £G35,758,000, compared with £G20,001,000 in 1959.

† Estimates. Financial year, July 1-June 30.

TRADE

	1959	1960
	£G113,022,491	£G129,617,497
Total Imports...	113,357,740	115,982,854
Total Exports...	£41,728,211	£44,912,601
Imports from U.K.	21,217,963	21,840,079
Exports to U.K.		

Markets for exports in 1960 were the United Kingdom £G36,275,191 (31.28 per cent.), United States of America £G17,563,524 (15.14 per cent.), Western Germany £G15,589,243 (13.44 per cent.), Netherlands £G14,148,102 (12.2 per cent.), other countries £G32,406,794 (27.9 per cent.).

In 1960 imports of non-durable consumers' goods amounted to 41.4 per cent. of total imports; of these, the most important commodities were textiles, food, drink, tobacco and footwear.

Imports of durable producers' goods amounted to 32.5 per cent. of the total. Fuels and lubricants, mainly petroleum products, amounted to 4.5 per cent. of total imports.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, gold and green, bearing a black star on a gold band.

CAPITAL.—Ψ ACCRA. Population of the Capital District (including Accra Municipal Council area, Adangbe-Tema Development Area and Accra Rural area) at the Census of 1960, 491,060. Other towns are Kumasi (78,483), Tamale (16,164), Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba.

Accra is sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit 12 to 30 days. A 14 hours air service operates to and from the U.K. four times a week.

Cyprus

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 30° 21' and 30° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1960 the estimated population was 563,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

President, Archbishop Makarios, elected Dec. 14, 1959 assumed office Aug. 16, 1960.

Vice-President, Dr. Fazil Kuchak.

CABINET

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Spyros Kyprianou.

Interior, Polycarpus Georgadjis.

Justice, Mme Stella Souliotou.

Communications and Works, Andreas Papadopoulos.

Labour, Tassos Papadopoulos.

Commerce and Industry, Andreas Araouzou.

Finance, Reginos Theocharis.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Fazil Plumer.

Health, Niazi Maniera.

Defence, Osman Ereka.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CYPRUS
IN LONDON

A. Soteriades, Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, W.1.

2 B+

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Alexander Pallis Street, Nicosia.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir William

Arthur Weir Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, I. F. Porter, O.B.E.

Representative of the British Council, B. C. D. Jones.

GOVERNMENT

Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From 1925-60 it was a crown colony administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for a time by a partly-elected Legislative Council. A state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop

Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in 1956 and a seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association with Greece and Turkey were rejected by the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus. Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey, which provided that Cyprus would be a Republic.

Constitution.—Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic on August 16, 1960. The constitution provides for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. A Council of Ministers (7 Greek, 3 Turkish) is designated by the President and Vice-President, and a House of Representatives elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, 70 per cent. by the Greek community and 30 per cent. by the Turkish. The number of representatives is fixed by agreement between the communities. The President and the Vice-President have the right of final veto on the decisions of the Council of Ministers and on any law or decision of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, except participation in international organizations and alliances in which Greece and Turkey both take part. A Communal Chamber has been set up for each community with the right to levy taxes on its own community and with authority in matters of religion, education, culture and matters of purely communal character.

British Base Areas.—The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas—Akrotiri-Episkopi-Paramall and Dhekelia-Pergamos-Ayios Nikalaos-Xylophagou—and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Air.

Commonwealth Status.—On March 13, 1961, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London accepted unanimously an application by Cyprus for Commonwealth membership.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture is the industry which provides the greatest employment

in Cyprus, the chief agricultural products being:—Cereals, carobs (locust beans), vine products, potatoes, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, donkeys and mules being the principal exports. The value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1960 was £5,947,000. By value of product the main industry of Cyprus is mining. The chief mineral extracted is pyrites. The value of minerals exported in 1960 was £9,718,000.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools. During the school year 1958-59 there were 711 elementary schools (Greek 497; Turkish 209; Maronite 5) with a total enrolment of 81,359. Secondary education is for the most part on a similar denominational basis with a total enrolment in 1960 of 24,639.

Communications.—Ψ Famagusta is the main seaport. In 1960 1,951 steamships (tonnage 3,783,549) and 318 sailing vessels (tonnage 16,361) engaged in the foreign trade. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia rose by 3,978 over the previous year to 137,210 and freight decreased by 96 tons to 1,181 metric tons. Nicosia Flight Information Centre controls and safeguards movements of civil aircraft through the Eastern Mediterranean.

	1959	1960
Ordinary Revenue....	£23,056,955	£21,913,075
Ordinary Expenditure.	23,763,265	17,175,787

	1960
Imports.....	£39,131,463
Exports.....	19,232,052
Imports from U.K.....	14,373,018
Exports to U.K.....	6,664,163

CAPITAL.—Nicosia, near the centre of the island, with a population of about 87,000 (including suburbs); the other principal towns are Ψ Limassol (population 39,000), Ψ Famagusta (28,500), Ψ Larnaca (19,000), Paphos (7,700) and Kyrenia (4,000). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

FLAG.—Gold map of Cyprus on a white ground, surmounting crossed olive branches (green).

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, India, Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony (1955 Census) is 138,441. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 650,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The

chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 360.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of

Aden. It has an area of 88 square miles and a population of about 2,200. *Commissioner, Kamaran, Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.*

The *Aden Protectorate* to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 18 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

On February 11, 1959, "The Federation of Arab Amirates of the South" was inaugurated in the West Aden Protectorate, composed of the Sultanates of Audhali, Lower Yafai, and Fadhi, the Amirates of Baihan and Dhala, and the Sheikhdom of Upper Aulaqi. They were joined later by four other States—Lahej, Lower Aulaqi, Dathina and Aqrabi. The Federation, which is governed by a constitution providing for a Supreme Council and a Federal Council, is open to other States in the Protectorate. Under a related treaty with Her Majesty's Government, the Federation continues to receive advice and financial and technical assistance from Her Majesty's Government. The treaty also provides for assistance and co-operation in defence and security. The objects of the Federation include concerted resistance to repeated incursions from the Yemen and the promotion of economic development programmes. The flag adopted by the Federation consists of an Islamic crescent moon with a central star and five horizontal stripes (black, yellow, green, yellow, blue).

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir Ali and Balhaf, and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE

Colony

	1959-60	1960-61
Revenue.....	£3,888,459	£4,283,285
Expenditure.....	£3,833,284	£4,138,560

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£72,149,247	£76,780,601
Total exports.....	61,216,902	60,032,136
	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£7,738,656	£9,236,448
Exports to U.K.....	7,515,399	7,302,302

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. In July 1955, the Legislative Council was enlarged and for the first time an elected element was introduced. At the end of 1958 the constitution was again modified to give the Council an elected majority, the elections for which were held in January 1959. The Legislative Council as it is now constituted consists of 23 members presided over by an impartial Speaker who has no vote. Twelve of the members are elected, 6 nominated, and 5 are *ex officio*, including the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Assistant Chief Secretary (Colony) and a representative of the Commander, British Forces. Four elected members of the Legislative Council and one locally nominated member have been appointed ministers in charge of certain departments of Government, with full administrative and legislative responsibilities. The 5 ministers and the 5 *ex officio* members of the Legislative Council are also members of the 10-member Executive Council presided over by the Governor. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Sir Charles Hepburn Johnston, K.C.M.G. (1960)

	(-duty allowance, £2,300)	£4,500
Chief Sec. to Govt., K. W. Simmonds, C.M.G.....		2,900
Protectorate Secretary, A. J. Macintosh, C.M.G., O.B.E.....		2,800
Financial Sec., T. Oates, O.B.E.....		2,700
Asst. Chief Secs., R. H. J. Thorne; G. P. Wall, M.B.E.....		2,200
F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C.....		1,800
Chairman of the Port Trust, J. G. Thomson		
Chief Justice, R. L. Le Gallais.....		2,800
Attorney-General, W. G. Bryce.....		2,700
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. A. Glynn, C.B.E.....		2,600
Commissioner of Police, G. B. Viveash.....		2,450
Director of Education, Seyid M. A. Ghnem, C.B.E.....		2,050
Adviser and British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, G. K. N. Trevasakis, C.M.G., O.B.E.....		2,700
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to Hadhramaut States, A. F. Watts, O.B.E.....		2,700
Agricultural Adviser, J. H. K. Jefferson.....		2,450
Director of Public Works, W. J. Deal, C.B.E., M.V.O.....		2,500
Postmaster-General, J. Hudson-Davies, C.B.E.....		2,450
Labour Commissioner, C. Spencer-Cooke.....		2,450
Director of Audit, C. A. G. Coleridge, O.B.E.....		2,450
Public Relations Officer (vacant).		
British Council Representative, A. E. Owen.		

Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 12 hours.

ASCENSION (See ST. HELENA)

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 55'—27° 22' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 20' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,403 square miles, and a population estimated (1960) at 106,677, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1732, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries.—Tomatoes and okra are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Lumbering, salt raking and crawfishing are the chief national industries.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are 147 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 18,606; there are also 53 denominational and private schools with a total roll of 7,087. There are 6 Government and 5 denominational secondary schools and 1 private secondary school.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, British West Indian Airways, Mackey Air Lines and Eagle Airways, while Bahamas Airways and Skyways, Ltd. provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa and St. Petersburg (Florida), and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There is a General Post Office in Nassau, 4 branch offices in New Providence and 110 sub-offices in the Out Islands. In 1960, 10,820,000 letters and prints were handled. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 64 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959	1960
Public revenue.....	£6,456,795	£7,988,620
Expenditure.....	6,420,512	8,337,188
Public debt.....	1,835,000	2,768,250
Total imports.....	24,845,191	23,650,626
Total exports.....	2,148,544	2,083,413
Imports from U.K.....	13,770,730	5,238,909
Exports to U.K.....	129,260	190,695

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The chief exports in 1960 were tomatoes, okras,

crawfish, salt, lumber, pit-props, beach shells and straw products.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 12 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 33 members.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Stapeldon de Stapledon, K.C.M.G. (1960).....</i>	£6,500
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Ralph Campbell.....</i>	3,640
<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. K. M. Walmsley, C.M.G., O.B.E.....</i>	3,200
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. W. Orr, C.B.E., Q.C.....</i>	2,850
<i>Receiver-General, Hon. W. H. Sweeting, C.B.E.....</i>	2,850
<i>President, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir George Roberts, C.B.E.....</i>	520
<i>Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard.....</i>	650
<i>Postmaster, C. Saunders.....</i>	2,550
<i>Director of Education, T. P. Lightbody....</i>	2,680
<i>Director of Agriculture, O. S. Russell.....</i>	2,300
<i>Comptroller of Customs, E. H. McKinney</i>	2,680
<i>Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman..</i>	1,900
<i>Commissioner of Police, E. J. H. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E.....</i>	2,230
<i>Chief Medical Officer, E. H. Murcott, M.D.</i>	2,680
<i>Stipendiary Circuit Magistrate, M. J. Thompson.....</i>	2,040
<i>Director of Public Works, R. G. Rae.....</i>	2,680
<i>Director of Telecommunications (vacant).</i>	
<i>Director of Civil Aviation, H. H. Thompson</i>	2,680
<i>Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Cdr. T. A. Pack-Beresford, R.N.</i>	

CAPITAL.—Nassau. Estimated population (1960), 53,100. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles, Transit, 8 to 14 days, *via* the Azores.

BARBADOS

(See WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

<i>H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E. (1959)...</i>	£7,000
<i>Private Sec., S. J. O. Henn.</i>	
<i>Chief Secretary, C. R. Latimer, C.B.E....</i>	3,000
<i>Administrative Secretary, J. A. Steward, C.B.E.....</i>	2,500
<i>Secretary of Finance, F. W. Essex, C.M.G.</i>	2,500
<i>Asst. Secretaries, A. Sheen, M.B.E. (£1,848); J. P. Hennessy, M.B.E. (£1,720); J. R. Masson; R. W. Newman.</i>	
<i>Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg.....</i>	2,300
<i>Chief Justice, P. Watkin-Williams.....</i>	2,800
<i>Attorney-General and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, C. B. O'Beirne...</i>	2,700
<i>Legal Secretary (vacant).</i>	

The Ambassador in South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£472,959	£473,816
Exports to U.K.....	1,445,668	3,667,933

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa and is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The land, which is mountainous, rising to over 11,000 ft. in places, is held in trust for the Basotho by the Paramount Chief and is not made available for settlement. Sites are granted, however, for missions, schools, trading and commercial enterprises. The figures of the April, 1956 Census showed a population of 641,674 (638,857 Africans, 1,926 Europeans, 247 Asiatics and 644 persons of mixed race).

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agrarian.

The livestock figures for 1960 gave the following figures:—

Cattle, 331,203; horses, 83,910; mules, 3,022; donkeys, 48,564; sheep, 1,037,372; goats, 579,165.

During 1960, 6,786,356 lb. of wool were exported to the value of £731,513 at the coast. The total quantity of mohair exported during 1960 was 1,180,670 lb. valued at £371,618 at the coast.

Education.—In 1960 there were 1,052 primary schools and 21 secondary schools. The total enrolment of all schools was 137,947.

Communications.—There are no railways in Basutoland with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Basutoland at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Basutoland to Quthing in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong has recently come into operation. There are 28 airstrips in the Territory, of which 5 are used by a regular internal air service, which carries mail and goods to and from otherwise inaccessible mountain regions. The remaining strips are held mainly by traders and Missions.

FINANCE

Basutoland is an extremely poor and unproductive country. The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise duty (£1,000,000), taxes (£500,000), and wool and mohair export duty (£800,000).

Total estimated revenue for 1961-62 is £2,000,000, and expenditure £2,700,000, the difference being met by a grant from the U.K. Government. There is no direct trade between the Territory and the U.K.

GOVERNMENT

Basutoland is an African territory without white settlers or landowners. It has a British administration which functions in conjunction with a hereditary chieftainship. As a result of recent constitutional reforms there is now an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. At the head of the administration is the Resident Commissioner, who works under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and who is also the British Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. For administrative purposes the territory is divided into nine districts each with a District Commissioner who works in close co-operation with the Principal and Ward Chiefs. The local authority in each district is the District Council which has certain local powers. Its members are elected from a single roll for Basotho and non-Basotho British

subjects and British protected persons. As a result of constitutional reforms, which came into operation in March, 1960, the territory has an Executive Council, which is the main policy making body, and a Legislative Council known as the *Basutoland National Council*. The Executive Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, who acts as Chairman, the Government Secretary, Financial Secretary, Legal Secretary, three persons chosen by the Basutoland National Council from among their own number, and one person nominated by the Paramount Chief. The Basutoland National Council consists of 80 members, divided equally between elected and non-elected members. The former are elected by District Councils sitting as electoral colleges for that purpose. The non-elected element is made up of three of the official members of the Executive Council (excluding the Chairman), the Commissioner for Local Government, the 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs, and 14 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief. The Basutoland National Council has power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland in respect of all matters, save the following, which are the High Commissioner's matters: External Affairs and Defence, Internal Security, Currency, Public Loans, Customs and Excise, Copyright, Posts and Telegraphs and the recruitment, etc., of officers to the Public Service. The Basutoland courts of law consist of: (a) The Court of Appeal, (b) The High Court, (c) the Subordinate Courts, including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and (d) Basotho Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of the High Commission Territories who is also President of the Court of Appeal, and has jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which arise in the Territory.

<i>Resident Commissioner, A. G. T. Chaplin,</i> C.M.G.....	£3,000
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. M. Hector, C.B.E.....</i>	2,500
<i>Finance Secretary, F. G. Muirhead, O.B.E.....</i>	2,300
<i>Chief Justice, P. Watkin-Williams.....</i>	2,800
<i>Puisne Judge, I. V. Elyan.....</i>	2,600
<i>Assistant Attorney-General, B. L. O'Leary,</i> M.B.E.....	2,300
<i>Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg.....</i>	2,300
<i>Director of Health, Dr. R. E. J. Clarke....</i>	2,300
<i>Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services,</i> D. D. Campbell, M.C.....	2,300
<i>Director of Public Works, M. S. Barnes....</i>	2,300
<i>Director of Education, D. R. Day.....</i>	2,300

CAPITAL, Maseru, Pop., 5,739 (590 Europeans).

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 222,000 square miles. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder Africans with a few Indians and coloured.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons

are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,317,236 on Dec. 31, 1959. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele, O.B.E. (Bakwena), of Bathoen, C.B.E. (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), of Elizabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholathebe Moremi (Batawana), of Kgosi Matala (Batlokwa) and of Kebelepile (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

In 1959, there were 9 European and 184 African schools with enrolments of 451 and 32,837. Estimated expenditure on education in 1959 was £324,806.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to the Rhodesias. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *via* Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959-60	1960-61*
Revenue.....	£2,171,261	£2,206,328
Total expenditure....	2,187,275	2,206,328
Public debt.....	1,083,838	—

*Estimated.

Exports during 1959 totalled £3,410,313, of which animals and animal products accounted for £2,887,475. Imports were valued at £3,406,560.

TRADE WITH U.K.

See Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT

Orders in Council for a new Constitution were published at the end of 1960, providing for an Executive Council and for a Legislative Council with equal numbers of European and African unofficial members and one Asian elected member.

Resident Commissioner, R. P. Fawcus, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, S. V. Lawrenson, O.B.E.....	2,500
First Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Allison, O.B.E. (Finance); A. J. A. Douglas, M.B.E. (Administration).....	2,200
Development Secretary, R. A. R. Bent, O.B.E.....	2,200
Senior District Officers, J. D. A. Germond, C.B.E.; N. B. Rutherford, O.B.E.....	2,200
Director of Medical Services, Dr. B. T. Squires, O.B.E.....	2,300
Director of Education, J. Gardiner, O.B.E.....	2,300
Director of Public Works, P. J. Powell (acting).....	2,300
Director of Veterinary Services, Dr. K. Unsworth.....	2,300
Director of Agriculture, J. S. de Beer.....	2,200
Director of Geological Survey, C. Boocock, M.B.E.....	£2,200
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. T. A. Bailey.....	2,200
Treasurer, A. J. Beeby, M.B.E.....	2,200

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at LOBATSİ.

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

Swaziland is the smallest of the three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces; the broken mountainous Highveld of the west, adjacent to the Drakensburg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about 2,000 ft. lower, and the Lowveld, a hot woodland region, bounded on the east by the Lubombo mountains, with an average altitude of 1,500 ft. The Lubombo mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma, flow from west to east, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the middle and bush veld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery a different aspect. The total area is 6,705 sq. miles and the estimated population figure in 1959 was 264,350 (254,000 Swazis, 8,720 Europeans and 1,630 Eurafricans).

Cotton, tobacco, citrus, sugar and rice are the main exported agricultural products. Two mills in the lowveld were constructed in 1959 and are capable of crushing 80,000 tons of raw sugar a year. The Usutu Pulp Company with an initial capital of £5,000,000 was formed in 1959 and a mill to exploit Usutu forests was under construction in 1960. There are rich asbestos and iron deposits in the west and asbestos is still the most valuable export of the territory.

In 1960 there were 11 schools for European pupils (10 maintained by Government) with 1,473 pupils. Of the 282 African schools 126 were Government aided and 26 Government maintained. The total Swazi enrolment is 34,060 or 57 per cent. of the school-going age. Five schools for Eurafrican pupils had a continued enrolment of 643.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Steg (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Bremersdorp and Piet Retief (72 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles); Goedgegen and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollel (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

FINANCE

	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue.....	£1,325,575	£1,453,389
Expenditure.....	1,413,686	1,629,715
Public debt.....	1,003,058	1,504,449

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, B. A. Marwick, C.M.G., C.B.E.....	£3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, A. C. E. Long, M.B.E....	2,500
Treasurer, G. H. O'Farrell.....	2,200
Secretaries, H. J. Steward, O.B.E.; J. C. Martin, O.B.E.; M. J. Fairlie; J. F. B. Purcell, O.B.E.....	2,200
Senior District Officer, F. Fleck.....	2,200
Director of Medical Services, B. D. Whitworth, O.B.E.....	2,300
Director of Land Utilization, J. M. G. King, C.M.G.....	2,300

Director of Education, W. E. C. Pitcher, O.B.E.	£2,300
Director of Public Works, P. St. C. Ballenden, O.B.E.	2,300
Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Clarke, O.B.E.	2,200
Director of Geological Survey and Mines, D. N. Davies.	2,300

Mbabane (European population, 1,092), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp (European population, 652), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedegun, Emiembe, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Mhlambamyati.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.59 sq. miles which includes 2.3 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The civil population (1960) was 42,640 (15,892 white and 26,748 coloured and others). The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1525, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort and as an air and naval base and from these sources most of its revenue is derived. It is now within less than two hours' air travel from New York, and in 1960 about 4,146 arriving and departing aircraft carried a combined total of 369,014 passengers. The island landing ground is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Trans-Canada, Eastern, Cunard Eagle Airways and 5 other scheduled air lines.

Education cost £580,392 in 1960. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £70 per annum, excluding books and stationery.

There is a broadcasting and television service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton. Population (1963) 2,814.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959	1960
Public revenue.	£4,412,602	£4,697,132
Public expenditure.	4,384,826	4,828,245
Public debt, Dec. 31.	175,000	121,600
Total imports.	19,451,669	19,647,353
Total exports.	9,627,632	8,878,921
Imports from U.K.	5,547,772	18,261,931
Exports to U.K.	189,274	418,464

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 8 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 11 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 30 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value as assessed by the parish vestries for rating purposes.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General Sir Julian Alvery Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (1959) (excluding allowances)	£6,100
Chief Justice, M. J. Abbott	4,500
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Sykes, C.V.O. Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Hooton, M.B.E. Q.C.	4,400 4,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.	4,000
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (in lieu of fees)	450
Assistant Judge, Hon. Sir Allan Smith, M.C. Director of Education, D. J. Williams	Fees 2,900
Director of Health Services, S. M. Frazer	2,900
Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel, M.B.E. Director of Works, C. H. Smith, O.B.E.	2,600 2,900
Commissioner of Police, G. R. Robins, M.B.E.	2,900
Colonial Auditor, C. W. Kempe	2,500
Director of Agriculture, G. R. Groves	2,600
Collector of Customs, R. L. Gauntlett.	2,100

NOTE.—A 25 per cent. non-pensionable bonus is at present added to the above salaries, except those of Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Colonial Treasurer.

Hamilton, 2,970 nautical miles (3,420 statute miles); transit, 10 days.

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 204,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 2,750,000. It is thought that the island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) approximately 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1882 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an area of 29,388 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the highest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The seventh census of the population was held on August 10, 1960. According to a preliminary

report, since 1951, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony had increased by 36 per cent. from 334,141 to 454,328 and the native population by 28 per cent. from 243,009 to 309,833. The Chinese population has increased by 41 per cent. from 74,374 to 104,855. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has increased from 1,213 to 1,807. The Native population comprises Dasuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Bruneis (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. The main towns of the Colony are Sandakan (28,805) and Jesselton (21,714).

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railway is a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 233 miles of metalled road with sealed surface and 80 miles of other metalled roads. Work has started, however, on a network of roads eventually designed to connect up the main centres of population. Jesselton is served by four Viscount flights a week from Singapore, Sarawak and Brunei. Dakota aircraft operate on the other days. The Borneo Territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are served by a once-weekly service to Hong Kong which terminates at Brunei. Borneo Airways and Malayan Airways provide connecting services to Brunei from Sarawak and North Borneo. Internal air services are operated by Borneo Airways. Twin Pioneer aircraft are used between North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are timber extraction and the cultivation of rubber (estimated at 173,000 acres), rice (77,000 acres), coconuts and coconut products (50,000 acres), tobacco (1,700 acres) and hemp (4,400 acres). The cultivation of cocoa and oil palms is increasing. Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About four-fifths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are seraya (Borneo cedar) and camphor.

Trade.—North Borneo is primarily a producer of raw materials, the principal exports of which, during 1960, were: timber, valued at \$90,749,182; rubber, valued at \$49,519,699; and copra, valued at \$40,240,242, with exports of tobacco leaf, hemp and cutch being of lesser importance. Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs (of which the largest single commodity is rice), clothing, manufactured tobacco, petroleum products, machinery and building materials.

FINANCE		1960
		Revised estimates
Revenue—		
Ordinary	\$58,183,959	
Special	25,904,408	
		\$84,088,367
Expenditure—		
Ordinary	\$57,434,979*	
Development	17,163,371†	
		\$74,598,350

* Includes \$15,000,000 contribution to Development account from Ordinary Budget.

† Includes \$5,770,122 on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

TRADE		1960
Imports	\$295,893,979	
Exports	222,619,056	
		1959
Imports from U.K.	£4,098,438	£2,809,054
Exports to U.K.	2,643,320	2,383,297

GOVERNMENT

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent under which a Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony is appointed. Under this instrument all sovereign rights were assumed over the former State of North Borneo and the Settlement of Labuan following the respective North Borneo and Labuan Cession Orders in Council of 1946. Legislative and Executive Councils, in place of the Advisory Council which had existed hitherto, were provided for in 1950 by amending Letters Patent. This Legislative Council was established by Order in Council in 1950 and its constitution was varied by an amending Order in Council in 1960. The Legislative Council now consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, three official members and twelve nominated members. The Constitution of the Executive Council, which is fixed by Royal Instructions, is now four *ex officio* members, one official member and five nominated members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Almond Codrington Goode, K.C.M.G. (1960) (and duty allice. £2,500)		£4,500
Chief Secretary, R. N. Turner, C.M.G.		3,178
Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson, C.M.G., M.B.E.		2,856
Secretary for Local Government, J. H. Macartney (acting)		2,856
Under Secretary, A. M. Grier		2,618
Residents, W. K. C. Wookey (£2,618); E. J. K. Wickstead; W. S. Holley; G. R. Hedley		2,422
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir Alfred John Ainslie, M.C.		3,388
Attorney-General, W. K. H. Jones		2,856
Commissioner of Labour and Welfare, J. P. Rutherford (acting)		2,618
Conservator of Forests, G. L. Carson		2,618
Director of Agriculture, E. J. H. Berwick		2,618
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. J. Clapham, C.B.E.		2,613
Director of Public Works, L. Jackson		2,618
Director of Education, G. D. Muir		2,618
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. J. Fenton, O.B.E.		2,422
Commissioner of Police, D. Matheson		2,422
Accountant-General, H. V. I. Jones		2,422
Director of Audit, P. P. Wise		2,422
Director of Lands and Surveys, B. A. Reeves		2,422
General Manager, Railway, A. F. Lucarotti, D.F.C., T.D.		2,422
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, R. Knowles		2,422
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, A. R. Wilkey, M.B.E., T.D.		2,422
Director of Geological Survey, British Territories in Borneo, Dr. F. H. Fitch		2,422
Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 21,714).		

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasa'dul Khairi Waddin, K.C.M.G., acceded 1950.
High Commissioner, D. C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1960 census figure)

83,877 of whom 59,203 were of Malay or other indigenous race and 21,795 Chinese. The chief town, Bruni, with its rural area, has a population of about 37,000. The country has a humid tropical climate.

On September 29, 1959, His Highness the Sultan of Brunei promulgated the first written constitution. The Constitution provides for a Privy Council, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council. The post of British Resident has been abolished, and there is instead a *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan and responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority. The Sultan presides over the Privy Council and the Executive Council, and the Chief Minister over the Legislative Council. Under a new agreement concluded between Her Majesty The Queen and His Highness the Sultan, the United Kingdom Government continues to be responsible for defence and external affairs. The agreement provides for a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters.

FINANCE

1961

Revenue	\$111,417,390
Expenditure	65,926,345

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1959, was estimated at 557,960. There are about 22,240 aboriginal Indians. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaletwa Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 30 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 280,000 acres, of which 86,700 are under sugar-cane and 179,200 in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal

alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There were 5,346 telephones in use in 1959; 189 sub-exchanges, call offices and private branch exchanges are in operation. 36 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and 5 wireless telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown, a central radio station provides radio-telephone communication with 6 branch offices, 7 stations operated by other Government departments, 34 by private concerns, and 9 coastal ships and launches. Overseas radio and telephone services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., in association with the Post Office telephone system. There are 135 post offices and postal agencies. There are two broadcasting stations, which are operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, and the British Guiana Airways (a government company) provides internal air-services.

Education.—There are 332 primary schools in the colony, with an enrolment of 118,358, 2 Government-owned and 14 Government-aided private secondary schools with an enrolment of 5,435, 5 nursery schools, a vocational school and a technical institute with a combined enrolment of 2,377, and 30 other private secondary schools with an approximate enrolment of 3,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Public revenue....	\$48,974,457	\$48,679,637
Public expenditure..	46,363,285	45,564,880
Public debt (Dec. 31)	62,086,640	89,368,852
Total imports.....	116,408,248	110,620,386
Total exports.....	97,708,582	101,985,268

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports.....	£9,467,474	£10,647,075
Exports.....	7,756,831	8,066,523

The leading exports are sugar (\$46,361,113 in 1959), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The new Constitution, effected by the Order of the Queen in Council dated April 1, 1953, was proclaimed in British Guiana on April 8, 1953.

On October 9, 1953, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the Constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs. Armed forces were landed to prevent public disorder.

The British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council, 1953, provided for a wholly nominated Legislative Council, consisting of 27 members, including the three officials, under a Speaker, with an Executive Council of 10 members, all of whom were members of the Legislative Council. This interim Government was dissolved in 1957 and elections under a new constitution were held in August, 1957. The Legislative Council under the new constitution consists of the Speaker, 3 officials, 14 elected members and 6 nominated members. The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of the three official members and five elected members of the majority party in the Legislative Council. A further election was held on Aug. 21, 1961.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Ralph Francis

Alnwick Grey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

(1959).....(+ £2,000 allice.) £7,000.

MINISTRY

Dr. C. B. Jagan (*Prime Minister and Development and Planning*); Ranji Chaudi Singh (*Labour, Health and Housing*); R. Ramkarran (*Works and Hydraulics*); B. S. Rai (*Home Affairs*); B. Benn (*Natural Resources*); J. Hubbard (*Trade and Industry*); Dr. C. Jacob (*Finance*); C. V. Nunes (*Education and Social Development*); Dr. F. Ramsahoye (*Attorney-General*); E. M. G. Wilson (*Communications*).

Chief Justice, J. A. Luckhoo £2,500
 Puisne Judges, W. A. Date; K. L. Gordon;
 R. S. Miller; H. B. S. Bollers; P. R.
 Lallal; H. A. Fraser 2,000
 British Council Representative (Georgetown)
 W. E. Roach.

CAPITAL, Ψ Georgetown, Population (1959),
 94,137. Ψ New Amsterdam has a population
 (1959) of 15,000.

Georgetown is 16-21 days distant from London
 by sea, and 3 days by air *via* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies
 within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and
 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme
 length and breadth are approximately 174 m.
 and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north
 and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Pro-
 vince, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south
 by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean
 Sea. The total area is about 8,667 sq. miles, with
 a population (Census 1960) of 90,343 (44,586 males
 and 45,757 females). The climate generally is damp
 and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature
 ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between
 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by
 the prevailing sea-breezes.

The greater part of the country is covered by
 forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest,
 15-5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5-5 wet savannah
 and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent.
 being existing or recently abandoned cultivation.
 The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs
 make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north
 of the Colony and the southern coastal plain
 (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea
 is low and swampy. The central mountain mass
 has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and
 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000
 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the
 forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle*
 (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops
 that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts,
 citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize,
 rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow
 well in certain localities but are subject to Panama
 Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and
 in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade
 is exported.

In 1960 there were 123 Government and grant-
 aided and 35 private elementary schools in the
 Colony, the total enrolment being 21,332. There
 are also 9 secondary schools with a total enrolment
 of 1,734 students and a technical college with 96
 students.

There are 32 post offices, dealing in 1960 with
 1,860,356, articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph
 station for external communications at Belize. Air
 services are scheduled twice weekly to and from
 Tegucigalpa, Spanish Honduras, *via* San Pedro Sula,
 and thrice weekly to Chetumal. A weekly service
 exists from and to Kingston, Jamaica, direct. There
 is a twice weekly service from and to New Orleans

and another to San Salvador and Guatemala, direct,
 and a weekly service from and to Miami and
 Tegucigalpa. A local scheduled air service links
 the principal districts.

CAPITAL, Ψ Belize. Population (1959) 32,000;
 other towns Ψ Corozal (2,800), El Cayo (1,518),
 Ψ Stann Creek (4,700), Orange Walk (2,300),
 Ψ Punta Gorda (1,400).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Public revenue	\$8,776,448	\$10,041,433
Public expenditure	9,262,267	10,136,461
Public debt	4,177,868	5,561,252

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£1,489,816	£1,484,222
Exports (domestic to U.K.	1,782,266	1,545,118

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of 1960 provides for a Legis-
 lative Assembly of 25 members, 18 of whom are
 elected, 5 nominated and 2 *ex officio* members.
 The Assembly elects its Speaker and provision is
 made for the appointment of a First Minister. The
 life of the Assembly is 4 years, but the Governor
 has power to prorogue or dissolve it by proclama-
 tion. Certain other powers are reserved to the
 Governor. A full ministerial system has been intro-
 duced and portfolios allotted by the Governor, on
 the advice of the First Minister.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Peter Hyla Gawne Stallard, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1961)	\$12,000
Chief Justice, Sir Clifford Inniss	8,800
Colonial Secretary, M. S. Porcher, O.B.E., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, W. H. Courtney, O.B.E.	2,400
Attorney-General, C. F. Henville, Q.C.	8,100
Permanent Secretary (Finance), R. B. Cottrell	8,100
Development Commissioner, R. M. Major	8,000
Director of Agriculture, A. N. C. Thomas	8,000
Conservator of Forests, A. C. Frith	8,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. G. G. Griffith	8,000
Principal Auditor, N. B. Stalker	7,000
Comptroller of Customs, D. R. Bradley	7,000
Director of Education, S. E. Daley	8,000
Director of Information and Communications, G. V. de Freitas	8,000
Labour Commissioner, K. C. Dunn	6,200
Commissioner of Police, B. H. Taylor, O.B.E. Director of Surveys, J. A. Waight	7,400
Accountant-General, A. N. Gibson	7,000
Magistrate Belize, S. A. Hassock	7,000
Assessor of Income Tax, A. A. Heustis, M.B.E.	6,200
Registrar-General, E. M. Johnson	6,000
Director of Housing and Planning, H. C. Fairweather, M.B.E.	6,200
British Council Representative, J. M. Miller.	

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles:
 transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 6 days by air.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the
 eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided
 between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of
 the group which are British number about 42,
 of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of
 about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola
 the largest, situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W.
 long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost. Van

Dykes. The population is approximately 7,350 (1960). Communication is by daily launch service to St. Thomas; also an external telephone service linking Tortola with St. Thomas and Puerto Rico by which messages may be sent to all parts of the world, and one linking Tortola with Antigua. An airfield on Beef Island is used by small planes. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£229,690	£260,062
Expenditure.....	229,306	276,036
Imports.....	245,540	305,927
Exports.....	50,772	65,142

Government

The administration is headed by an Administrator assisted by an Executive Council, two members of which are chosen by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator, as President, four nominated members (two being unofficials) and six elected members.

Administrator, His Honour G. J. Bryan, O.B.E., M.C.....	(+ allee)	£2,150
Crown Attorney, O. M. Browne.....		1,200
Superintendent of Medical Services, M. M. Parker.....		900
Treasurer and Postmaster, D. S. Mordecai.....		900-960
Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E.....		900-960
Administrative Secretary, N. E. A. Harrigan.....		900-960
Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. D. Taylor.....		900-960

CAPITAL. Ψ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 900.

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA

(Cameroons under British Mandate)

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION, ETC.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The East Africa High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and came into operation on January 1, 1948. The Governor of Kenya is the Chairman of the High Commission, and in his absence the High Commission appoints one of its members to be Chairman.

The High Commission administers certain inter-territorial services such as: The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African Income Tax Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Meteorological Department, the East African Statistical Department (dealing with specific subjects only), the East African Literature Bureau, the Royal East African Navy, the East African Department of Economic Co-ordination, the East African Office in London and various research organisations. Responsibility for the administration of these services rests with the Administrator, the Financial Secretary and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by Order in Council in 1947.

It is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commission's service, six nominated members and twenty unofficial members. Of the nominated members, two each are appointed by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Of the unofficial members, six are appointed from each of the three territories, three of these being appointed by the Governor and the other three elected by the Legislative Council; the remaining two unofficial members are Arabs, and are appointed by the High Commission.

The High Commission has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of certain matters of common interest to the three territories, such as civil aviation, customs and excise, defence, income tax, inter-territorial research, Makerere College, posts and telegraphs, meteorological services, statistics, railways, harbours and inland water transport. It has also power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of those territories.

Administrator, Sir Edgeworth David, K.B.E., C.M.G., T.D.....	£5,200
Chief Administrative Secretary, H. L. Adams, C.M.G., T.D.....	3,625
Legal Secretary, J. C. Hooton, M.B.E., Q.C.....	4,000
Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey, C.B.E.....	3,875
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, F. Bishop.....	3,625
Commissioner of Income Tax, W. M. Wedder- spoon, C.B.E.....	3,625
Director, E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E. W. Russell, C.M.G., Ph.D.....	3,875
Director, E.A. Meteorological Department, J. P. Henderson.....	3,625
Director, E.A. Veterinary Research Organi- zation, H. R. Binns, C.M.G., O.B.E. ...	3,625

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

General Manager, G. P. G. Mackay.....	
Deputy General Manager, J. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.....	4,000
Chief Engineer, J. M. Kesson.....	4,000
Chief Commercial Supt., J. H. Collier- Wright.....	4,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. E. Bulman.....	4,000
Chief Operating Superintendent, R. M. L. Lemon.....	4,000
Chief Accountant, R. W. MacDonald.....	4,000
Chief Ports Manager, A. H. Earley, O.B.E.....	4,000
Stores Superintendent, W. J. Lardner, O.B.E.....	3,625
Chief Administration Officer, C. I. Wother- spoon.....	3,625
Chief Establishment Officer, R. L. Rolph..	3,625

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Postmaster General, H. O. Ellis, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£4,900
Asst. Postmasters General, M. Warrender- Richardson, C.B.E.; R. P. Humphrey; L. F. Taylor.....	3,625

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

This Court, reconstituted in 1952, consists of a permanent President, a Vice-President, and three Justices of Appeal.

President, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, K.B.E., M.C.....	£5,200
--	--------

Vice-President, Sir Alastair Forbes..... £4,500
 Justices of Appeal, Sir Trevor Gould; E. D.
 W. Crawshaw; C. D. Newbold, C.M.G.
 each 4,300

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the total estimated population in 1960 being 2,127. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by Spain in 1764; this was subsequently sold to France, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 46° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 609,837 sheep being carried in 1960. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958-59	1959-60
Public revenue.....	£213,353	£296,808
Expenditure.....	296,808	296,808
	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£415,610	£384,547
Total exports.....	941,012	949,582
Imports from U.K.....	329,349	304,481
Exports to U.K.....	933,579	936,553

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Colonial Treasurer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G. (1957)..... (+ duty allow. £650) £2,500
 Colonial Secretary, R. H. D. Manders,

O.B.E..... £1,600
 Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Slessor, O.B.E. 1,950
 Colonial Treasurer, L. C. Gleadell..... 1,350

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Estimated population 1,135.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains the harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months of the year. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land* (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) and that Part of the Antarctic Continent lying between the longitudes of 20° W. and 80° W., are even more inhospitable than those already named, being covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In

spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the estimated revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1959-60 amounted to £850,775 and the estimated expenditure to £827,397. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia. One British, 2 Argentinian and 1 Norwegian company operated during the 1959-60 season, 97,633 barrels of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 12,381 barrels of seal oil in 1960. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£1,284,887	£1,181,193
Total exports.....	2,253,435	3,256,231
Imports from U.K.....	350,777	221,189
Exports to U.K.....	1,771,473	2,363,772

Ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *via* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 6 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

The population (estimated 1960) was 401,018 (197,952 Indians, 167,473 Fijians, 8,696 part Europeans, 10,667 Europeans, 11,287 other Pacific races and 4,943 Chinese and part Chinese).

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Public income.....	£F7,160,202	£F7,411,116
Public expenditure....	6,516,687	7,052,874
Public debt (Dec. 31)..	5,481,548	5,477,223

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£F16,900,997	£F16,306,934
Total exports.....	13,251,405	15,515,682
Imports from U.K.....	£3,411,052	£4,169,172
Exports to U.K.....	4,807,758	7,078,678

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji = £100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, copra, bananas, biscuits, trocas shell and manganese ore. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, timber, foodstuffs and electrical goods. The tourist industry is growing.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are

passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Fijian members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs), 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated), and a Speaker (H. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.F.C.).

The executive officer for the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board (whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five Fijian members of Legislative Council, a legal adviser, and a financial adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Kenneth Phipson Maddocks, K.C.M.G., *apptd.* 1958 (+ duty allowance £1,750)..... £5,000

Chief Justice (vacant)*

Colonial Secretary, P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G. (+ duty allowance £150)..... 3,200

Secretary for Fijian Affairs, A. C. Reid..... 2,800

Attorney-General, A. M. Greenwood, M.C., Q.C. 2,900

Financial Secretary, E. R. Bevington, C.M.G. 2,900

Assistant Colonial Secretary, Q. V. L. Weston 2,400

Controller of Organization and Establishments, M. R. Rayment, O.B.E. 2,400

Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, D. T. Lloyd 2,500

Director of Public Works, J. H. Common 2,700

Commissioner of Police, R. H. T. Beaumont 2,500

Director of Agriculture, J. M. Watson, O.B.E. 2,700

Director of Medical Services (+ £650 as Inspector-General, South-West Pacific Health Services), Dr. P. W. Dill-Russell, C.B.E. 2,800

Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus 2,400

Comptroller of Customs, R. A. Emery 2,400

Director of Education, J. G. Rodger 2,700

Postmaster-General, W. G. J. Cruikshank 2,400

Director of Audit, K. A. W. Johnson 2,400

Accountant-General, J. F. Griffiths 2,400

Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg 2,400

Commissioner of Inland Revenue, D. J. Barnes 2,400

Commissioner of Labour, J. Amputch, M.B.E. 2,400

Government Printer, R. L. Gribble 1,800

Supt. of Prisons, B. M. Sellers 1,800

Public Relations Officer, E. J. F. Hackett 1,800

Commerce and Industries Officer, R. W. Parkinson 2,000

Government Storekeeper, R. H. Baines 1,800

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F. M. Warner, M.B.E. 2,000

Prison Judge, C. J. Hammett 2,800

Deputy Financial Secretary, H. P. Ritchie 2,400

British Council Representative, Suva, J. T. Harrison.

* The Chief Justice and all subsequent officers in this list have a Post Allowance of £300.

CAPITAL, Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Population (1958), 37,371.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Auckland, about 30 days; *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, about 30 days; by air, *via* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South

Pacific regional air services, covering New Zealand, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I. being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1685 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,003 sq. miles. The population of the island of St. Mary, at the census of 1951 was 27,297, and that of the Protectorate was 260,160 (estimated, 1957, 236,421). The climate is unpleasant during the rainy season, *viz.*, from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is pleasant and generally healthy. The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 59 inches. Internal communication is by motor vessels and launches; there are no railways. There are 5 Government wireless stations.

Education.—Government expenditure on education amounted to about £172,000 in 1960. In Bathurst there are 10 primary schools with an enrolment of 3,600 pupils; all but one of these schools are financed entirely by Government. Pupils enter school at 5 years of age and have 3 years infants' schooling followed by 4 years primary; some 30 per cent. of the pupils obtain entry to secondary schools and the remainder spend a further 3 years in primary school. There are 2 secondary schools, run by the Missions—1 boys, 1 girls. There is also a technical school, a clerical school in Bathurst and a co-educational secondary school financed by the Government. In the Protectorate there are 28 District Authority schools and 13 Mission schools. Pupils enter school at 6–7 years of age for a 6 year course. There is also a secondary modern school at Georgetown.

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Public revenue.....	£1,555,049	£1,547,815
Public expenditure....	1,754,369	1,688,978
Public debt.....	238,760	238,760

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£3,148,308	£3,221,586
Total exports.....	2,956,822	2,516,297
Imports from U.K....	1,450,077	1,279,479
Exports to U.K.....	667,243	1,239,840

The chief export is ground-nuts, which form over eighty-eight per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize

and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1960 was 1,081,776.

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Bathurst. Population (1951), 19,602.

GOVERNMENT

At present, the Colony is administered by an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, 4 *ex officio* members and 6 appointed members (Ministers). There is a House of Representatives consisting of the Governor as President, a Speaker, 4 *ex officio* members, 8 Chiefs' members, 2 nominated members and 19 elected members representing the town of Bathurst, Kombo St. Mary Division and the Protectorate. The Governor presides only on formal occasions.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edward Henry Windley, K.C.M.G. (1957)..... £3,600
Civil Secretary, K. G. S. Smith, C.M.G. ... £5,500
Chief Justice, J. A. L. Wischam 2,280

MINISTERS

H. O. Semega-Janneh (*Agriculture and Natural Resources*); A. B. N'jie, M.B.E. (*Communications*); D. K. Jawara (*Education and Welfare*); Seyfu O. M. Mbaki (*Works and Services*); A. Camara; S. S. Ceesay.
British Council Representative, Bathurst, E. B. Evans.

Bathurst is distant from London, 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days. A twice weekly air service reduces transit time to 34 hours.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3½ miles in length, ¾ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The estimated population (1960) is 26,385.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios, cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks.

The Department of Education runs 8 secondary schools and 14 primary and infant schools. There are also 3 private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided, 4,034 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1960 was £123,510.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£1,480,610	£1,783,080
Expenditure.....	1,592,445	1,703,630
Imports from U.K.....	3,647,633	3,877,525

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution promulgated in 1950 and amended in July, 1956, the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor is the President of the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 7 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial). An independent Speaker for the Legislative Council was appointed on May 24, 1958, and normally presides over sittings of the Council.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Charles Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1958) (including £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £6,250
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral E. N. Sinclair.
Deputy Fortress Commander and O.C. Troops, Brigadier C. G. Buttenshaw, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chief Justice, H. J. M. Flaxman, C.M.G. £2,650
Speaker, Sir Joseph Patron, O.B.E., M.C.
Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O. 1,630
Chief Asst. Sec., E. H. Davis, O.B.E. 1,750
Financial Secretary, C. J. Gomez, M.B.E. ... 2,200
Chief Accountant and Collector of Revenue, J. H. Romero 1,700
Captain of the Port, A. H. Masterton-Smith, 1,700
Commissioner of Lands and Works, C McGrail, O.B.E. 1,750
Commissioner of Police, P. G. Owen, 1,750
Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas, 1,650
Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Cochrane 1,920
Attorney-General, D. T. E. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. 2,200
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. E. Alcantara . . 1,650
Stipendiary Magistrate, Sir Ragnar Hyne . . 1,750
Principal Auditor, J. A. Frost 1,700
Director of Education, T. R. Rowell, C.B.E., 1,750
Director of Labour and Social Security, D. I. Goodwin 1,750

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. have a daily air service from U.K. *via* Madrid (transit time 4 hrs. 25 mins.).

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52' - 114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 9½ miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (16 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 308½ sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Dec. 1960 it was thought to be about 3,014,000.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Mun), 500-600 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 feet. The summer weather is continuously hot and humid and often cloudy and showery. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 59°F. in February to 82°F. in July, the average for the year being 72°F. The temperature rarely exceeds 95°F. in summer or falls below 40°F. in winter. The average annual rainfall is 84.76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—*Hong Kong*, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves and dry docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1961, was 35,130,417. A railway, 22 miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through passenger traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong (Kai Tak) Airport is on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the Kowloon Peninsula. The runway which was completed in August 1958 projects into the bay for a distance of 7,500 feet and the construction provided one of the major feats of land reclamation in the Far East. The runway, 8,350 feet in length, is used by 19 international airlines, one of which is locally registered and operates a fleet of piston and propeller turbined aircraft. The Colony is a focal point on the main routes serving the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 13 services per week using Comet and Boeing 707 aircraft. Their Atlantic routes terminate at *Hong Kong* while the London *via* Bangkok and Singapore routes terminate in Japan. Frequent services are provided by other airlines on the same routes and also to U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Services to China have not yet been resumed.

Education.—In March, 1961, there were 1,804 schools with 598,725 pupils. 45 per cent. of the pupils are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of *Hong Kong* has a full-time residential student strength of 1,292 (including 338 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture. There are also an Institute of Oriental Studies and a Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61
Public revenue.....	\$664,635,001	\$859,234,131
Public expenditure....	709,953,995	845,297,629
\$=Hong Kong Dollar=1s. 3d.		

TRADE

Since the United Nations embargo on trade with China imposed severe limitations on *Hong Kong's*

traditional *entrepôt* economy, the pattern and direction of the Colony's trade have changed fundamentally. A different type of *entrepôt* trade has developed on a smaller scale, involving all countries in the Far East, with *Hong Kong* as an intermediary. However, re-exports now represent little more than 25 per cent. of total exports. This has been due to the rapid growth of domestic industry, mainly manufacturing for consumers, which now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade. The Colony's products include a wide range of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, rayon and silk brocades, clothing, household enamel and aluminium ware, plastic articles (including toys and artificial flowers), rattan and hardwood furniture, foodstuffs and beverages, basketware, jade and ivory, and an extensive range of metal products.

Diversification of manufacture is a feature of recent industrial developments. New products include corduroy, air conditioners and plywood, and there has been a marked improvement in both quality and output of items for which precision engineering is required, notably cameras, binoculars and transistor radios.

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1960 *Hong Kong's* principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Malaya, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Australia and Thailand. China continued to be the Colony's principal supplier, followed by Japan, U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany.

TRADE

Total Exports (1960).....	H.K.	\$3,937,705,296
Total Imports (1960).....	H.K.	\$5,863,693,849
	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£35,161,435	£39,519,830
Exports to U.K.....	33,518,974	43,139,526

GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of nine official and eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1958)	
(+ <i>allice</i> , £3,000)	£6,500
General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Roderick McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E.....	
Chief Justice, Sir Michael Hogan, C.M.G....	6,000
Colonial Secretary, C. B. Burgess, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	6,000
Senior Puisne Judge, C. W. Reecc (acting)...	4,425
Puisne Judges, A. D. Scholes; I. C. C. Rigby; W. A. Blair-Kerr (acting); R. H. Mills-Owens (acting).....	4,425
Attorney-General, A. Ridehalgh, Q.C.....	4,725
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, P. C. M. Sedgwick (acting).....	4,425
Financial Secretary, J. I. Cowperthwaite, O.B.E.....	4,725
Commissioner of Labour, R. M. Hetherington, D.F.C. (acting).....	4,050
Commissioner of Census, K. M. A. Barnett, E.D.....	4,425

Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, K. S. Kinghorn	£4,425
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie, C.M.G., O.B.E.	4,425
Director of Public Works, A. Inglis	4,425
Commissioner of Police, H. W. E. Heath ..	4,425
Director of Marine, J. P. Hewitt	4,425
Manager and Chief Engineer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Lam Po-hon	4,050
Director of Education, P. Donohue	4,725
District Commissioner, New Territories, D. R. Holmes, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	4,425
Director of Commerce and Industry, H. A. Angus, C.B.E.	4,425
Deputy Colonial Secretary, E. B. Teesdale, M.C.	4,425
Commissioner for Resettlement, C. G. M. Morrison	4,425
Director of Social Welfare, D. W. B. Baron Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, Brig. L. T. Ride, C.B.E., E.D.	4,425
British Council Representative, R. E. Lawry.	

LONDON OFFICE

Hong Kong Government Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—Dir., E. G. A. Grimwood, O.B.E.

JAMAICA

(See WEST INDIES)

KENYA

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somaliland in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanganyika Territory. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). The total estimated population in mid 1960 was 6,551,000, including 67,700 Europeans, 174,300 Indo-Pakistanis and Goans, and 44,700 other non-Africans.

The Territory is divided into 6 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Southern and Northern) and an Extra-Provincial District (Nairobi).

Kenya Protectorate consists of a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago. The Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

Production.—Although the Colony lies astride the Equator, the range of altitude from sea level to 27,000 feet enables most types of crops, both indigenous and introduced, to be grown. In the coastal region the principal crops are copra, maize, sisal, sugar, cotton and cashew nuts. Passing from the coastal strip the country becomes flat, dry and in some places semi-desert of very little agricultural value. At about two hundred and fifty miles inland the first rise of the Kenya Highlands is met. Part of this extremely fertile upland area at altitudes between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet is cultivated by some thousands of European farmers who produce among other crops wheat, coffee, maize, sisal, wattle, pyrethrum and tea. Extensive herds of native and imported stock are maintained, and there is considerable production of meat and butter. Some 700,000,000 acres are under white occupation in this area. There are also very extensive forests

in the Highlands, cedar for the pencil industry being a valuable export. The value of domestic exports in 1960 was £35,188,000. Contributing to this total were sisal (£4,566,000), coffee (£10,261,000), hides and skins (£1,756,000), tea (£4,411,000), and pyrethrum (£2,019,000).

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being copper, soda ash, salt, limestone, gold, kyanite and diatomite. The value of the production of main minerals in 1960 was as follows: refined gold, £108,143, soda ash £1,410,283, cement £2,635,123, salt £166,772, diatomite £51,674, carbon dioxide gas £47,667, graphite £28,024.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda.

Since the end of the war there has been a great increase in the number of secondary industries, many of which are engaged in processing agricultural produce but which also manufacture an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials to meet the needs of the East African Territories. Industrial areas are being developed or planned in all the principal towns.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Communications.—The postal service handled 73,500,000 postal packets in 1960. The telegraph and telephone system has nearly 122,384 miles of line. The number of telephones is approximately 42,000. Telephone calls can be made to other countries outside East Africa via the Cable and Wireless network. Direct communications are available to the United Kingdom, South Africa, Aden, Bahrain, Mauritius, India, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Switched services over these links provide telephone communication with most countries in the world. An International Telex Service provides direct teleprinter communication, via the radio circuit to London, with any Telex subscriber in the United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A., South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The East African Railways and Harbours are a self-contained and self-financing service of the East Africa High Commission; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,450 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa-Kampala-Kasese (1,084 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction-Kisumu (131), Tororo-Soroti (100), Voi-Kahe Junction (94); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai-Solai (27), Kisumu-Buture (43), Leseru-Kitale (41), Mbulamuti-Namasagali (19), Kampala-Port Bell (6), Gilgil-Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi-Nanyuki (145). The Konza-Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by East African Railways and Harbours. Tanganyika Section—Main Line: Dar-es-Salaam-Kigoma (779 miles); Principal Line: Tabora-Mwanza (236); Branch Lines: Kailuwa-Mpanda (131), Kilosa-Mikumi (44). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (273 miles). Southern Province Railway: Mtwara-Nachingwea (132 miles); Chilingula-Masasi (23 miles). In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 4,194 miles. There are also 2,928 miles of road services connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands, with subsidiary road services in Kenya and Uganda. East African Railways and Harbours

control the five seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga and Lindi are lighterage ports.

Scheduled trunk airline services during 1960 were operated to or through Kenya, from Embakasi airport near Nairobi, by B.O.A.C., Air India, South African Airways, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Air Services, British United Airways and Alitalia, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Sabena, Ethiopian Air Lines, Aden Airways and Alitalia.

Road affairs are under the control of the Road Authority. Capital funds are allocated to the Authority by the Colony's Development Committee.

The Colony has approximately 26,000 miles of road including 3,700 miles of trunk roads, 6,400 miles of secondary roads, 5,700 miles of minor roads and 10,200 miles of administrative roads. Included in these figures are 930 miles of trunk, 320 miles of secondary and 5,400 miles of administrative roads in the Northern Province. There is a total of 746 miles of bituminised roads throughout the Colony. During 1960, 89,505 vehicles were licensed, an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61*
Revenue.....	£41,084,000	£41,121,000
Expenditure.....	41,366,000	42,346,000

The funded public debt at June 30, 1960, was £62,895,923.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	£78,820,000	£89,053,000
Exports.....	33,306,000	35,188,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£29,918,560	£31,065,799
Exports to U.K.....	14,349,602	13,255,342

Since 1949 the Customs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony and Protectorate are administered under the Colonial Office by a Governor. The principal instrument of Government is the Council of Ministers composed of the Governor and twelve Ministers, no less than 4 of whom must be officials. Under the agreement reached at the constitutional conference held in London (at Lancaster House) in January and February, 1960, there are 8 unofficial Ministers, 4 of whom are Africans, 3 Europeans and 1 an Asian; all unofficial Ministers are elected members of the Legislative Council.

Under the Constitution Order in Council of November 30, 1960, the general terms of which were agreed at the constitutional conference of 1960, the Legislative Council is composed of a Speaker, appointed by the Governor on the Queen's instructions received through a Secretary of State, 53 constituency members elected on a common roll, 12 national members elected by the constituency members, 4 official Ministers, and a number of members (at present 11) nominated by the Governor in pursuance of instructions given to him by the Queen through a Secretary of State. Of the 53 constituency seats, 10 are reserved for Europeans, 3 for Asian Muslims, 5 for other Asians, and 2 for Arabs. Of the 12 national seats, 4 are reserved for Africans, 4 for Europeans, 1 for Asian Muslims, 2 for other Asians and 1 for Arabs.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Patrick Muir Renison, K.C.M.G., (1959) (and allowances).....	£10,500
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. H. Slade.....	2,000
Chief Secretary (vacant).....	3,500
Minister for Legal Affairs, Hon. E. N. Griffith-Jones, C.M.G., Q.C.*.....	3,200
Minister for Finance and Development, Hon. K. W. S. Mackenzie, C.M.G.*.....	3,200
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E.†.....	3,200
Minister for Defence, Hon. A. C. C. Swann, C.M.G., O.B.E.*.....	3,200
Minister for Local Government and Lands, Hon. W. B. Havelock†.....	3,200
Minister for Education, Hon. R. G. Ngala†	3,200
Minister for Commerce, Industry and Communications, Hon. P. M. Muliro†.....	3,200
Minister for Works, Hon. A. Jamidari.....	3,200
Minister for Labour and Housing, Hon. T. Towett†.....	3,200
Minister for Health and Social Affairs, Hon. B. Mate†.....	3,200
* Official Member of Council of Ministers.	
† Unofficial Member of Council of Ministers.	

Puisne Judges, G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; T. H. Mayers; J. L. MacDuff, M.C.; E. A. J. Edmonds; J. P. Murphy; J. S. Templeton; B. S. Miles; A. D. Farrell; J. Wicks each 2,900
British Council Representative, A. Ross.

Public Relations Office in U.K., 113 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Nairobi, the Capital City and seat of Government is situated at latitude 2° S. and longitude 36° 8' E. at 5,500 feet above sea level, and has a population of about 100,000. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the Colony's port and is also the site of Africa's most modern airport, opened in 1958. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi: transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(See WEST INDIES)

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldive Islands 420 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a number of islands naturally divided into groups. There are 17 such groups, forming 17 atolls. The total number of islands is over 7,000, some being very small indeed. They are richly covered with coconut palms, and yield millet, fruit and edible nuts. The principal export is dried fish, which finds a ready market in Ceylon. About 215 islands are inhabited. The old form of Government was abolished in 1932, and a new Constitution was introduced. In February, 1954, after a short period of republican government, the Sultanate was restored. The international relations of the Maldives, which is a Protected State, are conducted by the United Kingdom Government, which continues to protect the Islands. The United Kingdom, with the agreement of the Maldivian Government, has established an R.A.F. staging post on Gan Island, in Addu Atoll, the most southerly of the Maldive chain of atolls.

Population is from 85,000 to 90,000. The people are Moslems. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Capital of the Maldives is Malé, on King's Island.

U.K. Representative, H. A. Arthington-Davy M.B.E. (1960).

MALTA, G.C.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 60 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles); Comino and several islets. The estimated population in January, 1961 was 328,938.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In 870 it was taken by the Arabs, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and, with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and a further grant of £20,000,000 was subsequently made for the same purpose and for general construction and replanning.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes and onions. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, and on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Medina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 836, but its suburb, Rabat, has 13,080 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital, Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet and N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command.

Malta possesses a University (337 students in 1961); 6 grammar schools (3,642 pupils); 114

primary schools (54,477 pupils); 6 technical schools (934 students); 3 secondary technical schools (1,288 pupils) and 89 private schools (18,444 pupils). Adult education classes, instituted in 1946, had an attendance of 845 in 1961. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the Government primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 28 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general use in the islands. The Court may order the use of the English language in any proceedings before it where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed; but when all parties or accused persons are English-speaking, the use of English is obligatory. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61
Public revenue.....	£10,369,000	£11,952,814
Ordinary expenditure.	10,672,745	12,360,615
Capital expenditure...	4,706,797	4,337,345

Only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£10,841,153	£10,983,673
Exports to U.K.....	990,965	981,034

The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, hosiery, buttons, beer, mineral waters, canned fruits, edible oil, tallow, fresh flowers and flower-cuttings.

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1960) 18,403.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940-43.

GOVERNMENT

Self-government, which had been suspended in 1936 on account of the situation created by Italian Fascist policy towards Malta, was restored after the war by the granting of a new Constitution in 1947. This provided for the Governor to be assisted by an elected Legislative Assembly of 40 members, and an Executive Council consisting of the Prime Minister and seven other Ministers who, together with the 5-member Nominated Council, formed also the Privy Council. This Constitution was suspended in April, 1958, as a result of the resignation of the governing Labour Party and the refusal of the Nationalist opposition to form an alternative government. Efforts to bring about a resumption of constitutional life by means of discussions with the Malta political parties in London at the end of that year failed; and the Constitution was accordingly abrogated, and replaced by a new, interim, Constitution in April, 1959. Under this, the Governor administers the island direct, with the aid

of an Executive Council consisting of three British *ex officio* members, three Maltese official members and three Maltese unofficial members. In October, 1960, a Commission visited Malta with a view to formulating recommendations for a new Constitution. The Commission's report was published on March 8, 1961, and Her Majesty's Government decided to accept the Commission's constitutional recommendations as the basis for the next Maltese Constitution, and said that the drafting of constitutional instruments would be put in hand.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency
Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
(1959).....£7,000

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Hon. A. Campbell (*Chief Secretary*); Hon. D. S. Stephens (*Legal Secretary*); Hon. D. A. Shepherd, O.B.E. (*Financial Secretary*); Hon. J. J. Cremona, LL.D. (*Attorney-General*); Hon. E. Cuschieri, C.B.E. (*Administrative Secretary*); Hon. A. Salomone, O.B.E. (*Deputy Financial Secretary*); Hon. E. G. Arrigo; Col. Hon. A. J. Dunkerley, O.B.E.; Hon. J. La Rosa, O.B.E.

Clerk of the Council, G. H. Ferro, M.V.O.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Anthony Mamo, O.B.E. £2,250
Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro-Gauci, C.B.E.; Dr. W. Harding, C.B.E.; Dr. T. E. Gouder; Dr. A. V. Camilleri; Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. J. H. Xuereb; Dr. J. Floreseach £1,200

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. G. Ellis.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON
Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 5033]

Commissioner-General, J. Axisa, M.B.E.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'–20° 33', and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 501,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1959) at 650,474.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of about 225,000 acres, 208,000 are under sugar, about 600 under aloe (regular plantations), 600 under maize, 4,400 under tea, 1,000 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1960 was about 235,000 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer, conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the

South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931, 1945 and 1960 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1960 amounted to 1,300,618 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,290,026 tons. In 1960 there were 82 miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge). 76 post-offices and postal agencies, 48 telegraph offices and 15 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 210 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway and 11,140 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 8,989 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—The island is linked by air with Africa, U.K. and Europe through the scheduled services of *Air France*, twice weekly with Starliner aircraft. Qantas Empire Airways operate through Mauritius on their service Johannesburg–Sydney once a week in each direction, and South African Airways operate a similar service once a fortnight.

Education.—The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 529 schools, of which 119 are Government, 76 aided and 334 unaided schools. There are 4 Government secondary schools, 3 for boys (one being a Technical Institute) and 1 for girls, and 69 non-Government secondary schools, 8 of which are grant-aided.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61*
Public revenue. . .	Rs.130,966,184	Rs.145,314,410
Public expenditure. .	138,146,060	150,092,330

*Estimated.

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 15. 6d.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports. . . .	Rs.286,851,725	Rs.331,867,047
Total exports. . . .	283,137,901	177,777,655
Imports from U.K. .	£6,973,928	£7,319,929
Exports to U.K. . . .	13,617,338	11,582,993

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. 79 per cent. of the island's trade was with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries in 1960.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor with an Executive and Legislative Council. The Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Speaker (appointed by the Governor from outside the Council), three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), forty elected members and such nominated members not exceeding 12 in number as the Governor may appoint.

The Colony is divided into 40 single member Constituencies and every person (male or female) has the right to vote who—(a) is a British subject of the age of 21 years or upwards; and (b) has resided in the Colony for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration or is domiciled in the Colony and is residing therein at that date; and (c) has resided in the constituency in which he claims to be registered as a voter for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration.

The Executive Council consists of the 3 *ex officio* members above mentioned and 9 appointed members. The appointed members are persons who are elected or nominated members of the Legisla-

tive Council and are appointed by the Governor acting in his discretion. The *ex officio* members and the appointed members are all styled Ministers. The Ministerial system was established in July, 1957 in anticipation of the constitution provided in 1958.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Sir Colville Montgomery Deverell, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1959) Rs.75,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., J. L. Morgan.
Speaker, Legislative Council, H. R. Vaghjee.
Deputy Speaker, Legislative Council, R. Rault.

Colonial Secretary, T. D. Vickers, C.M.G., Rs.40,000
Deputy Colonial Secretary, R. D. Jackson, M.B.E. (acting) 29,000
Financial Secretary, A. F. Bates, C.M.G. 36,000
Deputy Financial Secretaries, D. A. Kain, O.B.E.; J. D. Greig 28,000
Establishment Secretary, K. C. Pearson 28,000
Chairman, Public Service Commission, W. S. Morgan 27,750
Director, Central Information Office, K. Hazareesingh 26,500
Chief Justice, R. Neerunjun, O.B.E. 41,000
Senior Puisne Judge, M. J. L. Rivalland, M.B.E. 34,000
Puisne Judges, J. G. H. Glover; M. J. G. Lalouette, each 32,000
Attorney-General, J. J. M. Lavoipierre, Q.C. 36,000
Permanent Sec., Ministry of Works and Internal Communications, F. L. Simpson 34,000
Permanent Sec., Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, H. R. Clough 34,000
Permanent Sec., Ministry of Labour and Social Security, J. D. Grieve 26,500
Director of Agriculture, G. A. North Coombes, O.B.E. 34,000
Comptroller of Customs, H. J. Sabben 28,500
Labour Commissioner, W. Broadhead-Williams 26,500
Registrar-General, F. Nozaic 26,500
Director of Audit, D. G. Britton, O.B.E. 28,500
Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. R. Raffray (acting) 34,000
Accountant-General, A. R. Harvais, I.S.O. 26,500
Director of Education, R. H. Clough 34,000
Director of Telecommunications, F. W. Lovell 26,500
Conservator of Forests, L. F. Edgerley, O.B.E. 28,500
Director of Meteorology, E. G. Davy 26,500
Commissioner of Police, R. M. Desvaux 32,000
Commissioner of Prisons, J. M. T. B. Ross 26,500
Postmaster-General, T. Calychurn 26,500
Income Tax Commissioner, H. R. Hurd 26,500
Director of Statistics, L. E. Honoré 26,500
General Manager of Railways, J. A. R. Closel 28,500
British Council Representative, G. de G. Sells, D.S.O., D.F.C.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1960), 89,900; other centres are Curepipe (37,000), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (36,400), Vacoas and Phoenix (36,000), Quatre Bornes (22,400) and Port Mahebourg (11,900).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1960) 17,662. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. Magistrate, C. Rochecouste.

Trade with Mauritius

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	Rs.4,425,040	Rs.4,088,819
Total exports.....	1,250,925	1,555,535

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, *Port Diego Garcia* (pop. 1959, 644), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Salomon, and Trois Frères. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1959) of 1,885.

Trade with Mauritius

	1959	1960
Imports.....	Rs.554,491	Rs.723,965
Exports.....	1,362,895	1,280,106

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malakula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Aniwayum, Aoba, Maewo and Pentecost. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have small staffs of national officers who assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds, part of which come from the Metropolitan Governments. In addition they jointly control the "mixed" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The population (1960) was 60,374, of which 55,428 is the estimated number of native inhabitants. Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, kauri timber and sandalwood. Imports for 1960 totalled £2,384,205, of which £1,003,261 was the value of imports from Australia. Exports in 1960 were valued at £1,715,504, £1,169,938 being the value of exports to France. Joint revenue, 1960, £547,883; expenditure on joint services, £592,344.

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,475) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 164) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Port Vila, Efate, pop. about 1,900.

British High Commissioner, D. C. C. Trench, C.M.G., M.C.

French High Commissioner, L. Péchoux.

British Resident Commissioner, J. S. Rennie, C.M.G., O.B.E.

French Resident Commissioner, M. Delauney.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner, His Excellency David

Clive Crosbie Trench, C.M.G., M.C., (1961).....(+allce. £A1,315) £A4,375

Chief Secretary, M. D. I. Gass, C.M.G.	£A2,800
Financial Sec., A. M. Wilkie	2,450
Legal Adviser and Attorney-General of British Solomon Islands Protectorate, J. N. Glover	2,450
Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, V. J. Andersen, O.B.E.	2,250
Senior Assistant Secs., T. Russell; L. M. Davies (Finance); D. G. Cudmore ..	1,885

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) There are also a number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians), estimated at 44,993 at the end of 1959. Expressed in Australian currency, the estimated revenue of the Colony in 1960 was £540,757; expenditure £541,022.

The Government maintains one boys' and one girls' boarding school and 24 primary schools. Village school primary education is mainly run by missionary societies, with financial assistance from the Government, and at the end of 1960 these schools were attended by 8,647 pupils. Missions have in recent years entered the field of secondary education, and supported 6 secondary schools at the end of 1960.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotua, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1959) 34,406. The Ellice Group of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nulakita) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 11° SE. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1958) 4,938. Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The Line Islands between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. Fanning and Washington Islands were included in the Colony in 1916, Christmas Island in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the Phoenix Islands (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu, although, it has lost much of its former importance.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in two islands in the Phoenix Group there is a native Government under an

appointed native magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Michael Louis Bernacchi, C.M.G., O.B.E., (1952) (+ allice. £175) £A3,645

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Ysabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ganongga, Gizo, New Georgia, Florida, Guadalcanal, Russells, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Cherry, Mitre, Utupua, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, Sikaiana (or Stewart) and Ontong Java (or Lord Howe Atoll). The Protectorate is situated between 5°-13° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 square miles and an estimated population of 800 Europeans, 366 Chinese, 188,000 Melanesians, 5,000 Polynesians and 450 Micronesians. Estimated revenue (1961) £A1,800,000 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (£321,000) and Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom (£578,000)); estimated expenditure (1961) £A1,800,000; imports (1960) £A1,825,800; domestic exports £A1,790,228. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. Principal exports are copra, timber and shell. The headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission were moved from Suva in Fiji to Honiara, the capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in December, 1952, and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific assumed the direct administration of the Protectorate on Jan. 1, 1953.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. Headquarters, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and normally holds one session each year. The first Session was held in May, 1948.

There are two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. There is a Research Council meeting yearly, which may be either a meeting of the full Council, or of one or other of its three main sections, specializing in health, economic development and social development. Members of the Council are appointed by the Commission and are selected for their special knowledge of the questions with which the Com-

mission is concerned, and the problems of the Territories in these fields. The chief function of the Research Council is to advise the Commission what investigations are necessary. Arrangements to carry out those which are approved are the responsibility of the Secretary-General and other principal officers. The South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the territories who may be accompanied by advisers. The first Conference was held in Fiji in April, 1950, the second in New Caledonia in April, 1953, the third in Fiji in April-May, 1956, and the fourth in New Britain in April-May, 1959. The fifth South Pacific Conference will be held in American Samoa in July, 1962.

Secretary-General, T. R. Smith.
Executive Officers, Dr. J. Barrau (*Economic Development*); Dr. R. Seddon (*Social Development*); Dr. W. Norman-Taylor (*Health*).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND AREA AND POPULATION

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covers an area of over 485,000 square miles (S. Rhodesia, 150,333; N. Rhodesia 290,323; and Nyasaland 46,066 square miles), including approximately 9,380 square miles of water.

Population.—The estimated total population of the Federation (December, 1960) is 8,430,000 of all races (S. Rhodesia 3,110,000; N. Rhodesia 2,460,000; Nyasaland 2,860,000).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The Federation extends from latitude 22° 30' South to latitude 8° 15' South. On the South it is bordered by the Union of South Africa, on the West by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Portuguese West Africa, on the North-West and North by the Congolese Republic, on the North by Tanganyika and on the East by Portuguese East Africa.

Relief.—Most of Rhodesia is at an altitude of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, the highest land lying on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia where some mountains rise above 8,000 feet above sea level. In the large river valleys, the Zambezi, Sabi, Kafue and Luangwa, the level of the land falls to below 2,000 feet.

In Nyasaland the level of the littoral of Lake Nyasa and of parts of the Shire River Valley is 1,500 feet above sea level. Elsewhere the altitude varies between 2,500 and 7,000 feet with the crest of the Mlanje Mountain massif rising to 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Nyasa itself, the greatest depth of which is 1,226 feet, is a southward extension of the Great Rift Valley.

Rivers.—Portions of the Zambezi River, Lake Nyasa, Lake Bangweulu, the Luapula River and the Chambeshi River are navigable and are extensively used by waterborne transport. The Federation has, however, no great natural waterways, either to provide access to the sea or to connect major industrial centres, but there are a number of large rivers which could be brought into the service of agriculture for irrigation and of power supplies for hydro-electric schemes. The recently completed Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi, is 184 miles long and 1,800 sq. miles in area, provides hydro-electric power from the Copper Belt to Bulawayo. The principal rivers, in addition to the Zambezi, are—in Southern Rhodesia: the Sabi River and its tributaries (irrigation and power

potentialities); the Hunyani River (already dammed at several points); and the Umfuli River (irrigation potentialities). In Northern Rhodesia: the Kafue River (power potentialities); the Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa Rivers (already supplying hydro-electric power to Broken Hill mine and town); and the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls (supplying hydro-electric power to Livingstone). In Nyasaland: the Shire River (power and irrigation potentialities).

Climate.—Though the entire Federal area lies within the tropics most of it is at an altitude which gives climatic conditions favouring permanent European settlement. The main rainfall throughout the area is concentrated into a season extending from about November to March. Average rainfall (except for certain somewhat arid low-lying regions on the one hand and some high altitude areas of very heavy rainfall on the other) is in the vicinity of 25 to 30 inches a year.

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being on September 4, 1953, when the first Governor-General assumed office. The Order-in-Council authorizing the setting up of the Federation was approved by Her Majesty the Queen on August 1, 1953. An interim Ministry was sworn in on September 7. The first elections to the Federal Assembly took place on December 15, 1953. In the first months of the Federation only the minimum administrative machine was created and the Federal Government assumed its functions from the territories by degrees. By July 1, 1954, the Federal Ministries had taken over most of their duties.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.; born Oct. 17, 1914; assumed office, October, 1957

(+ £3,500 *allice*.) £5,000
Official Secretary and Comptroller, Commander J. P. P. Michell, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. H. G. Senior; Lieut. N. J. C. Robertson-Glasgow.

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY

(November, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, K.C.M.G.
(+ £1,000 *tax free allice*.) £4,000
Minister of Home Affairs and of Power, Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E. * £3,250
Minister of Transport, Hon. W. H. Eastwood, C.B.E. * £3,250
Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Posts, Hon. F. S. Owen. * £3,250
Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Donald Macintyre, C.B.E. * £3,250
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. C. Graylin * £3,250
Minister of Law, Hon. J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C. * £3,250
Minister of Defence, Economic Affairs and for the Public Services, Hon. J. M. Caldicott, C.M.G. * £3,250
Minister of Education and of Health, Hon. B. D. Goldberg. * £3,250
Minister of Works, Hon. G. W. R. L'Ange, C.B.E. * £3,250
Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and External Affairs, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.
Secretary for Defence, M. B. Benoy.

* Plus £500 *tax free allowance*.

Secretary for Transport, T. G. Gisborne, C.B.E.
Secretary for Commerce and Industry, D. H. Cummings, O.B.E.
Secretary for Home Affairs, A. D. Evans, C.B.E.
Attorney-General, R. A. Yates, Q.C.
Postmaster-General, W. Davidson.
Secretary for Education, D. C. Ferrer.
Secretary for Agriculture, C. A. Murray, O.B.E.
Secretary for Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, O.B.E.
Under Secretary for Power, T. S. Bell.
Secretary for Law and Government Solicitor, D. D. O'Donovan.
Secretary for Economic Affairs, H. C. Ballingall.
Secretary for the Public Service Commission, D. R. Allen.
Secretary for Finance, H. M. McDowell, C.B.E.
Under Secretary for Works, R. W. Petheram, M.B.E.
Comptroller and Auditor General, D. J. Morris.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

UNITED KINGDOM

Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2

High Commissioner, A. E. P. Robinson.
Deputy High Commissioner, P. F. Barrett, O.B.E.
EAST AFRICA, Nairobi (*Commissioner*).—J. T. Steyn.
NIGERIA, Lagos (*High Commissioner*).—J. F. Bowles.
SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (*High Commissioner*).—J. W. M. Fitt, O.B.E.
PORTUGAL, Lisbon (*Counsellor*).—E. C. Thomas.
U.S.A., Washington (*Minister*).—H. W. Jeffreys.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN SALISBURY

AUSTRALIA (*Trade Commissioner*).—K. F. McKernan.
CANADA (*Trade Commissioner*).—L. S. Glass.
INDIA (*Asst. Commissioner*).—M. M. Khurana.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Lord Alport, P.C., T.D.
Deputy High Commissioner, D. A. Scott.
Military Adviser, Brig. C. J. R. Yeo, M.C.
Air Adviser, Wing Commander E. Evans.
Economic Adviser, G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Assembly consists of 59 members and is composed as follows: forty-four elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 24; Northern Rhodesia, 14; Nyasaland, 6); eight African elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 4; Northern Rhodesia, 2; Nyasaland, 2); 4 specially elected African members (Northern Rhodesia, 2; Nyasaland, 2); and three European members charged with special responsibility for African interests, of whom one is elected in Southern Rhodesia and the other two appointed, one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The main matters on which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws are external affairs, defence, immigration, financial and economic affairs, inter-territorial roads, railways, European agriculture in the Rhodesias, posts and telegraphs, education except African primary and secondary education and Federal courts. In addition, there are a number of matters on which both the Federal and Territorial Legislatures have powers to make

laws. They include the development of industries, electricity, scientific and industrial research, health, town planning, archives, census and statistics.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD

A Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, known as the African Affairs Board, consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the elected African members from each territory. The Board makes representations to the Federal Government on matters within the authority of the Federation in the interests of Africans; to assist a Territorial Government, at its request, in the study of matters affecting Africans, and to draw attention to any Federal legislation of a differentiating character and to ask that it should be reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Speaker of the Federal Assembly, Hon. T. I. F. Wilson, C.M.G.

Clerk of the House, Col. G. E. Wells, C.B.E., E.D.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The Court, constituted under the Federal Constitution of 1953, came into being on July 1, 1955.

Chief Justice of the Federation, Hon. Sir John Clayden.

Federal Justices, Hon. Sir Francis Briggs; Hon. V. E. Quénét.

The Chief Justices of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex officio* members of the Court.

DEFENCE

The Army of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with headquarters in Salisbury is comprised of regular and territorial forces. The regular forces include a battalion of the Rhodesia Light Infantry, a battalion of The Rhodesian African Rifles, a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and two battalions of the King's African Rifles, units of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Engineers, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Service Corps, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Pay Corps. The Territorial Force comprises three active force battalions and four reserve battalions of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, with headquarters at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Kitwe. There are also three major training establishments. The Federation has its own regular air force, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, which is equipped with Canberra and Vampire jet aircraft, as well as trainers and transport aircraft.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government is responsible for all education other than that of Africans, that is for European, Asian and Coloured children. In July, 1960, the numbers of such children at school were as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 48,493 (178 schools); Northern Rhodesia, 17,381 (70 schools); Nyasaland, 4,709 (35 schools). In addition to the Government Schools, there are 60 State-aided private schools, attended by a further 11,642 children.

FINANCE

The eighth Federal Budget was presented on June 29, 1961. Loan vote estimates for 1961-62 totalled £9,567,000. £1,270,000 of the loan vote was applied towards meeting part of the fiscal year's expenditure on the Kariba hydro-electric

project. This project is now estimated to cost £80,000,000 in its first stage. A total of £46,600,000 has been secured from external sources the International Bank contributing £28,600,000, the Colonial Development Corporation £15,000,000, the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd., £3,000,000 and £33,400,000 is being found from internal sources.

Revenue vote expenditure in 1961-62 is estimated at £69,068,000 against a total estimated revenue of £66,266,000.

	(1960-61) (Provisional)	(1961-62) (Estimated)
Revenue	£62,188,000	£66,266,000
Expenditure from revenue funds ...	£63,073,068	£69,068,000
Expenditure from loan funds	£12,214,823	£9,567,000

The public debt amounted to £309,100,000 (provisional) at March 31, 1961.

Currency.—Federal currency is linked to British sterling and currency backing is held in London in balances, in British Treasury Bills and in Government securities issued in the United Kingdom. The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established by an Act of the Federal Assembly in 1960, is responsible for the issue of the currency.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—European agriculture in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is the administrative responsibility of the Federal Government, the remainder of the agricultural industry of the Federal area being in the charge of the various Territorial Governments. Production of principal crops in 1959 was:

	Southern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Northern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Nyasa- land '000 lb.	Total '000 lb.
Tobacco† ..	207,000	13,344	34,315	251,649
Cotton ...	1,715	23	27,132	28,870
Tea	2,195	—	26,609	28,804
Wattle				
Extract ..	23,508	—	—	23,508

† All types except Turkish. Production of flue-cured tobacco, mainly in Southern Rhodesia, totalled 222,407,000 lb. and of fire-cured tobacco, mainly in Nyasaland, 21,490,000 lb.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, 1960

	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasa- land	Total
Cattle ..	3,516,000	1,203,000	357,000	5,264,000
Sheep ..	319,000	177,000	69,000	1,478,000
Goats ...	420,000		443,000	
Pigs	104,000	65,000	72,000	241,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1960

	Quantity	Value
Copper	624,000 tons	£120,883,000
Gold	563,000 oz.	7,073,000
Asbestos	134,000 tons	7,472,000
Chrome	668,000 tons	3,746,000
Zinc	33,000 tons	2,434,000
Coal	3,923,000 tons	3,756,000
Lead	16,000 tons	1,041,000
Cobalt	—	2,202,000

Manufactures.—Since 1955-56, the census of industrial production has been held on a federal basis, giving a gross output of £157,000,000 and a net output of £66,000,000 for the year 1960. Tobacco, textiles and garments, foodstuffs and metal

products remain the most important groups, drawing largely for their materials on local sources.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1960, the seventh year for which statistics of external trade were available for the Federation as a single trading entity, total external trade was valued at £362,709,000.

With exports valued at £205,870,000 and imports at £156,839,000, there was a favourable balance of trade of £55,992,000 (including net gold sales of £6,961,000).

About 67 per cent. of the exports consisted of minerals—copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, chrome being the most important. About 17 per cent. of all exports consisted of tobacco.

The remaining 16 per cent. was made up of a wide range of products, including manufactured articles of which textiles are the most important.

About 25 per cent. of imports in 1960 were metals and machinery, a high proportion being mining, electrical and agricultural machinery, railway materials and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and basic services such as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products was the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 were made up mainly of copper (£52,000,000), tobacco (£25,000,000), asbestos and tea. The most important supplier of the Federation's requirements in 1960 was South Africa.

	Total	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. ...	£49,333,169	£46,489,954	
Exports to U.K.	90,300,485	103,307,138	

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The two Rhodesias are served by the Rhodesia Railways which connect with the South African Railways at Mafeking. The main line forks at Bulawayo; the northern section runs *via* the Victoria Falls through Northern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt and on to the Congo Border where it connects with the Katanga system. The eastern section runs along the watershed of Southern Rhodesia to serve the main centres and ends at Umtali where it joins the Portuguese system to provide access to Beira. With branch lines, the total mileage of the Rhodesia Railways is over 2,600 miles, including the line linking the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa, which was completed in 1955.

Nyasaland is served by a Railway system (the Trans-Zambezia Railway, the Central Africa Railway and the Nyasaland Railways) which connects Beira with Nyasaland. The total length of the system is nearly 500 miles.

Roads.—Main roads, which are in process of modernization, connect all the main centres of the Federation with one another and with adjacent territories, and secondary roads serve rural areas. The total route mileage of roads is nearly 52,000 miles (28,500 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000 miles in Northern Rhodesia and nearly 5,400 miles in Nyasaland) of which some 12,000 miles are designated as main or principal roads (5,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, excluding roads in towns, 4,300 miles in Northern Rhodesia and 2,300 miles in Nyasaland). Major bridges, many of which were the gift of the Beit Trustees, span the larger rivers on main roads, the Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Ottobert Bridge at Chirundu over the Zambezi and the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi River being noteworthy.

Air Services.—Civil aviation has made rapid progress in the Federal area since the war. The existing airline was reconstituted in partnership between the three territories as the Central African Airways Corporation. Flying Viscount, Dakota and Beaver aircraft, Central African Airways provide daily services between the major towns of the Federation as well as services to Nairobi, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Durban, Elisabethville and Beira. Beaver aircraft provide services between many of the smaller centres in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Links to overseas countries are provided by a number of the major world airlines which operate through the international airport at Salisbury. The travelling time between the Federation and London is 17 hours by B.O.A.C. Comet and 15½ hours by S.A.A. Boeing 707's.

CAPITAL

SALISBURY, the Federal capital, is also the principal city of Southern Rhodesia. It is built round the site where the Pioneer Column ended its march into Mashonaland in 1890. Situated in the north-east of Southern Rhodesia, it is on the main railway line which traverses the more closely settled areas of the Colony. Branch railway lines run north-east and north-west. It is the centre of the tobacco industry—the tobacco auction sales at Salisbury are the largest in the world—and an industrial centre of considerable importance. Estimated population, including townships on the periphery of Salisbury: Europeans, 88,000; Africans, 190,000; Asians and Coloured (mixed race), 5,000.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The estimated population, at Dec. 31, 1960, numbered 225,000 Europeans, 16,700 Asiatics and Coloureds and 2,870,000 Africans, giving a combined total of approximately 3,110,000. In 1960 there were 5,876 European births and 1,407 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 26 and a death-rate of 6 per 1,000.

The majority of the natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the Colony are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 97,184,000 acres, 21,020,000 have been allocated for Native Reserves, 8,052,000 for Native Purchase Areas and 12,878,000 for Special Native Areas.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62*
Revenue.....	£20,911,000	£22,256,000
Expenditure from revenue funds.....	23,274,000	24,268,000
Expenditure from loan funds.....	8,306,000	4,018,000
	* Estimated.	

(A large proportion of the Public Debt has been taken over by the Federal Government.)

EDUCATION

Native education is controlled by Government and comes under the Minister for Native Education. Expenditure is now approaching £4,500,000 per annum: Capital expenditure in addition to revenue funds, amounts to more than £250,000. There are over 2,900 schools enrolling 520,000 pupils with 14,000 teachers. Both Mission and Government training centres provide for lower and higher primary teachers' courses. Secondary schools provide a standard of education up to Cambridge Certificate, while post primary schools include such subjects as building, carpentry, agriculture and home craft. In addition four special schools cater for the blind, the deaf and dumb. Eighty per cent. of pupils of school-going age are now able to attend schools.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 6 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The Southern Rhodesian Government is responsible for native affairs, bridges, irrigation, roads, power, local government, labour, housing and social welfare. All discriminatory legislation is reserved for the consent of the British Government.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and by the end of 1959 there were 60 Native Councils raising their own rates.

Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary Gibbs, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959).

MINISTRY

(Feb. 18, 1958)

Prime Minister, Hon. Sir Edgar Whitehead, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Hon. A. E. Abrahamson.
 Minister of the Treasury and of Mines, Hon. C. J. Hatty.
 Minister of Roads, of Irrigation and of Lands, Hon. A. R. W. Stumbles.
 Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Hon. R. Knight, Q.C.
 Minister of Local Government and of Native Education, Hon. R. M. Cleveland, O.B.E.
 Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. H. J. Quinton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Dr. the Hon. W. Alexander.

Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Office, G. B. Clarke, I.S.O.

Secretary, Division of Justice and Internal Affairs, J. W. Pithey.

Director of Mines, W. Ralston, M.B.E.

Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, S. E. Morris, C.M.G.

Secretary to Treasury, C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Secretary, Division of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, C. L. Honey.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,850 ft.. popula-

tion (estimated) 283,000, including 88,000 Europeans, BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4 450 ft., estimated population 202,000, including 52,000 Europeans. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 17 hours; by sea, *via* Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. Its area is 288,130 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,575 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

At June 30, 1960, the estimated population of Northern Rhodesia was 76,000 Europeans, 8,000 Asiatics, 2,000 mixed races and 2,340,000 Africans.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61*
Revenue.....	£15,837,855	£18,239,705
Expenditure.....	16,179,899	18,637,854

* Estimated.

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and also took over responsibility for the administration of various departments and services.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of four officials and six unofficial members, of whom two must be Africans. The Legislative Council consists of thirty members, of whom six are official, two are nominated by the Governor and the rest are elected. Of the elected members in the present Council, 14 are European and eight are Africans. The Governor's nominees consist of one African and one Asian, and the official members are all European. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker who is an unofficial but not a member of the Council.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Evelyn Dennison Hone, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1958).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, M. O. Wray, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,450
Legal Affairs, B. A. Doyle, Q.C. (Attorney-General).....	3,200
Finance, T. C. Gardner, C.B.E. (acting)....	3,200
Native Affairs and Chief Commissioner, F. M. Thomas.....	3,200
Labour, Mines and Local Government, H. L. Jones.....	3,200
Transport and Works, H. Franklin, O.B.E....	3,200
Lands and Natural Resources, Sir John Moffat, O.B.E.....	3,200
African Education, A. H. Gondwe.....	3,200
African Agriculture, E. Mwamba.....	3,200

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice of the High Court, D. W. Conroy, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,550
Puisne Judges, W. E. Evans; M. W. D. Dennison, M.C.; T. Pickett; W. E. Windham; J. R. Blagden.....	2,900

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Provincial Commissioners, M. G. Billing, C.M.G.; F. M. Thomas; E. C. Thomson; A. St. J. Sugg; E. L. Button, M.B.E.; G. C. M. Heathcote.....	2,900
---	-------

British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, R. P. R. Sangster.

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (1956 Census, European pop. 9,440). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Mongu, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Bancroft and Kitwe (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 9,680).

Commissioner in London, J. P. Murray, C.M.G., 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruw (a tributary of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Manje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The rainy season is from November to March, and it is dry for the rest of the year.

Nyasaland has a total area of 46,257 sq. miles (land area, 36,879) with an estimated population in 1959 of 2,801,400 (2,780,000 Africans, 9,000 Europeans and 22,400 Asians and other races).

The seat of Government is Zomba (est. pop., 1959, 6,000), other centres being Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire highlands, ♀ Fort Johnston (on Lake Nyasa), Lilongwe, Manje and Mzimba.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61†
Revenue.....	£5,721,227	£6,284,215
Expenditure.....	6,389,535	6,821,177
Development Fund Expenditure.....	1,750,960	4,283,781

* Financed by loans, grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, contributions from recurrent revenue, etc. † Estimated.

In 1953, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assumed responsibility for the servicing of the public debt of the Protectorate, then amounting to £6,228,488. The Nyasaland Government is responsible for the servicing of the Public Debt raised since Oct. 23, 1953, totalling (at June 30, 1959) £5,476,798.

GOVERNMENT

The Government consists of the Governor and an Executive and Legislative Council. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of three *ex officio* members, two nominated official members and four nominated unofficial members two of whom are Africans. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker, appointed by the Governor, who is not a member of the Council, and consists of four *ex officio* members, ten official members and thirteen elected members of whom six are non-Africans and seven Africans. The non-African members are elected by direct vote and the African members by electoral colleges.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. These councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Glyn Smallwood Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., *apptd.* 1961
(+ *allice.* £1,700) £5,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dr. K. Banda; A. W. Bwanausi; C. Cameron;
M. W. K. Chlume; R. S. Foster, C.M.G.; M.
Mkandawire.

Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Spenser-Wilkinson..... £3,450

Chief Secretary, R. S. Foster, C.M.G. 3,350

Financial Secretary, H. E. I. Phillips, C.M.G.,
M.B.E. 3,100

Attorney-General, J. B. Pine, Q.C. 3,100

Secretary for Local Government and Social
Services, J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E. 3,100

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Southern Province, Maj. P. F. C. Nicholson 2,900

Central Province, M. A. Sharpe, M.B.E. 2,900

Northern Province, C. D. P. T. Haskard,
C.M.G., M.B.E. 2,900

British Council Representative, A. G.
Hamcr, M.B.E.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Office
of the High Commissioner for the Fed-
eration of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.

ST. HELENA

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1960, of 4,707. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on

St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of up to 10 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, St. Jamesstown, population (1956), 1,568.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert
Edmund Alford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1958)
(+ *allice.*) £2,000

Government Secretary, B. J. Weston, C.M.G.,
O.B.E. 1,400

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs,
R. F. Bond-Taylor 1,200

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. S. Noaks 2,500

Agricultural and Forestry Officer, R. B.
Johnston (+ *allice.*) 1,150

Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit
14 days.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959	1960
Public revenue.....	£257,718	£250,342*
Expenditure.....	247,879	253,732*
Total imports.....	216,305	275,712
Total exports.....	65,365	99,051
Imports from U.K.....	209,106	246,321
Exports to U.K.....	53,767	67,132

* Estimated

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,620 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat. and 14° 25' 55" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1960, the population was 429. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. St. George's town, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the

sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.
Resident Magistrate, J. R. Bruce.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1959 to 292; they are stated to be very long-lived. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 24, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (*died* 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the loss of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the former Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants grow potatoes and some vegetables, and possess cattle, sheep, pigs and donkeys. They are also able to earn money by fishing for the canning factory.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933 a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. In 1948 an Administrator was appointed by the Governor of St. Helena. The Council now has 24 members, including the Administrator as President, and 6 women members. The separate women's Council has been abolished. Communications with the outside world were infrequent until the outbreak of war in 1939, but have improved since that time. There is now a South African Government meteorological station equipped with wireless. The recent commencement of operations by a South African fishing company has led to more frequent visits of vessels to the island.

CAPITAL, Ψ Edinburgh.

Administrator, P. J. F. Wheeler (1961).
Resident Chaplain, Rev. C. J. Jewell.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan

da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Nightingale and Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of 48,200 square miles, and a population estimated in 1960 at 744,529, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanau, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was granted in 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to over 5,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, bauxite, timber, sago, rice, illipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal and cinnabar deposits.

FINANCE

1959

Revenue	£70,371,167
Expenditure	92,414,099*

* Including a contribution of £14,808,786 to a Capital Account to finance the country's development programme.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. ...	£1,190,692	£1,415,807
Exports to U.K.	11,439,157	5,087,697

GOVERNMENT

By the Sarawak (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956, a new constitution was granted to Sarawak, which came into force on April 1, 1957. Under this the Council Negri, in which legislative powers and the control of finance are vested, has a majority of elected unofficial members. There are 24 elected members, 14 *ex officio* members, 4 nominated members and 2 standing members who were elected for life prior to cession. The new Supreme

Council (i.e. Executive Council) has 3 *ex officio* and two nominated members and 5 members elected by the elected members of the Council Negri by secret ballot from among the elected, nominated or standing members of the Council Negri. The elected members of Council Negri are elected by divisional advisory councils (except for the Kuching Municipal and Sibn and Miri Urban District Councils which each elect one representative directly). The divisional advisory councils are elected by district and other local councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddell, R.C.M.G., D.S.C. (1959) (duty allowance £2,500)..... £4,500

Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir (Alfred) John Ainley, M.C. \$29,040

Chief Secretary, F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E. 27,240

Attorney-General, P. E. H. Pike, Q.C. 24,480

Financial Secretary, B. A. St. J. Hepburn. 24,480

Deputy Chief Secretary, A. R. Snelus, C.M.G. 23,040

Sentor Resident, J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E. 22,440

Residents, A. F. R. Griffin; A. J. N. Richards; G. Lloyd-Thomas (acting); M. J. Forster. 20,760

Sentor Puisne Judge, L. D. Smith. 22,440

Puisne Judges, M. R. F. Rogers; D. R. Lascelles; G. G. Briggs. 20,760

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, J. A. G. Benson. 20,760

Director of Public Works, J. K. Wardzala. 22,440

Commissioner of Constabulary, P. E. Turnbull. 22,440

Director of Agriculture, J. Cook, C.B.E. 22,440

Director of Education, M. G. Dickson, C.M.G. 22,440

Conservator of Forests, B. E. Smythies. 20,760

Director of Lands and Surveys, R. T. Russell, M.B.E. 20,760

Director of Medical Services, Dr. D. A. Baird, O.B.E. 22,440

Postmaster-General, R. Kirkwood, M.B.E. 20,760

Director of Geological Surveys, Dr. F. H. Fitch. 20,760

Deputy Financial Secretary, R. H. Morris (acting). 20,760

Development Secretary, A. R. G. Morrison. 20,760

Director of Audit, C. Hunter, O.B.E. 20,760

Accountant-General, H. M. J. Underhay, O.B.E. 20,760

Commissioner for Co-operative Development, W. G. Morison. 20,760

British Council Representative, H. R. Crooke.

Chief Town, Ψ Kuching; estimated population 149,456. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 miles.

SEYCHELLES

The Colony of Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, consists of two distinct collections of islands—the Mahé group, 32 islands in all, granitic with high hills and mountains (highest point 2,971 feet) and the Out-lying Islands, the Coralline group, numbering 60 more and, for the most part, only a little above sea-level. Proclaimed as French territory in 1756, the Mahé group began to be settled as a dependency of Mauritius from 1770, was captured by a British ship in 1794 and was finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of September, 1903, these islands, together with the Coralline group, were erected into a separate Colony. The total area of the Granitic group is 87 square miles, of which Mahé, the largest island and the seat of Government, claims 55. The next largest island is Praslin, home

of the unique double coconut, Coco de Mer. Islands of the Coralline group lie at distances from Mahé varying between 60 to 612 miles and, exclusive of the Aldabra lagoon (50 sq. miles), have a total area of approximately 13 sq. miles. Aldabra is famous for the gigantic land tortoises. These islands have no permanent population and, where worked, are supplied by contract labour from the Granitic group. The population on May 4, 1960, was 41,425, of whom only 1,292 were residing in the Coralline group. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death and birth rates in 1960 were 10 and 38.3 per 1,000 respectively. There are 34 primary schools, 8 secondary schools and a teachers' training college.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 *ex officio* members and 4 unofficial members appointed by the Governor, and by a Legislative Council of 4 *ex officio*, 5 elected and 3 nominated members. One of the nominated members is an unofficial.

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	Rs.4,913,931	Rs.5,503,395
Expenditure.....	5,663,645	6,934,648
	Rs=Rupees.	

Exchange rate (1958) 1 Rupee=1s. 6d. The colony is grant-aided; expenditure from Colonial Office funds in 1959 was Rs.3,892,043; in 1960, Rs.4,295,172.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	Rs.9,285,947	Rs.10,963,527
Exports.....	7,957,223	7,371,375
Imports from U.K....	£267,907	£320,380
Exports to U.K.....	95,158	113,067

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark, guano and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population 1960, 10,500), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour. Governor and Commander-in-Chief (vacant)

	Rs. 36,000
Chief Justice, N. P. F. Bonnetard, Q.C.	26,000
Colonial Secretary, I. Woodroffe, O.B.E.	25,000
Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier,	23,500
Administrative Secretary, J. W. Jeffrey, M.B.E., D.S.C.	23,500
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance (vacant)	20,000
Principal Auditor, W. A. Peel	23,000
Director of Medical Services (vacant).	20,000
Chief Police Officer, B. H. Nealon, O.B.E.	20,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, K. B. Thomas	22,000
Director of Education (vacant).	22,000
Director of Agriculture, G. Lionnet, M.B.E.	23,333
Director of Tourism and Information, G. F. Jarratt.....	23,333

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SINGAPORE

The State of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and the adjacent islets with a total area of 224.5 sq. miles.

Singapore Island is situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles and its breadth 14 miles; its population at Dec. 31, 1960 was estimated at 1,665,400, comprising 1,253,400 Chinese, 232,400 Malaysians, 140,400 Indians and Pakistanis, 12,500 Eurasians and 26,700 Europeans and others.

FINANCE

	1959	1960*
Revenue.....	\$275,000,000	\$300,348,735
Expenditure.....	258,000,000	238,408,500

*Provisional

The currency is linked to sterling and the rate of exchange is \$1.00 = 2s. 4d.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Singapore handles the major proportion of the imports and exports of the Federation of Malaya, and much of the external trade of her other neighbours passes through her. The chief exports are rubber, timber, petroleum products, copra, canned pineapples, coconut oil and spices. A wide range of manufactured consumer and capital goods is imported for local consumption and re-exports. In 1960, imports totalled M\$4,078,000,000 and exports M\$3,477,100,000. For the year, the value of imports from the United Kingdom was 8.9 per cent. and of exports to the United Kingdom was 8.2 per cent.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£31,195,286	£33,638,191
Exports to U.K.....	21,939,157	21,914,334

GOVERNMENT

Singapore achieved statchood in 1959 after 140 years of British colonial rule. There is a Cabinet of nine elected Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister. The Ministers are collectively responsible to the fully elected 51-member Legislative Assembly for policy, but have full executive authority over their respective ministries. Each Ministry has a Parliamentary Secretary (an elected Assemblyman) and a Permanent Secretary (a civil servant) who exercises supervision under the direction of the Minister. Internal security is also within the responsibility of the Government, subject to the oversight of the Internal Security Council, which consists of three representatives each of the Singapore and U.K. Governments and one of the Government of the Federation of Malaya. The United Kingdom Government remains responsible for external affairs; in the latter, however, the Singapore Government may, with the assent of the United Kingdom Government, deal directly with overseas countries in matters concerning economic and cultural relations.

Head of State, The Yang di-Pertuan
Negara, Inche Yusof bin Ishak (Dec. 3,
1959).

U.K. High Commissioner, The Earl of
Selkirk, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C.
Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew.

British Council Representative, D. Hard-
wick, M.B.E.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(See MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(See BASUTOLAND)

TANGANYIKA

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa, 1884-1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 2°-11° 45' S. lat. and 29° 20'-40° 38' E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian trust territory of

Ruanda-Urundi and the Congolese Republic; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an area of 361,800 square miles (including 20,650 square miles of water). The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma.

The greater part of Tanganyika is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Ruwv rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Lake Victoria; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Rungwa and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa. The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 6,000 square miles in the Northern and Lake Provinces, is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The estimated population (mid-1960) is 9,238,000, made up of 9,099,000 Africans, 22,300 Europeans and 117,300 other non-Africans, mainly Asians. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the country, and forms an invaluable *lingua franca*. It has been adopted as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and general purposes. A single system of education is being developed and integration of the present racial system is to take effect from January, 1962. Expenditure by Government on education in 1961-62 is £5,889,000. In 1960 there were 2,733 primary schools, mostly co-educational, with an enrolment of 250,156 boys and 136,111 girls. Of these 753 were maintained by Government and Native authorities and 1,980 by voluntary agencies. There was a total of 369 middle schools, and Government or Native authorities managed 130 of the boys' and 9 of the girls' schools. The enrolments were 37,041 boys and 7,748 girls. There were 12 secondary schools run by Government and 17 by voluntary agencies. The enrolments were 4,163 boys and 482 girls. Five teacher-training centres were maintained by Government and 25 by voluntary agencies. The number of students in training were 1,017 men and 424 women. There are 2 trade schools run by Government, each offering a 3-year course in the various engineering and building trades. Each has 600 boarders.

Educational facilities for Europeans are financed from the European Education Fund, which is controlled by the European Education Authority and derives its revenue from education tax paid by Europeans, fees paid by parents to Government European Schools and a contribution from Government.

There are 11 Government primary schools of which 2 are boarding schools and 14 private schools receiving financial assistance from the fund as well as 10 unassisted private schools. In 1960 there were 2,097 primary pupils. There is one aided secondary boarding school with 485 pupils, and, in 1960, 255 European Secondary pupils attended other assisted schools, the largest being St. Joseph's Convent, Dar es Salaam, which admits children of all races.

There is also a separate authority for Indian education with its own fund. There are Government primary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanga with 3,264 pupils and secondary schools in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Dodoma, Lindi and Tabora, with 4,780 pupils, but most of the education facilities for Indians are provided by non-Government schools receiving grants in respect of staff, buildings and equipment; in 1960 there were 106

assisted primary schools with 12,887 pupils and 24 assisted schools providing a full or partial secondary course, with 4,534 pupils. A teacher training centre provides a 2-year course for Asian primary school teachers.

There are 3 Mission schools providing primarily for Goans and other non-natives, but also admitting Asians and Europeans, and 1 school run by the Goan community. They all receive grants from the Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education Fund. In 1960 there were 1,588 pupils at these schools. There is also one Mission school for half-castes.

The Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam provides technical and commercial education for both sexes of all races. There are at present 850 student places.

In 1960, 210 Africans followed the Higher School Certificate course in secondary schools; there were 171 students at the University College of East Africa at Makerere (Uganda), affiliated to London University, 27 at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, and 243 at institutions of higher education outside East Africa. Financial assistance for students going overseas is provided from the Government Bursaries Fund.

Production, etc.—The economy is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief commercial crops are sisal, cotton, coffee and oilseeds. The most important minerals are diamonds, gold, lead and mica. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for either export or local consumption. There is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries, including factories for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear, knitwear, razor blades, cigarettes and textiles, and a wheat flour mill.

The value of Tanganyika's principal exports in 1960 was: sisal, £15,442,000; coffee, £7,326,000; cotton, £8,827,000; diamonds, £4,653,000; oilseeds, nuts and kernels, £3,321,000; cashew nuts, £2,126,000; hides and skins, £1,836,000; meat and meat preparations, £1,942,000. Other exports include gold, metalliferous ores, tea, beans, peas and pulses, animal feeding stuffs, cassava flour, beeswax, papain, wood and timber, lead and unmanufactured tobacco.

Live Stock.—In 1960 there were about 8,000,000 cattle, 2,870,000 sheep, 4,290,000 goats, 15,600 pigs, 140,000 donkeys and 190 horses in the Territory.

Minerals.—The provisional value of mineral production in 1960 was £7,647,000. Principal exports were as follows: diamonds, £4,653,000; gold, silver, copper and lead, £2,239,000; mica sheet, £79,000; salt, £274,000; building minerals, £255,000; tin concentrates, £107,000; other, £40,000.

Communications.—The Railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are metre gauge and comprise the following lines:—*Tanga Line.* Tanga to Moshi, 218 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connection with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Kahe near Moshi. *Central Line.* Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (236 miles); and Kaliuwa to Mpanda (131 miles). *Southern Province Line.* Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles) with a branch to Masasi (24 miles). Steamers run on Lakes Victoria (to Uganda and Kenya) and Tanganyika (to Rhodesia

and the Congolese Republic). Railway road services operate over 2,600 miles, the main routes being from Morogoro to Korogwe (178 miles), Dodoma to Arusha (273 miles), Dodoma to Mbeya (406 miles), Itigi to Mbeya (305 miles) and Morogoro to Iringa (200 miles). A first-class bitumen-surfaced road, 131 miles long, runs from Namanga (on the Kenya border) to Himo, *via* Moshi and Arusha and new roads connect Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Iringa and Tanga-Korogwe. The Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo road, from the Northern Rhodesian border to the Kenya border, is 810 miles in length and a new mountain section of this road, north of Mbeya, has been re-aligned and bitumenized. A section of the East-West road from Morogoro to Dodoma has been improved. A new 132 mile trunk road and a ferry on the 2½ mile crossing of an arm of Lake Victoria complete a direct trunk road route round the Southern half of Lake Victoria from the Kenya border, *via* Mwanza, Biharamulo and Bukoba to the Uganda border.

Tanganyika has an extensive telephone and telegraph network consisting of 65 telephone exchanges and 215 telegraph offices. These services are available to Kenya and Uganda. A radio telephone service is also available to most countries of the world and to suitably equipped ships in East African coastal waters within a range of 400 miles. There are 181 Post Offices.

East African Airways Corporation operates 3 Comet IV services weekly from East Africa to London. One is a direct service from Dar es Salaam and for the other two there are connecting services. The Corporation also serves 15 stations in Tanganyika and 10 stations in Southern Africa from Dar es Salaam.

ψ The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara and Kilwa. Dar es Salaam has three deep-water berths and Mtwara two. Tanga is a lighterage port.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960-61	1961-62
Estimated Revenue:		
Territorial.....	£20,277,000	£20,505,000
Development.....	6,180,000	8,263,000
Estimated Expenditure:		
Territorial.....	20,718,000	20,948,000
Development.....	6,180,000	8,213,000
	1959	1960
Total Imports.....	£34,456,000	£37,817,000
Total Exports.....	45,287,000	54,854,000
Imports from U.K.	9,419,483	8,912,300
Exports to U.K.	11,445,176	13,415,242

CAPITAL, ψ Dar es Salaam. Population (1957), Europeans, 4,479; other non-natives, 30,900; Africans, 93,363; total, 128,742.

GOVERNMENT

Following the constitutional conference held in Dar es Salaam in March, 1961, the dates of internal self-government and full independence were announced as May 1, 1961, and December 28, 1961, respectively. The latter date was later brought forward to December 9. The Cabinet of 12 members was formed on May 1. Other changes brought about by the constitutional conference were the abolition of the post of Deputy Governor and a change of title for the legislature from Legislative Council to National Assembly, which comprises 71 elected members (50 African, 11 Asian and 10 European) and 9 nominated members. Until full independence the Governor continues to be responsible for defence and external affairs.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Richard Gordon Turnbull, K.C.M.G., assumed office July, 1958 (and £2,500 duty allowance).....	£5,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Windham.....	3,500
Prime Minister, Julius Nyerere.	
Attorney-General, R. G. Brown.	
Minister for Finance, Sir Ernest Vasey, K.B.E., C.M.G.	
Minister for Legal Affairs, Chief A. S. Fundikira.	
Minister for Health and Labour, D. N. M. Bryceson.	
Minister for Home Affairs, C. G. Kahama.	
Minister for Communications, Power and Works, A. H. Jamal.	
Minister for Agriculture, P. Bomani.	
Minister for Commerce and Industry, A. Z. N. Swai.	
Minister for Education, O. S. Kambona.	
Minister without Portfolio, R. M. Kawawa.	
Minister for Lands and Surveys, T. S. Tewa.	
Minister for Local Government, J. M. Lusinde.	
Speaker of the National Assembly, A. Y. A. Karimjee, C.B.E.....	800

Puisne Judges, E. J. E. Law; L. P. Mosdell; R. H. Murphy; M. C. E. P. Biron.....	2,900
British Council Representative, W. R. Keight, M.B.E..	
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.	

TONGA

The Tongan or Friendly Islands form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of the revised Treaty of Friendship signed at Nuku'alofa on Aug. 26, 1958. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (1959) of 61,899. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. In 1960, women were allowed to vote for the first time. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1959-60 £1733,528; expenditure £1800,870. There is no debt. Total imports (1960) £11,669,063; total exports £11,860,499. The total shipping cleared in 1960 was 203,113 tons. Tongan currency is on parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Commissioner and Consul, E. J. Coode (1960) (and duty allowance £200) £2,000.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(See WEST INDIES)

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:— On the north, the Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

- (1) Buganda (East Mengo, West Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).
- (2) Eastern (Teso, Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Mbale Township).
- (3) Western (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankoile and Kigezi).
- (4) Northern (Acholi, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The estimated population of Uganda (1959) was 6,538,175, composed as follows: Africans 6,451,117; Asians 71,933; Europeans 10,866; Arabs, 1,946; other races 2,313. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a debased form is also spoken as a trading language and is used by the Police. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilohamitic clusters.

Development.—A five-year development plan involving the expenditure of approximately £34,000,000, was completed in 1960.

A dam at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja, provides hydro-electric power for industrial development. An eighth generator was installed in 1959, bringing the generating capacity up to 120,000 kW. The potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW. Power is now available over a wide area.

Mineral resources are mainly concentrated in two widely separated areas. In the west on the slopes of the Ruwenzori Mountains are found limestone, copper, cobalt and salt whilst around Tororo in the east the Sukulu mineral complex includes limestone, magnetite, apatite (phosphate), and pyrochlore (niobium).

In 1952, the Uganda Development Corporation Limited was established with a capital of £5,000,000 now increased to £8,000,000, of which £6,400,000 has been issued. Its object is to promote and assist the further expansion of the economy of the Protectorate by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible. The Corporation's Technical Development Division also undertakes research into technical aspects of industrial development and its services are available not only to its own associated and subsidiary companies but to industry generally. Developments which the Uganda Development Corporation has sponsored in participation with private enterprise include the mining and production of copper and cobalt from Kilembe, in the Ruwenzori Range, plans for the exploitation of the apatite and pyrochlore deposits at Tororo, and

the manufacture of textiles at Jinja from locally grown cotton.

A subsidiary of the Corporation, the Uganda Cement Industry Limited, at Tororo, can produce sufficient cement to meet all Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. The Corporation is also concerned through subsidiaries with fish marketing, building, hotel development, cattle ranching and tea growing.

Education.—Separate schools are provided for members of the African, Asian and European communities, though since 1957 an effort has been made to extend multi-racial schools. The majority of African schools are managed by voluntary agencies, especially by Mission Societies. Substantial grants are provided by Government towards teachers' salaries, boarding and equipment, and there are about 354,500 children in grant-aided primary schools and about 21,000 in post-primary institutions, including training colleges and technical schools. There are 20,180 in Government and grant-aided Asian schools. Over 1,200 European children attend Government and grant-aided schools in the Protectorate, but there are no secondary schools in Uganda for European children and the majority of them attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Total expenditure by the Protectorate Government in 1959-60 was £5,008,903. Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953. In 1959 there were 881 students attending the College, of whom 304 (37 of them women) came from Uganda.

Communications.—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya and Uganda extends from Mombasa, *via* Nairobi, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala to Kasere near the Congolese Republic border. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with luba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Congolese Republic port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba, and a freight service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Congolese Republic. The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 2,964 miles of main roads, of which 520 miles are tarmac; the various African local governments between them maintain a further 8,300 miles of roads of variable standard. There is a joint East African Posts and Telecommunications Service which operates throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the main B.O.A.C. routes through East Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Alitalia, Sabena, Central African Airways and E.A.A.C. and British United Airways. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Murchison Falls, Kisenyi (on Lake George) and Kasere. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Mbale, Kasere, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Gulu and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is largely in the hands of Africans, the most important

crops being cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize and groundnuts. Sugar, coffee and tea are the main crops on non-African estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore, wolfram and copper being won in the Western Province.

FINANCE

A. Revenue Budget:

	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue.....	£20,248,397	£20,642,120
Expenditure (excluding loans)...	20,285,751	19,611,539

B. Capital Budget:

Revenue.....	3,857,201	1,294,931
Expenditure.....	5,398,073	5,284,421

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£25,534,133	£26,030,950
Total exports.....	42,091,433	41,588,430
Imports from U.K.....	4,972,910	4,883,382
Exports to U.K.....	5,892,176	5,329,337

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The country's export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, oil seed cake, tea, hides and skins and groundnuts. The chief imports are cotton and rayon fabrics, machinery and transport equipment, base metals and metal manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Japan and West Germany.

GOVERNMENT

The Uganda Protectorate is administered under the Colonial Office, by a Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers and a Legislature which comprises a Speaker, the 3 *ex officio* members, 82 members elected in country-wide elections by voters on a common roll and 9 specially elected members. The elections held at the end of March, 1961, returned the Democratic Party with a slight overall majority. A further 7 members have been nominated by the Governor bringing the total to 101. In 1955 a ministerial system was introduced. Under the present constitution there are 3 *ex officio* Ministers (the Chief Secretary, the Minister for Legal Affairs and the Minister of Finance). The remaining 10 Ministers are drawn from the elected members. This constitution will be for an interim period only.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Walter Fleming Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1961) (and £2,500 duty allowance).....</i>	£5,300
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Audley McKisack.....</i>	4,400
<i>Chief Secretary, G. B. Cartland, C.M.G.....</i>	4,300
<i>Speaker, Legislative Council, Sir John Griffin, Q.C.....</i>	1,500
<i>Minister of Legal Affairs, R. L. E. Dreschfield, C.M.G., Q.C.....</i>	4,000
<i>Minister of Finance, C. G. F. F. Melmoth, C.M.G.....</i>	3,875
<i>Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the House, B. K. M. Kiwanuka</i>	
<i>Minister of Local Government, B. Batarin-gaya.....</i>	3,100
<i>Minister of Commerce and Industry, C. K. Patel, C.B.E., Q.C.....</i>	3,100
<i>Minister of Education, J. C. Kiwanuka.....</i>	3,100
<i>Minister of Works, N. E. Opio.....</i>	3,100
<i>Minister of Health, D. J. K. Nabeta.....</i>	3,100
<i>Minister of Economic Development, L. Sebalu.....</i>	3,100
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Animal Industries, B. J. Blukesa, O.B.E.....</i>	3,100

Minister of Land and Water Resources, M. Mugwanya, O.B.E.	£3,100
Minister of Social Development and Labour, S. Bemba	3,100
Chairman, Public Service Commission, Sir Peter Gunning, C.M.G.	3,875
Resident, Buganda, R. E. Stone	3,625
Provincial Commissioners, J. C. D. Lawrence; C. Powell Cotton, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C.; D. Marshall, O.B.E.	3,625
Puisne Judges, K. G. Bennett; I. E. G. Lewis; D. J. Sheridan; R. H. Keatinge; D. J. Jones	each 3,625
British Council Representative, and Trade Enquiry Officer, P. Marsh.	
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.	

CAPITAL (Administrative Hqrs.), ENTebbe (8,000). Commercial centre, Kampala. Other chief towns are Jinja and Mbale.

THE WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 6-10 Bruton Street, W.1.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela; the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are independent, 12,300 British, 3,800 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN ORGANIZATION

A new organization for economic and social co-operation in the Caribbean area, to replace the Caribbean Commission, was devised by agreement between the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States in June, 1960. Membership of the new organization, which was intended to start operations in 1961 from San Juan, Puerto Rico, is open to France for French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique; the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; the Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, The West Indies; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of U.S.A.

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

The Federation of the West Indies was set up on January 3, 1958, by Order in Council as provided for in the British Caribbean (Federation) Act, 1956, and consists of ten colonies with dependencies.

Area and Population.—The Federation has an area of 8,028 square miles and an estimated total population (1960 Census, preliminary figures) of 3,117,300.

TERRITORIES	Area	Population
	sq. miles	
Antigua	171	54,354
Barbados	166	232,085
Dominica	305	59,479
Grenada	133	88,617
Jamaica*	4,706	1,606,546
Montserrat	32	12,157
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	152	56,644
St. Lucia	233	86,194
St. Vincent	150	80,005
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	825,730
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	5,716

* In a referendum held on Sept. 19, 1961, Jamaica voted to leave the Federation.

Government.—The Federal Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The executive authority in the Federation is exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General. Legislation by Order in Council may be enacted for the Federation in the United Kingdom on matters relating to defence, foreign relations or the maintenance of financial stability. As to other internal matters, division of legislative powers between the Federal and Territorial Legislatures is defined in two Legislative Lists, the Exclusive and the Concurrent Legislative Lists. The Federal Government may legislate on matters in either list; Territorial Legislatures have power to make laws for the territory on any subject included in the Concurrent List. In the event of inconsistency between federal and territorial law, the federal law prevails. No federal law is applicable to the Cayman Islands or Turks and Caicos Islands except where explicitly stated.

Governor-General, The Lord Hailes, P.C., G.B.E.

The Senate.—The Governor-General appoints a Senate of 19 members on a basis of 2 members from each Territory except Montserrat (1 member). Senators may not simultaneously be members of the House of Representatives or of the Legislative or Executive Council of a Territory. Bills, other than money bills, may be introduced in the Senate which has a term of 5 years. A quorum of 8 members is required.

President of the Senate, A. S. Cato (Barbados).

The House of Representatives.—On March 25, 1958, elections were held in the Federation for the first House of Representatives. The House consists of 45 members elected for a term not exceeding 5 years: from Jamaica, 17; Trinidad and Tobago, 10; other territories, 2 each, except Montserrat (1). An alternate member is elected for Montserrat who does not sit unless the member is absent or the seat vacant. Principal parties contesting the elections were the *Democratic Labour Party*, which won 25 seats, and the *Democratic Labour Party* (anti-socialist), 19 seats, the remaining seat being won by the *Barbados National Party*. 26 per cent. of the electorate of 1,500,000 voted. The quorum of the House is 17, of which 4 members must be elected in different territories.

Cabinet.—The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, of whom at least two must be Senators. The Cabinet is the principal instrument of policy for the Federation and advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions. Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The constitution provides for three persons holding office in the public service of the Federation to be nominated by the Governor-General to attend any meetings of the Cabinet and to take part in discussions at such meetings.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, C.M.G., Q.C.

Minister of Finance, R. L. Bradshaw (*St. Kitts*).

Trade and Industries, C. D. La Corbiniere (*St. Lucia*).

Natural Resources, F. B. Ricketts (*Jamaica*).

Communications and Works, W. A. Rose (*Trinidad*).

Social Affairs, Mrs. P. Allrey (*Dominica*).

Ministers without Portfolio, V. B. Vaughan (*Barbados*); N. H. Richards (*Antigua*).

Senators, A. G. Byfield (*Jamaica*); J. L. Charles (*St. Lucia*); J. W. Liburd (*Nevis*).

Judicature.—The Constitution provides for a Federal Supreme Court with jurisdiction *inter alia* in proceedings between the Federation and a territory, or between one territory and another; and for the appointment by the Governor-General of a Chief Justice and three Federal Justices. Responsibility for the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings is vested in the Attorney-General of the Federation.

Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Gomes.

Federal Justices, C. V. Archer; C. Wylie, M.B.E., E.R.D.; A. M. Lewis; J. F. Marnan, M.B.E.

Finance.—In each calendar year 1958–1962 the Federal Government will derive its revenue from a mandatory levy on the territorial governments, provided that the total amount levied in a year does not exceed \$B.W.I. 9,120,000. Each territory is required to contribute proportionately.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Port of Spain, Trinidad (pop. 91,300). **FLAG.**—"Sun and Seas": white wavy lines on a background of Caribbean blue with an orange sun in the centre.

ANTIGUA

Antigua lies in $17^{\circ} 6' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 45' W.$ long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coastline of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda, is estimated at 57,000.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Revenue.....	£1,830,907	£1,770,224
Expenditure.....	1,759,588	1,855,163
Public debt.....	19,253	37,571
Total imports.....	2,799,367	2,926,632
Total exports.....	1,187,711	1,082,758

Government

A new constitution, which came into effect on January 1, 1960, provides for the office of Chief Minister and three other Ministers making the number four in all as against three formerly. All the members of the new Executive Council are unofficials except the Attorney-General, who is an official. The Administrator continues to preside in Executive Council.

Administrator, His Hon. I. G. Turbott (plus £300 allee. and house).....	£3,000
Attorney-General, Hon. D. K. McIntyre..	1,750
Financial Secretary, K. E. Bohne.....	1,506
Senior Medical Officer, K. H. Uttley, M.D..	1,500
Director of Agriculture, M. Park, O.B.E. ...	1,600

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. $17^{\circ} 35' N.$, long.

$61^{\circ} 42' W.$ Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, A. Dyer (and quarters), £660 to £730.

Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL Ψ St. John. Population (1960), 21,000.

BARBADOS,

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,000 acres being cultivated. The population (1960 census) was 232,085. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, margarine, lard and laundry soap, and the imports meat, rice, salted fish, dairy products, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles, animal foods and chemical fertilizers.

FINANCE

	1958–59	1959–60
Revenue.....	\$23,761,769	\$23,158,937
Expenditure.....	20,723,431	22,253,497
Public debt.....	23,582,278	22,388,088

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports.....	\$73,398,841	\$74,429,535
Total exports.....	39,723,413	46,690,867

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports.....	£5,188,851	£5,901,961
Exports.....	4,338,110	4,398,462

Barbados \$=4s. 2d.

Net tonnage of merchant shipping entered and cleared in 1958, 1,933,361 tons (906,616 tons British).

GOVERNMENT

Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. The Crown has a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage.

A ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954 and a cabinet system in Jan. 1958. There are a Premier and five other Ministers, responsible for the executive functions of Government except defence and security, personnel, establishment and external affairs.

Governor, Sir John Montague Stow, K.C.M.G. (1959) (+ duty allowance \$4,800) \$14,400

Premier and Minister of Finance and Police,

Dr. Hon. H. G. Cummins, C.B.E.

Minister of Social Services, Hon. F. E. Miller.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour,

Hon. M. E. Cox.

Minister of Communications, Works and

Housing, Hon. R. G. Mapp.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries,

Hon. D. D. Garner.

Minister of Education, Hon. L. St. A.

Thorne.

Chief Secretary, G. T. Barton, C.M.G.,

O.B.E.

Chief Judge, Sir Kenneth Stoby..... \$11,520

President of Legislative Council, Hon. Sir

Hallam Massiah, C.B.E.

Speaker, House of Assembly, K. N. R. Husbands.

Attorney-General, C. A. Burton, Q.C..... 10,320

Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrowes, C.M.G.	\$10,320
Auditor-General, C. D. Gittens	8,160
Director of Agriculture, A. de K. Farrant, C.M.G.	9,360
Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Byer, O.B.E.	9,360
Director of Education, S. Moffett, M.C.	8,640

The CAPITAL and port is Ψ Bridgetown (estimated pop., 18,850), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); Ψ Speightstown (pop. 2,600).

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within $17^{\circ} 43'$ — $18^{\circ} 32'$ North lat. and $76^{\circ} 11'$ — $78^{\circ} 21'$ W. long

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

Area and Population.—It is the largest island of the Federation of the West Indies, being 146 miles in length and 51 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles (with the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands 4,680 sq. miles). The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The preliminary figures of the census taken in April, 1960, showed a total population of 1,606,546.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Blue Mountain Peak, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Communications.—There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 249 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The Palisadoes Airport at Kingston (now capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft) is used by British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Avianca, RANSA and Aerovias Panama Airways, which provide air communications with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands. The Montego Bay Airport is also used by many airlines. A number of non-scheduled airlines operate through the island for non-traffic purposes in accordance with the provisions of International Air Services Transit Agreement.

Production and Industry.—Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains is of fine quality and fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with the U.K. Citrus (and juices), cocoa and pimento are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as the Jamaica Hope which is being exported to other tropical countries on an increasing scale. Good beef cattle are also

raised. Jamaica is now the largest producer of bauxite in the world. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and two American companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. In 1959 the production and export of kiln-dried ore was 4,878,703 long tons (4,197,117 tons on dry basis). In addition, 1,597,236 tons of bauxite (dry basis) were converted into alumina. Alumina exports totalled 665,361 tons.

Gypsum is also mined, production for 1959 being 385,567 tons. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 193,600 tons in 1959.

There is a textile mill and local factories also manufacture garments, knitted fabrics, shoes, paints, corrugated cardboard containers, small plastic articles, drugs, blankets, aluminium furniture and hollowware, gin, corn meal, soap, condensed milk, beer, baseballs, typewriters, radio sets, brake linings and brake shoes and electric light fittings.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62*
Revenue	£39,962,412	£42,130,988
Expenditure	39,065,405	42,037,645
Public Debt	37,376,907†	37,368,719†

*Estimated †At March 31, 1960. ‡At March 31, 1961.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports	£68,608,683	£77,429,775
Total exports	45,999,004	55,713,246
Imports from U.K.	21,855,780	25,612,630
Exports to U.K.	19,289,265	20,385,546

Chief exports (1960): bauxite, £10,887,332; sugar, £13,591,537; rum, £1,280,976; bananas, £4,614,000; raw coffee, £266,400; pimento seeds, £913,120; alumina, £16,634,475; fruit juices, £1,143,774; prepared and preserved fruits, £823,284; prepared cocoa, £309,260.

GOVERNMENT

With the coming into effect of the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, on July 4, 1959, full internal self-government within the West Indies Federation was attained.

The House of Representatives, whose normal term is five years, has become a 45-seat chamber. The Premier is appointed by the Governor. The Cabinet is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier and is collectively responsible to the Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council. It consists of 12 ministers, including not fewer than 2 or more than 3 from the Legislative Council. Official members are excluded from the Legislative Council. The Council consists of not fewer than 20 or more than 21 members, of whom 2 or 3 are appointed on the advice of the Premier and are available for appointment as Ministers without Portfolio, while the others are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the different political parties. The Legislative Council has no power to delay money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives.

The Governor has no reserved powers save in matters which appear to him to affect the Royal Prerogative, international relations or the constitution itself. Her Majesty retains the power to disallow any law which adversely affects the interests of stockholders in such Jamaican Government stock as, at the request of the Government of Jamaica, is treated as trustee stock in the United Kingdom. In civil service matters, the Governor is required to act on the recommendation of three Commissions—the Judicial Service, Public Service

and Police Service Commissions—save in cases of appeals in disciplinary matters, when he acts on the advice of the Privy Council. The Chief Justice, however, is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Premier and special procedure governs the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court. Of the Privy Council's six members, four may be public officers.

<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (apptd. Dec. 1957) (duty allowance £1,500).....</i>	<i>£4,800</i>
<i>Premier and Minister of Development, Hon. Norman Washington Manley, M.M., Q.C.....</i>	<i>3,500</i>
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. V. L. Arnett.....</i>	<i>2,750</i>
<i>Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. O. Isaacs.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Minister of Health, Dr. Hon. I. S. Lloyd.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. W. M. Sievright.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. A. G. St. C. Coombs.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. J. E. Grant.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Minister of Housing and Social Welfare, Dr. Hon. G. L. Logan.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. K. Munn.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. D. V. Fletcher; Hon. R. A. Burke, C.B.E.....</i>	<i>1,750</i>

<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Sir Colin MacGregor.....</i>	<i>3,250</i>
<i>Governor's Secretary, H. L. Lindo, C.M.G.....</i>	<i>2,400</i>
<i>Financial Secretary, Hon. E. R. Richardson, C.M.G.....</i>	<i>2,750</i>
<i>Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. A. R. Coombs-Lartigue.....</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. D. H. Semper; Hon. R. H. Small; Hon. G. G. H. Duffus; Hon. G. E. Waddington; Hon. R. R. Phillips.....</i>	<i>2,400</i>
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Cundall, C.M.G., Q.C.....</i>	<i>2,750</i>
<i>British Council Representative, Kingston, C. Hentschel.</i>	

The principal city is Ψ Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (1960) 423,821.

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 12 days.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26'$ W. and $19^{\circ} 15'$ and $19^{\circ} 46'$ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (estimated Dec. 31, 1959), 8,803. The constitution provides for an Administrator, Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not less than two nor more than three nominated members, not less than two nor more than three official members and 12 elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator, when the Governor is presiding but not otherwise, two official members appointed by the Governor from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed by the Governor from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years.

The Governor of Jamaica has a supervisory power over the government of the islands and his assent to the Bills of the Legislature is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislature of Jamaica or by the Federal legislature which are in express terms made applicable to the Cayman Islands have effect there. The Supreme Court of Jamaica has power to hear and determine appeals from the Grand Court of the islands, except in certain matters which lie exclusively within the province of the Federal Supreme Court of the West Indies, or those matters in which the laws of the islands provide that the decision of the Grand Court of the islands shall be final.

The principal town is Ψ George Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

FINANCE

	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue.....	£187,767	£202,267
Expenditure.....	183,982	200,670
Public Debt.....	80,442	80,000

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£901,528	£750,000
Total exports.....	39,596	31,988
Administrator, His Hon. Jack Rose, M.B.E., D.E.C..... (+allow. £300)		£2,000
Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the Grand Court, E. M. Robinson. £1,200 to £1,400		

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population (1960 census, preliminary figures) of 5,716, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 2,139. Ψ Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force base and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at present used mainly for emergency purposes.

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£94,104	£67,566
Expenditure.....	171,259	155,563

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£189,132	£216,686
Total exports.....	55,627	88,463

The Constitution provides for an Administrator, a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not less than two nor more than three official members, not less than two nor more than three nominated members and nine elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator, when the Governor is presiding but not otherwise, two official members appointed by the Governor from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed by the Governor from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years.

The Governor of Jamaica is also the Governor of the islands. He has a supervisory power over the

government of the Turks and Caicos Islands and his assent to the Bills of the Legislature is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislature of Jamaica or by the Federal legislature and made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands in express terms have effect there. The Supreme Court of Jamaica has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Islands. There are, however, certain matters of appeal which lie exclusively within the province of the Federal Supreme Court of the West Indies, and some in which the laws of the islands provide that the decision of the Supreme Court of the islands shall be final.

Administrator, His Hon. Geoffrey Colin Guy, M.B.E. (+ duty allowance, £350) £1,700
Assistant Administrator, J. S. Evans, (+ overseas allowance, £150) 1,200

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The post of Governor of the Leeward Islands was abolished on Jan. 1, 1960, and the Leeward Islands as a political unit ceased to exist.

MONSTERRAT

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 61° 15' W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, population (1960 census), 12,000. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active *soufrières* and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest capable of cultivation. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products, bananas and livestock.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Revenue	£484,081	£471,864*
Expenditure	459,094	471,864*
Public debt	38,742	35,096
Total imports	373,743	410,675
Total exports	100,752	56,783

* Estimated

Government

The Executive Council is composed of 4 unofficial members and 2 *ex officio* members, and the Legislative Council consists of 7 elected, 2 *ex officio* and 1 nominated members.

Administrator, His Hon. D. A. Wiles, O.B.E. (1960) (+ allowances of £300 and £200 and quarters) £2,250
Crown Attorney and Magistrate, D. F. Johnson 1,500
Director of Agriculture, F. M. Bain 2,000
Senior Medical Officer, Z. P. Walczak (acting) 1,500
CHIEF TOWN. Ψ Plymouth (3,500).

ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla are united to form one Territory, and taken together they have a population (1960) of 57,472, and a total area of about 153 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1960, 38,624), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is

one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green sugar estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,792 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Ψ Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1960, 12,916) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton is exported and coconuts are now processed for the oil-extraction plant. The raising of livestock and cultivation of vegetables are also important features of the island's economy. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1960, 5,932) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Public revenue	£1,185,586	£1,147,625
Expenditure	1,183,948	1,188,197
Public debt	343,048	343,048
Imports	2,368,282	2,519,274
Exports	1,964,186	2,001,166

Government

The Administrator normally acts in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council in the exercise of the executive authority of the Territory. The Executive Council consists of a Chief Minister, three other ministers and one other member, a nominated member from the Legislature, and one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General). The Legislative Council consists of two official members, three nominated members and eight elected members. Since January, 1960, the four elected members in the Executive Council have held the portfolios of Chief Minister, Minister of Social Services, Agriculture and Labour and Communications and Works respectively.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. A. C. Howard, C.M.G. (1957) (+ allowance) \$10,800
Accountant-General, C. A. Jacobs 6,000
Financial Secretary, A. Haley 7,920
Magistrate, J. D. B. Renwick 6,960
Attorney-General, Hon. S. H. Graham 8,400
Warden, Nevis, W. Maguire 6,240
Warden, Anguilla (vacant) 5,520
Senior Medal Officer (vacant) 8,400
Agricultural Superintendent, S. H. Abbott 6,240

\$4-80 = £1

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts). Population (1960), 15,897.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population estimated (1960), at 825,700 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1946 census were: African 47 per cent., East Indian 35 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 14 per cent., European 3 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across

almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 90°F. and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which in 1960 154,296 tons of natural asphalt were removed. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and coffee. Agricultural exports totalled \$54,776,083 in 1960.

The system of education is being reformed to co-ordinate more closely the interlocking levels—primary, post-primary/secondary and higher. The system will provide for education of the pupils from 5 to 12 in primary schools—439 at present—and from 12 plus to 18 in a present total of 27 Government and assisted secondary schools—grammar, modern and technical—with a further 4 under construction. There are also about 25 recognized private secondary schools. Figures for 1960 of primary enrolment amount to 180,570, with an average attendance of 155,301. The Government Polytechnic Institute was established in 1959 and has an enrolment of about 1,000.

There are 109 miles of public railway and the total mileage of main and local roads maintained during 1958 was 2,510. There are 195 post offices and postal agencies, 56 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is an internal telegraph system and two local broadcasting stations.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Eleven international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Piarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 17,645 movements of aircraft in 1960. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1960 averaged three per day.

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	\$134,826,167	\$186,638,607
Expenditure.....	128,680,063	191,660,561
Gross public debt.....	85,168,102	97,820,525

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	\$448,637,700	
Exports.....	449,492,800	
Imports from U.K. .	£27,464,802	£28,211,165
Exports to U.K.	34,684,169	38,131,619

The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 91,300), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, omnibus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are Port San Fernando (pop. 42,100), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 11,050).

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island

is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1960) at 32,965. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is Scarborough.

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icosos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a leper settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

GOVERNMENT

The Territory is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1959, which provide for Cabinet and Legislative Council, on which there are unofficial elected majorities. The Cabinet, which is the chief instrument of policy, consists of a Premier as chairman, 8 other Ministers and 2 *ex officio* members. The Legislative Council consists of a speaker who presides, 2 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated members and 24 elected members.

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (+alices. \$9,600).....	\$24,000
Governor's Secretary, Y. de Verteuil.....	8,640
Premier and Minister of Finance, Dr. Hon. E. Williams.....	12,960
Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. P. V. J. Solomon.....	11,520
Minister of Education and Culture, Hon. R. A. Wallace.....	11,520
Minister of Health, Water and Sanitation, Dr. Hon. W. Mahabir.....	11,520
Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and External Communications, Hon. J. O'Halloran.....	11,520
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. K. Mohammed.....	11,520
Minister of Housing and Local Government, Hon. G. Montano.....	11,520
Minister of Labour, Hon. D. Granado.....	11,520
Minister of Works and Transport, Hon. L. N. Constantine.....	11,520

Chief Justice, Hon. E. E. I. Clarke, C.M.G....	15,360
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. E. M. Duke.....	9,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. H. McShine; M. H. A. Corbin; N. A. M. Peterkin; C. E. G. Phillips; K. P. de la Bastide; I. E. Hyattal; E. A. Durity.....	11,040
British Council Representative, J. A. Danford, M.B.E.	

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 91,300); transit 10 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.; by air—36 hours to U.K., 24 hours to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies; the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 821 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at 328,625. There is an Administrator in each of the four islands and an elected majority in each of the four Legislative Councils. The ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in

breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles: estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 88,608 (1960). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

ψ St. George's (population approximately 7,305), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Finance

	1959	1960
Public revenue.....	\$6,917,507	\$7,547,530
Expenditure.....	7,096,540	7,401,580
Public debt.....	10,103,858	13,116,834

Trade

	1958	1959
Total imports.....	\$11,188,659	\$12,505,345
Total exports.....	8,346,705	7,568,252

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, of whom 2 are nominated and 10 elected and one (the Principal Law Officer) is an *ex officio* member.

Administrator, His Honour J. M. Lloyd,

C.M.G.,..... £3,350

Financial Secretary, G. E. C. Stanford.... 1,650

Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General,

F. C. Alexis..... 1,750

Magistrates, R. John (S. District); G. A.

Redhead, (W. and N. Districts); B. T.

Douglas (E. District)..... £975 to £1,400

Secretary to Government, H. H. Williams.... £1,650

Chief of Police, J. H. Holley, M.B.E.....

£1,250 to £1,500

Attorney-General, E. A. Heylinger..... £1,750

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,402 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. 6,431.

ST. LUCIA,

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 50' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1960) of 86,200. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar, bananas, copra, coconuts, cocoa, edible oil, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables. The chief imports are flour, machinery, cotton-piece goods, sacks and bags.

ψ Castries, the capital (estimated population, 32,215) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. In 1960, 1,262 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 1,054,496 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1959
Public revenue.....	\$6,577,601
Expenditure.....	6,057,692
Public debt.....	5,436,524
Total imports.....	10,135,454
Total exports.....	6,371,014

Government

There is an Executive Council over which the Administrator presides, consisting of a Chief Minister, three other ministers, one other member and one *ex officio* member, (the Principal Law Officer). There is a Legislative Council consisting of one *ex officio* member (the Principal Law Officer), 2 nominated members and 10 elected members.

Administrator, The Earl of Oxford and

Asquith, C.M.G. (+ *allice*, \$2,880)..... \$12,000

Chief Minister, G. F. L. Charles..... 8,160

Crown Attorney, W. Macintyre..... 7,440

Chief Secretary, G. S. Da Breo..... 7,200

Financial Secretary, Col. A. G. Tubb, C.B.E. 7,200

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1960) of 80,000. In 1846, a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are bananas, arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, cassava, cocoa ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 54 primary schools with 20,937 pupils in 1960, and 2 Government secondary schools with an attendance of 465. In addition, there are 2 grant-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 440.

CAPITAL, ψ Kingstown, Population (1960), 16,141.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Revenue (incl. Grants).....	\$6,013,648	\$6,118,519
Expenditure (do.).....	5,736,334	5,894,074
Public debt.....	669,017	500,749
Total imports.....	10,693,760	10,508,310
Total exports.....	5,766,520	6,267,610

Government

There is a Legislative Council of a *ex officio* members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, A. F. Giles, C.M.G., M.B.E.

(1955) (+ *allice*, \$2,496)..... \$9,936

Attorney General, B. F. Dias..... \$8,400

Financial Secretary, I. D. B. Charles..... \$7,920

Senior Medical Officer (vacant)..... \$8,400

Magistrates, C. A. E. Rawle; K. Lewis.....

\$5,280 to \$6,720

Registrar and Additional Magistrate, H. M.

Squires..... \$5,280 to \$6,720

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 35,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish

and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. Population (census, 1960, 59,124). The principal towns are ΨRoseau, on the south-west coast, population (1960), 12,577 and Portsmouth, population (1960), 2,209.

Education.—There are 52 elementary schools, of which 49 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by the Government.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£1,008,468	£1,057,850
Expenditure (do.)	1,055,072	1,176,488
Public debt.	32,522	17,000
Imports.	1,825,201	2,069,969
Exports.	1,410,738	1,385,971

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of one official and five unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of one official, 2 nominated and 11 elected members. Four of the elected members of the Executive Council are styled Ministers and control departments representing the major part of the Government's activity.

Administrator, Col. A. Lovelace, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (1960) (with £400 duty allowance).....£1,550
Chief Secretary, L. A. Roberts (acting).....£600 to 800
Clerk of Executive and Legislative Council, C. A. Sorhalindo.....£540 to 600
Financial Secretary, Hon. A. D. W. Johnson.....£900 to 1,100
Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, Hon. N. A. Berridge.....£900 to 1,100
Magistrates, R. A. Crane; A. B. Marie; V. A. Winston.....£600 to 850
Education Officer, O. A. Walker.....£900 to 1,150
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. G. W. Moore.....£1,250
Director of Works, T. H. Shillingford.....£1,500

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Abdulla bin Khalifa, K.B.E., C.M.G., born Feb. 12, 1910; succeeded Oct. 17, 1960.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeikh; but they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head) and the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 165,253 (1958 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 133,858; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 299,111.

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1960 were valued at £3,535,221 and clove oil at £120,993). They also export £274,484 of coconut oil, £310,391 of copra, and £136,459 of coconuts in 1960. Clove and coconut products constituted 97.32 per cent. of the Protectorate's total exports. Other products are chillies, coconut oil cake, sea shells, seaweed, frozen lobsters, forest products and lime. Rice and cassava are grown extensively for local consumption, but much of the staple foodstuffs is imported.

Education.—In 1960 there were 78 primary schools, out of which 63 were government schools, 10 grant-aided and 4 private. Eight secondary schools are open to all pupils from all communities. There are government training colleges for men and women primary teachers in Zanzibar. The total enrolment in all government and grant aided primary and secondary and assisted schools in November, 1960 was 21,075. The total expenditure from local revenue in 1960 was £386,968.

Communications.—There are 339 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 107 miles in Pemba. Radio telephone communication is available from Zanzibar to the three mainland territories. The town of ΨZanzibar, on the island of the same name, has a population of 45,284. It possesses a good anchorage, which provides facilities for shipping and trade generally.

A civil aerodrome is situated 5 miles south-east of the town, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services. There is also a civil aerodrome in Pemba linking the island with Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika by regular services with the East African Airways Corporation.

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£2,254,691	£2,573,318
Expenditure.....	3,674,263	2,525,293

TRADE

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, marine products, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir fibre in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

	1959	1960
Imports.....	£5,500,128	£5,351,117
Exports.....	4,775,596	5,726,859

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£791,042	£705,886
Exports to U.K.....	228,389	334,062

GOVERNMENT

The government is administered by a British Resident. His Highness the Sultan presides over a Privy Council, and the British Resident presides over the Executive Council, on which there are 3 *ex officio* members, the Chief Minister, 4 Ministers and 1 assistant Minister. The Legislative Council, presided over by a Speaker, has 3 *ex officio*, 23 elected and 5 appointed members.

British Resident, Sir George Mooring,

K.C.M.G. (1959)

Chief Justice, G. M. Mahon.....£3,750

Civil Secretary, Hon. P. A. P. Robertson,

C.M.G.....3,625

Attorney-General, Hon. P. N. Dalton.....3,500

Financial Secretary, Hon. G. C. Lawrence,

O.B.E.....3,375

Chief Minister, Hon. Muhammad Shamte

Hamadi, M.B.E.

Minister for Education and Welfare, Hon.

Ali Muhsin Ali.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Juma Aley

el-Abrawy.

Minister for Works, Communications and

Land, Hon. Ibuni Saleh.

Minister of Health, Hon. Ahmad Abdul

Rahman Baalawy.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 2 days by air.

Ireland

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 687-690; Republic of Ireland, pp. 799-801.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizzen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, and the Erne Chain of Gowna, Oughter, Lower Erne, and Erne; Melvin, Gill, Gara and Conn in the north-west; and Corrib and Mask (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Arádi* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Cool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Findgaill* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgaill* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (*Ulaids-tír*, *Laignis-tír*, *Mumans-tír* and *Kunnak-tír*). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill

king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII., Sir Edward Poyning's, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poyning's Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII. began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

Republic of Ireland

Area and Population.—The Republic has a land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leix, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population of the Republic at the Census held on April 9, 1961 (preliminary figures) was 2,834,000 (males 1,443,000; females 1,391,000), a density of 107 persons per sq. mile. Provisional figures showed 60,730 births, 15,497 marriages and 32,658 deaths in the year 1960.

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtaran na hÉireann (President), Éamon de Valera, born 1882, assumed office June 25, 1959.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

<i>Taoiseach</i> , Seán F. Lemass	£3,000
<i>Tánaiste, Minister for Health and Minister for Social Welfare</i> , Seán Mac an tSaoi (Seán MacEntee)	2,000
<i>Finance</i> , An Dr. Séamas Ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan)	2,000
<i>External Affairs</i> , Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)	2,000
<i>Justice</i> , Oscar Mac Tréiníúir (Oscar Traynor)	2,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Pádraig Mac Gabhann (Patrick Smith)	2,000
<i>Transport and Power</i> , Erskine H. Childers	2,000
<i>Industry and Commerce</i> , Seán Ó Loinsigh (John Lynch)	2,000
<i>Local Government</i> , Niall Bléine (Neil T. Blaney)	2,000
<i>Defence</i> , Coimhgháin Ó Beoláin (Kevin Boland)	2,000
<i>Lands</i> , Micheál Ó Móraín (Michael Moran)	2,000
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i> , Micheál Hilliard (Michael Hilliard)	2,000
<i>Education</i> , An Dr. Pádraig Ó hIrighile (Dr. Patrick J. Hillery)	2,000
<i>Caeltacht</i> , Gearóid Mac Pharthaláin (Gerald Bartley)	2,000

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the reintegration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

The *Dáil Éireann* is composed of 147 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels or candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or *Seanad Éireann*, but not more than two may be members of *Seanad Éireann*.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same Dáil does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (16th) Dáil was elected on March 5, 1957, and met on March 20, 1957.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1959	1960	1961
Fianna Fáil	75	78	75
Fine Gael	40	40	41
Labour	11	11	11
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan)	3	3	3
Independent	7	7	7
Clann na Poblachta	1	1	1
Sinn Féin	4	4	4
National Progressive Democrats	2	2	2
Speaker	1	1	1
Vacancies	3	—	2
Total	147	147	147

*** Members of Dáil Éireann are paid an allowance of £1,000 per annum (and members of Seanad Éireann £750) and are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence, Donnchadh Ó Briain.

Do. to Minister for Social Welfare, Micheál S. Ó. Cinnéide (Michael J. Kennedy).

Do. to the Minister for Finance, Seosamh Ó Braonáin (Joseph Brennan).

Do. to the Minister for Justice, Cathal Ó hEochaidh (Charles Haughey).

Attorney-General, Aindrias Ó Caoimh, A.S.

Secretary to the Government, Níoclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan).

Assistant Secretary to the Government, Tadhg Ó Cearbhaill (Tadhg O'Carroll).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Ian MacLennan, K.C.M.G., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Counsellor, G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.

First Secretary, A. H. Reed.

Military Attache, Brig. R. N. Thicknesse.

Trade Commissioner, G. L. Pearson, M.C.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: L. T. McCauley (Ambassador).

Argentina: W. B. Butler (Minister).

Australia: S. Kennan (Chargé d'Affaires).

Austria: T. J. Horan (Minister).

Belgium: F. Biggar (Ambassador).

Canada: W. P. Fay (Ambassador).

France: D. R. McDonald (Ambassador).

Federal Republic of Germany: W. Warnock (Ambassador).

Great Britain: H. J. McCann (Ambassador), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.

Italy: T. V. Commins (Ambassador).

Netherlands: B. Gallagher (Ambassador).

Federation of Nigeria: A. O'Beirne (Chargé d'Affaires).

Norway: J. A. Belton (Minister).

Portugal: J. W. Lennon (Minister).

Spain: M. Rynne (Ambassador).

Sweden: J. A. Belton (Ambassador).

Switzerland: T. J. Horan (Minister).

U.S.A.: T. J. Kiernan (Ambassador).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ará-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Conor Maguire, £4,850

President of the High Court, Hon. Cahrl Davitt, 3,700

Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. C. O'Daly; Hon. Kevin Haugh, each 3,700

Judges, High Court, Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. Brian Walsh; Hon. Seán Kenny; Hon. Barra O'Brien (ex officio), each £3,250
Master of High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1962, provide for approximately 25,500 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force with, in most cases, nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years service in the Permanent Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service comprises three corvettes and three tenders. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1962, provide for an expenditure of £7,690,040.

FINANCE

	1960-61 (Actual)	1961-62 (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£138,839,000	£143,568,000
Expenditure.....	158,057,000	164,764,000

The expenditure figures include certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1960-61 amounted to £18,492,000 and for 1961-62 are estimated at £21,196,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1961-62 includes: Customs and Special Import Levy, £42,175,000; Excise, £31,505,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,955,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £28,650,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £3,550,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £6,650,000; Stamp Duties, £2,800,000; Post Office Services, £10,300,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for 1961-62 are Debt Service, £30,622,000; Agriculture, land division, etc., £27,628,000; Army, £7,690,000; Police, £4,568,000; Education, £16,167,000; Social Insurance, £6,393,000; Social Assistance, £19,491,000; Health Services £9,077,000; Postal Services, £8,430,000; Superannuation, £6,411,000.

The Gross Debt on March 31, 1961, was £501,000,000 with Assets £271,000,000, leaving the net total of the debt at £230,000,000.

RELIGION

(Census of 1946)

Catholics.....	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians.....	124,829
Presbyterians.....	23,870
Methodists.....	8,355
Others.....	12,020

Total..... 2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,882 schools with an enrolment of 505,591, and average daily attendance 87.6 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (526 recognized schools with 76,843 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 279 permanent schools (excluding 12 residential schools of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and a large number of temporary centres (26,322 whole-time day students and 65,965 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Dublin, Cork and Galway) with 566 Professors, etc., and 7,249 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 216 Professors, etc., and 2,748 students in the academic year 1959-60. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1961-62, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £10,323,446; Secondary £2,863,450; Vocational £1,663,860; Science and Art £248,680. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1961-62 amounts to £1,070,130, while in addition grants of £216,534 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agricultural and Dairy Science.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1960 there were 1,267,738 acres under corn crops, 537,274 under root and green crops, 11,255 under fruit, and 1,980,126 under hay, a total of 3,655,393 acres. The principal produce in 1960 was: oats, 419,043 tons; wheat, 461,828 tons; barley, 434,998 tons; turnips, 2,158,226 tons; potatoes, 1,800,182 tons; sugar beet, 936,000 tons; and hay, 4,239,603 tons. The Live Stock included 4,740,217 cattle, 4,313,532 sheep, 950,749 pigs, and 223,749 horses.

Minerals.—1,400 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1959 and 231,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—5,868 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1960, the total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed being £1,612,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were (1960) 1,808 miles of railway of which 1,755 miles are of standard (5ft. 3 in.) gauge. 11,053,487 passengers and 2,510,382 tons of merchandise were conveyed. The gross receipts (1958) were £16,296,519* and the net loss £409,340.*

* Figures relate to the year ended March 31, 1959 for *Córas Iompair Éireann*, to the calendar year 1958 for other railways.

These figures include receipts from road transport services, canals, etc., operated by the railway companies.

Road Motor Services.—In 1960 road motor vehicles carried 302,368,650 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £6,648,376.

Shipping.—In 1960 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 9,522 of 9,798,679 tons, of which 1,655 (1,321,226 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 4,787 (5,491,992 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1960 the airport handled 416,290 passengers and 21,079 tons of cargo.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. During 1960 the airport handled 818,833 passengers and 16,321 tons of cargo.

Licensed private aerodromes include: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S. of Killarney; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork; Rosapenna Strand, 16 miles N. of Letterkenny.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	- 87,003,214
1951	204,595,585	81,520,383	- 123,075,202
1952	172,309,040	101,599,437	- 70,709,603
1953	182,480,351	114,097,405	- 68,382,946
1954	179,890,195	115,341,682	- 64,548,513
1955	207,663,264	120,851,440	- 96,811,824
1956	182,848,621	108,126,933	- 74,721,688
1957	184,171,966	111,340,964	- 52,831,002
1958	198,957,116	131,293,044	- 67,664,072
1959	212,646,748	130,706,519	- 81,940,229
1960	226,391,577	152,384,172	- 74,007,405

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1960)

The principal groups were food £27,386,625; machinery and electrical goods £25,206,337; textiles (excluding clothing) £24,054,033; vehicles £21,479,897; oils, fats, resins and gums £20,088,599; chemicals, perfumery, dyes and colours £12,498,182; non-metallic mineral and quarry products £11,940,820; iron and steel £10,688,991; live animals £8,499,557; paper and cardboard £7,743,708; fertilizers £6,061,528.

Domestic Exports (1960)

Principally, live animals £44,754,186; food £43,832,551; textiles (excluding clothing) £10,568,002; drink £7,262,500.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Átha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1961, its population was 716,196. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 80,011), Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,553), Limerick (50,886), Waterford (28,878), Galway (21,219), Dundalk (20,154), Drogheda (17,008), Sligo (12,947), Wexford (10,838), Bray (10,856), Kilkenny (10,607), Tralee (10,928), Clonmel (10,697) and Athlone (9,393).

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp or stringed argent.

FLAG

Equal vertical stripes of green, white and orange.

The United States of America

Divisions	Land Area, 1960 (sq. miles)	Population†	
		Census 1950	Census 1960*
Coterminous United States \$	3,548,924	150,697,361	179,323,175
Guam	212	59,403	67,44
Panama Canal Zone	553	52,822	42,122
Puerto Rico	3,435	2,210,703	2,349,599
American Samoa	76	18,937	20,451
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	133	26,665	32,099
Total	3,553,333	153,065,686	181,834,090

*Preliminary Figures.

\$Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

†Figures for military, &c. abroad and for small islands, are excluded.

The former Japanese Mandates in the Pacific (*Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands*) are a trust territory of the United Nations, administered by the U.S.A. The land area of these islands is 687 sq. miles and their population was estimated at 70,564 in 1958.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The following figures, based on preliminary figures of the 1960 census, were published on Aug. 1, 1960: The 50 States, 50 persons per sq. mile; the 48 coterminous States 57 persons per sq. mile; Hawaii only, 97 persons per sq. mile; Alaska only, 1 person to each 2½ sq. miles. The figure is that of population divided by number of square miles of land area.

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Calendar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
*1951	2,750,850	24.5	1,482,099	9.7
*1952	2,846,986	24.7	1,496,838	9.6
*1953	3,002,120	24.6	1,517,541	9.6
*1954	4,017,362	24.9	1,410,991	9.2
1955	4,047,295	24.6	1,528,717	9.3
*1956	4,163,091	24.9	1,564,476	9.4
*1957	4,254,784	25.0	1,633,128	9.6
*1958	4,203,812	24.3	1,617,886	9.5
*1959	4,241,766	24.1	1,656,814	9.4
\$1960	4,247,000	23.6	1,702,000	9.5

* Births based on 50 per cent. sample. \$ Estimated. Includes data for Alaska.

Note.—Figures tabulated are for the United States, including (from 1959) Alaska and (from 1960) Hawaii. Deaths exclude fetal deaths. Birth and death rates are based on the population as estimated on July 1.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820 to 1960, 41,740,961 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of those admitted in 1960, 26,643 were born in the United Kingdom; 31,768 in Germany; 1,970 in Austria; 7,133 in Scandinavia; 14,933 in Italy; 4,253 in

France; 7,257 in Hungary; 23,864 in Asia; 30,990 in Canada; and 32,684 in Mexico. The total number of immigrants admitted in 1960, was 265,398. 119,442 alien residents of the United States became naturalized citizens during that year.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolutions.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1951	1,595,000	10.4	381,000	2.5
1952	1,539,000	9.9	392,000	2.5
1953	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1954	1,490,000	9.2	379,000	2.4
1955	1,531,000	9.3	377,000	2.3
1956	1,585,000	9.5	382,000	2.3
1957	1,518,000	8.9	3,100,000	2.2
1958	1,451,000	8.4	368,000	2.1
1959	1,497,000	8.5	395,000	2.2
*1960	1,527,000	8.5	..	..

* Preliminary figures.

Note.—Marriage and divorce rates are based on the population, as estimated on July 1, of the United States, including (from 1959) Alaska and (from 1960) Hawaii.

Increase of the People—Continental U.S. only.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	10,337,334	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,561
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,925	10,463,131	426,571	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,280,740	11,891,141	507,163	122,775,046	17,064,425	4,107,209
1940	118,214,070	12,865,518	588,487	131,668,075	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1950.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	408,785	Finland	95,506	Italy	1,427,145	Roumania....	84,752
Belgium	52,891	France	107,924	Lithuania....	147,765	Scotland	244,200
Canada—		Germany	984,331	Mexico	450,562	Spain	45,565
French	238,409	Greece	169,083	Netherlands ..	102,133	Sweden	324,944
Other	756,153	Hungary	268,022	Norway	202,294	Switzerland...	71,515
Czechoslovakia	278,268	Ireland—		Poland	861,184	U.S.S.R.	891,844
Denmark	107,897	N. Ireland..	15,398	Portugal	54,337	Yugoslavia ...	143,956
England and		I. Republic	504,961				
Wales	584,615						

The total number, including countries not specified, was 10,161,168 in 1950 compared with 11,419,138 in 1940. 1950 figures include a total of 180,024 from all Asian countries, 120,297 from countries in America other than Canada and Mexico and 86,375 from European countries not listed above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The conterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 07'–49° 23' North and longitude 66° 57'–124° 44' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of 71° 32' N., at Point Barrow, a distance of 2,502 miles from the geographic centre of the United States.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,651 miles on the Atlantic, 1,872 miles on the Pacific, 2,908 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 3,850 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follow:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, Montana, Utah, and Idaho. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), 20,320 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 feet below sea-level. The mean elevation of the United States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of 1 organized Territory. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternately.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-third Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1805, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933, Feb. 26, 1951 and March 29, 1961), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for reelection to one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the

representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the year in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of \$100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1961, to January 20, 1965), JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, born May 29, 1917, sworn in as President (in succession to Dwight D. Eisenhower), January 20, 1961. Democrat. *Vice-President*, Lyndon Baines Johnson, of Texas, born Aug. 27, 1908, elected Nov. 8, 1960. Democrat.

THE CABINET

(Each \$25,000)

Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, of New York (born Feb. 9, 1909), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Treasury, Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey (born Aug. 21, 1909), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Defence, Robert S. McNamara, of Michigan (born June 9, 1916), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Attorney-General, Robert F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts (born Nov. 20, 1925), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Postmaster-General, J. Edward Day, of California (born Oct. 11, 1914), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Interior, Stewart L. Udall, of Arizona (born Jan. 31, 1920), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, of Minnesota (born May 9, 1918), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Commerce, Luther H. Hodges, of N. Carolina (born Mar. 8, 1898), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Labour, Arthur J. Goldberg, of Illinois (born Aug. 8, 1908), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut (born Apr. 9, 1910), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The Senate consist of 100 members. The salary of a Senator is \$22,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 437 Representatives, and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$22,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 3, 1961, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1963.

President of the Senate, Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas..... \$30,000

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, Tex..... \$30,000

Secretary of the Senate, Felton M. Johnston, Miss.

Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ralph R. Roberts, Ind.

Members of the 87th Congress were elected on Nov. 8, 1960.

The 87th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats, 64; Republicans, 36. Total, 100.

House of Representatives.—Democrats, 263; Republicans, 174. Total 437.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital Washington and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capital building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the District of Columbia (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69,245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1960 of 763,956.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President.

The City of Washington, the Capital of the United States, is considered co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of some 6,000 volumes as the basis for a new collection, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. Exclusive of unbound newspapers and parts of serials awaiting binding, its collections contained, on June 30, 1961, more than 41,282,900 items. These included more than 12,309,000 volumes and pamphlets; 169,900 bound newspaper volumes; 17,731,000 manuscripts; 2,622,000 maps and views; 188,600 microcards and microprint items; 69,600 reels of newspapers on microfilm; 135,000 reels and strips of microfilm; 133,500 reels of motion pictures; 2,076,000 pieces of music; 116,700 phonograph records; 534,500 volumes in raised type and 464,800 "talking book" containers for the blind; 3,060,000 photographic negatives, prints, and slides; 586,200 fine prints and reproductions and 1,023,000 other items such as broadsides, photostats, posters, etc. The main building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an annex completed in 1939, have brought the total cost to approximately \$18,880,000 and the floor space to 1,563,189 square feet (nearly 36 acres) with more than 270 miles of shelving. An initial appropriation for making plans and specifications for a third Library building has been made. During the fiscal year 1961, \$24,131,102 was available for use by the Library. Of this sum \$16,142,389 was appropriated directly by Congress; \$5,462,756 was transferred from other Government agencies and \$2,525,958 was derived from gifts. During the fiscal year 1961, the Library registered copyright claims for 247,014 works and received \$1,012,231 as earned fees. The sale of 35,678,496 catalogue cards to approximately 14,000 subscribers and the sale of other library publications produced \$2,409,605. Receipts from these fees and sales are transferred to the U.S. Treasury. As the national library, the Library of Congress serves other Government agencies, other libraries throughout the world, scholars, and the general public as well as Congress. In addition to providing reference service on the materials in its collections and publishing catalogues and other guides, the Library administers a national programme to provide books for the blind, participates in international professional and cultural activities, and (through gift funds) sponsors music concerts, literary readings, and other cultural affairs.

Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford.

Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, Rutherford D. Rogers.

Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Lucile M. Morsch.

Assistant Librarians, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer (*Public Affairs*); David C. Mearns (*American Collections*).

Director, Administrative Department, Robert C. Gooch.

Director, Legislative Reference Service, Hugh L. Elsbree.

Director, Processing Department, John W. Cronin.

Director, Reference Department, Roy P. Basler.

Law Librarian, W. Lawrence Kelt.

Register of Copyrights, Abraham L. Kaminstein.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

Secretary, Leonard Carmichael.

Assistant Secretaries, A. Remington Kellogg; James Bradley.

Administrative Officer, Louise M. Pearson.

Treasurer, E. L. Roy.

Chief, Editorial and Publications Division, P. H. Oehser.

Librarian, Ruth E. Blanchard.

Board of Regents

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.

Chairman, Executive Committee, R. V. Fleming.

Directors of Bureaux

National Museum, A. Remington Kellogg.

Museum of Natural History, A. C. Smith.

Museum of History and Technology, F. A. Taylor.

Bureau of American Ethnology, F. H. Roberts, Jr.

Astrophysical Observatory, F. L. Whipple.

National Gallery of Art, J. Walker.

National Collection of Fine Arts, T. M. Beggs.

Freer Gallery of Art, A. G. Wenley.

National Zoological Park, T. H. Reed.

International Exchange Service, J. A. Collins.

National Air Museum, P. S. Hopkins.

Canal Zone Biological Area, M. H. Moynihan.

Chairman, National Cultural Center, L. Corrin Strong (acting).

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Act of Congress on May 17, 1910, to advise upon the selection of designs and locations for statues, fountains and monuments in the District of Columbia; and to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any Committee of the Congress. Subsequent Executive Orders require contracting officers to request the advice of the Commission on the merits of designs for all important plans for parks and for all public buildings, which in any essential way affect the appearance of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia. The Advice of the Commission is also given on essential matters relating to the design of medals, insignia and coins produced by the Executive Departments of the Federal Government. The seven members of the Commission are appointed by the President of the United States for terms of four years, and they serve without remuneration, receiving only travel expenses and subsistence while attending meetings. Traditionally, the membership consists of three architects, one landscape architect, one sculptor, one painter, and a layman qualified in the arts.

Chairman, David E. Finley.

Members, Felix W. de Weldon; Peter Hurd;

Douglas W. Orr; William G. Perry; Michael Rapuano; Ralph Walker.

Secretary and Administrative Officer, L. R. Wilson.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courts of

Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 *District Courts*, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, Earl Warren, *Cal.*, born March 19, 1892, appointed Sept. 30, 1953.....\$35,500

Associate Justices (each \$35,000)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, <i>Ala.</i>	1886.....	1937
Felix Frankfurter, <i>Mass.</i>	1882.....	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, <i>Conn.</i>	1898.....	1939
Tom C. Clark, <i>Texas</i>	1899.....	1949
John M. Harlan, <i>N.Y.</i>	1899.....	1955
William J. Brennan, Jr., <i>N.J.</i>	1906.....	1956
Charles E. Whittaker, <i>Missouri</i>	1901.....	1957
Potter Stewart, <i>Ohio</i>	1915.....	1958

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James R. Browning.
Deputy Clerks, Edmund P. Cullinan; Richard J. Blanchard.
Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt.
Reporter of Decisions, Walter Wyatt.
Librarian, Helen Newman.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

(Crime Index, 1958)

Crime	No. of Offences	
	1958	1959
Murder.....	8,223	8,580
Rape.....	14,610	14,830
Robbery.....	75,490	71,540
Aggravated Assault.....	113,650	119,610
Burglary.....	684,800	685,900
Larceny (\$50 and over)....	393,600	403,400
Thefts of Automobiles.....	282,800	288,300
Total.....	1,573,170	1,592,160

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Robert S. McNamara (Jan. 21, 1961).
Secretary of the Army (not in the Cabinet), Elvis J. Starr, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy (not in the Cabinet), John B. Connally.
Secretary of the Air Force (not in the Cabinet), Eugene Zuchert.

The Defence Reorganization Act, making important changes in the organization of the United States armed forces, came into effect on Jan. 1, 1959. It provided for unified command of the three services and their central control by the Defence Department, which also became responsible for research and development of new weapons. The Secretary of each service, Army, Navy and Air Force, became responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the operation and efficiency of his department. Existing practice by which service chiefs and individual departments might approach Congress on their own initiative was, however, continued. The Secretary of Defence assumed powers under the Act to abolish, merge or transfer functions of the individual services, provision being made for proposals of this kind to be laid before Congress and the Senate for thirty days, with the possibility of a veto if objections were raised.

Unified Defence Commands

U.S. European Command, Paris.—*Cdr.*, Gen. Lauris Norstad (concurrently NATO *Supreme Allied Commander*).

Caribbean, Panama Canal Zone.—*Cdr.*, Lt.-Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara (U.S. Army).

Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.—*Cdr.*, Adm. Robert L. Dennison (U.S. Navy) (concurrently NATO *Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic*).

Pacific, Hawaii.—*Cdr.*, Adm. Harry D. Felt (U.S. Navy).

E. Atlantic and Mediterranean, London.—*Cdr.*, Adm. Harold P. Smith (U.S. Navy).

Continental Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs.—*Cdr.*, Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter (U.S.A.F.).

Strategic Air Command, Omaha.—*Cdr.*, Gen. Thomas S. Power (U.S.A.F.).

Alaska Command, Anchorage, Alaska.—*Cdr.*, Lt.-Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr. (U.S.A.F.).

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1959, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength on May 31, 1961, was 856,233. The Army is now composed of 14 divisions, 2 brigades, 4 missile commands, 5 regimental-type units, 1 armoured combat command, and 9 infantry battle groups. Modern weapons introduced into the Army during the past 8 years included *Honest John* rockets and such surface-to-surface guided missiles as the *Redstone*, with a range in excess of 100 miles, the 85-mile *Corporal*, and the 20-mile *Lacrosse*. Under development at the close of 1960 were the advanced *Little John* to replace *Honest John* and the solid-propellant *Pershing* and *Sergeant* to take the place of the liquid-propellant *Redstone* and *Corporal*, respectively. For distances over 500 miles, the Air Force aerodynamic *Matador* was available and was being replaced by the longer range *Mace*. Other improved weapons include the new 7.62mm. rifles and machine guns, anti-tank missiles, and the M-60 tank. For air defence, Army field forces had operationally available in 1960 the mobile *Hawk* and the Marine Corps the land-based *Terrier*, while more advanced systems, such as *Mauler* and *Redeye*, were under development.

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength on June 30, 1950, was 454,800, and on May 31, 1961, it was 797,252.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY

	1940	1945 Aug. 31	1961 May
Attack Carriers.....	4	28	14
Support Carriers.....	8	71	9
Cruisers.....	37	73	15
Destroyers and Destroyer-type craft.....	220	737	225
Submarines*.....	94	234	117

* In May, 1961, including 100 conventionally powered submarines and 17 nuclear submarines (5 of them *Polaris* types).

In May, 1960, there were also 78 minecraft, 45 patrol craft, 110 amphibians and 204 auxiliary vessels. The Navy has greatly increased its striking power during the past 8 years. Since 1953, 4 *Forrestal*-type carriers have joined the fleet and 3 others were placed under construction, including the nuclear-powered *Enterprise*. No guided missiles were operational in the Navy in 1953. Since then the surface-to-surface *Regulus I* and the surface-to-air *Terrier* and *Talos* became operational, while the smaller surface-to-air *Tartar* is now in the final stage of development. By December, 1960, 22 warships had been either converted or newly constructed for the employment of these weapons and the conversion or construction of another 45 warships had been authorized; 49 warships equipped

with nuclear propulsion had been authorized, including a carrier, a cruiser and 14 *Polaris* submarines. Of this total, 14 had been commissioned, including 3 *Polaris* submarines. The proportion of jet aircraft in the naval aircraft establishment rose from 20 per cent. in 1953 to 45 per cent. in 1960. Supersonic F8U day fighters are now deployed on attack carriers and supersonic all-weather interceptors (F4H) and attack aircraft (A3J) are being procured.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under

a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (May 31, 1961), 819,410.

Major changes have occurred during recent years in the tactical air support provided by the Air Force. By 1960, the propeller-driven tactical bombers had been completely replaced by jets, and the first generation of jet fighters, used in Korea, were giving place to supersonic, all-weather fighters of the Century series.

The efficiency and capability of airlift operations were increased by the addition of modern transports and by a sizeable force of helicopters.

FINANCE

Preliminary figures of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1961 showed a deficit of \$3,925,000,000, compared with the actual surplus of \$1,224,000,000 in 1960.

(Fiscal year)

BUDGET RECEIPTS	1960 Actual	1961 Preliminary*
BUDGET RECEIPTS:—		
Individual income taxes.....	\$44,946,000,000	\$46,144,000,000
Corporation income taxes.....	22,179,000,000	21,765,000,000
Excise taxes.....	9,223,000,000	9,146,000,000
Employment taxes.....	241,000,000	—
Estate and gift taxes.....	1,626,000,000	1,916,000,000
Customs.....	1,123,000,000	1,008,000,000
All other receipts (net).....	4,064,000,000	4,001,000,000
Deduct: Refunds of receipts.....	5,045,000,000	5,752,000,000
Total.....	78,457,000,000	78,227,000,000
Deduct: Government inter-fund transactions.....	694,000,000	649,000,000
Net budget receipts.....	77,763,000,000	77,578,000,000
BUDGET EXPENDITURE	1960 Actual	1961 Preliminary*
Major national security.....	45,627,000,000	47,389,000,000
International affairs and finance.....	1,833,000,000	2,281,000,000
Veterans services and benefits.....	5,060,000,000	5,262,000,000
Labour and welfare.....	4,419,000,000	4,863,000,000
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	4,838,000,000	5,482,000,000
Natural resources.....	1,713,000,000	2,008,000,000
Commerce, housing and space technology.....	2,782,000,000	3,881,000,000
General government.....	1,695,000,000	1,931,000,000
Interest.....	9,266,000,000	9,055,000,000
Total.....	77,233,000,000	82,152,000,000
Deduct: Government inter-fund transactions.....	694,000,000	649,000,000
Net budget expenditures.....	76,539,000,000	81,503,000,000

* Represent Budget estimates released July 26, 1961.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$
1957.....	272,641,000	168,322,000	158,354,000	11,163,000
1958.....	290,585,000	31,022,000	132,046,000	3,719,000
1959.....	304,378,000	1,933,000	62,743,000	9,935,000
1960.....	335,032,000	1,647,000	57,437,000	25,789,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1960, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at \$286,331,000,000; the level at the end of the fiscal year 1959 was \$284,706,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical worker families in 46 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a

monthly average during the calendar year 1960 of 126.5 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1947-49 average). The average of consumer prices for the first four months of 1961 was: January, 127.4, February, 127.5, March, 127.5 and April, 127.5.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 125.4 to 127.5 during the calendar year 1960, displaying a persistent upward movement. Most groups increased. In the year to

April, 1961, transportation fell from 148.1 to 145.8. Food rose from 117.6 to 121.2, medical care from 153.5 to 159.9; personal care from 132.7 to 133.8; apparel from 107.9 to 109.5; rent from 140.9 to 143.3; and reading and recreation from 120.3 to 124.1. During the first four months of 1961, the consumer price index for transportation fell from 146.2 to 145.8, but all other major groups increased.

The wholesale price index of all commodities showed a monthly average during 1958 of 119.2 (the average for the years 1947-49=100). The monthly average rose to 119.5 in 1960 and fell to 119.0 in May, 1961. Wholesale prices for farm products fell from 94.9 in 1958 to 89.1 in 1959, and further to 87.0 in May, 1961. Industrial prices rose from 126.0 in 1959 to 128.3 in 1960, and fell to 127.8 in May, 1961.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$360.3 billion in 1958 to \$383.3 billion in 1959 and

further to \$404.2 billion in 1960. In the year 1960, labour income rose by \$15.2 billion, business and professional income by \$1.2 billion and personal interest income by \$3.3 billion. Non-agricultural personal income rose by \$20.5 billion. Farm proprietors' income rose by \$2 billion. Other main groups of personal income rose slightly. Preliminary estimates for May, 1961 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at \$413.7 billion, an increase of \$9.0 billion over the 1960 level. Labour income rose from \$283.5 billion in 1960 to \$287.8 billion in May, 1961, an increase of \$4.3 billion. Transfer payments rose from \$29.0 billion in 1960 to \$32.5 billion in May, 1961, business and professional incomes fell from \$35.9 billion in 1960 to \$35.7 billion in May, 1961, and personal interest income rose from \$26.8 billion in 1960 to \$27.6 billion in May, 1961. All other types of personal income also rose from 1960 to May, 1961.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,901,680,000 acres of which about 59 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1959 (1959 Census of Agriculture) was 3,703,642. The cash income from crops in 1955 was \$13,676,000,000; in 1956, \$14,252,000,000; in 1957, \$12,461,000,000; in 1958, \$14,182,000,000; in 1959, \$14,573,000,000; and in 1960, \$15,076,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1955, \$15,880,000,000; in 1956, \$16,312,000,000; in 1957, \$17,363,000,000; in 1958, \$19,223,000,000; in 1959, \$18,879,000,000; and in 1960, \$18,938,000,000.

Crop production in 1960, at 122 per cent. of the 1947-49 base, broke the previous record (set up in 1958) by 3 per cent. Yields were uniformly good, with the composite yield per acre index at 143, only slightly below that for 1958. Acreage of 59 crops planted for 1960 harvest was 329,000,000 acres, about 6,000,000 less than in 1959 and the smallest since 1916.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1959	1960	1961
All cattle . . .	93,322,000	96,236,000	97,139,000
Cows	20,132,000	19,527,000	19,291,000

	1959	1960	1961
Hogs	58,045,000	59,026,000	55,305,000
Sheep	32,606,000	33,170,000	32,932,000
Stock Sheep . .	28,108,000	28,819,000	28,677,000
Chickens	387,002,000	369,484,000	357,910,000
Turkeys	6,105,000	5,633,000	6,840,000

The index of livestock and poultry numbers on farms and ranches on January 1, 1961, was the same as a year earlier.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1960 totalled an estimated \$17.8 billion. The comparable value for 1959 was \$17.1 billion and for 1958 was \$16.5 billion.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1960 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2,569 million barrels, about 5,000,000 barrels less than in 1959.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1960 totalled 415 million tons, 3,000,000 more than in 1959. The average value of soft coal at the mine was estimated at \$4.73 a ton, compared with \$4.77 in 1959.

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1960 (Adjusted)

Group	No. of Employees	Payroll	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products	1,699,058	\$7,553,284,000	\$17,532,558,000
Tobacco manufactures	84,467	294,650,000	1,413,460,000
Textile mill products	901,677	2,938,140,000	4,857,638,000
Apparel, etc.	1,180,517	3,585,646,000	6,003,853,000
Lumber and wood products	581,302	1,585,109,000	3,176,613,000
Furniture and fixtures	347,599	1,388,669,000	2,349,488,000
Pulp, paper, etc.	555,348	2,779,885,000	5,707,474,000
Printing and publishing	864,101	4,479,679,000	7,922,562,000
Chemicals and products	699,166	3,947,175,000	12,270,371,000
Petroleum and coal products	179,166	1,116,673,000	2,518,424,000
Rubber products	347,842	1,723,295,000	3,276,612,000
Leather and products	349,050	1,145,683,000	1,897,465,000
Stone, clay and glass products	554,042	2,594,971,000	5,528,952,000
Primary metal products	1,096,359	6,303,447,000	11,671,341,000
Fabricated metal products	1,057,986	5,412,405,000	9,412,183,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1,348,265	7,303,661,000	12,391,190,000
Electrical machinery	1,122,284	5,005,985,000	10,395,369,000
Transportation equipment	1,557,759	9,164,581,000	15,283,604,000
Instruments, etc.	296,558	1,578,481,000	2,906,390,000
Miscellaneous	571,434	2,847,330,000	4,754,260,000
Administration and Auxiliary	570,686	4,232,972,000	—
Total	15,964,666	\$77,982,721,000	\$141,270,297,000

MANUFACTURES

The leading five States according to value added by manufacture (unadjusted) at the 1960 Annual Survey were: New York (\$15,891,767,000) California (\$12,047,983,000), Illinois (\$11,664,070,000), Ohio (\$11,472,503,000), and Pennsylvania (\$11,447,611,000).

The average number of employees in 1960 for the United States as a whole was 15,964,666, salaries and wages totalling \$77,982,721,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies, plus value created by merchandising operations, etc.) was \$141,270,297,000.

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formerly established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership is now 15,072,000 (including 1,067,000 members in Canada). There are also 3,045,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 3,333 stoppages recorded in 1960, involving 1,320,000 workers. There were 19,100,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0.17 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 71,546,000 in May, 1961. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 4,768,000 (6.7 per cent.). In addition there were 2,026,000 temporarily stopped, and 13,124,000 working fewer than 35 hours a week.

	Wages		Hours	Average
	Average	Weekly		
March 1961	Earnings	Per Week	Per Week	Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing.....	\$90.71	39.1		\$2.32
Durable.....	97.96	39.5		2.48
Non-durable.....	82.04	38.7		2.12
Coal Mining:				
Anthracite.....	90.58	33.8		2.68
Bituminous.....	98.48	36.3		3.25
Building construction	120.41	34.8		3.46
Electrical work.....	156.35	38.7		4.04
Gas and Electricity.....	112.33	40.7		2.76
Wholesale trade.....	94.00	40.0		2.35
Retail trade.....	68.44	37.4		1.83
except eating and drinking places)				
Laundries.....	48.36	39.0		1.24

In March, 1961, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$156.35 per week in electrical work to \$42.01 in the manufacture of workshirts (35.6 hours and \$1.18 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was \$90.71, almost a four-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1947-49 purchasing power, the increase was 1½ times.

On Sept. 3, 1961, the minimum wage set by federal law became \$1.15 an hour for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities closely related and directly essential to such production. The law requires at least time and a half

for all hours over 40 a week. From September 3, 1963, the minimum wage for these employees becomes \$1.25 an hour.

Other employees employed in certain large enterprises having some employees engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, on September 3, 1961, became entitled to a minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour. Overtime premium pay will not become due to these workers until September 3, 1963, and then only after 44 hours in a week. The minimum wage and the maximum hours of work for these employees will gradually be changed until on September 3, 1965, all employees to whom the law applies will have a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour and overtime premium pay after 40 hours in a week.

There are certain exemptions from these monetary requirements in specific occupations and industries.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. *Commissioner*, Floyd E. Dominy.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian. It is the Federal agency with principal responsibility for water conservation in this region. Over 8 million acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1960, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized, 130 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among them are the multi-State Missouri River Basin Project; the Central Valley Project, California; and the Columbia Basin Project, Washington State.

Work is well advanced on the billion-dollar Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects which will aid economic expansion in 5 Western States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico. The key structure, the 710-foot-high concrete *Glen Canyon Dam*, on the Colorado River in Arizona, will be completed in 1965; the 502-foot-high concrete *Flaming Gorge Dam*, on the Green River in Utah, will be completed in 1964; the 408-foot-high *Navajo Dam*, on the San Juan River in New Mexico, will be completed in 1963; and work has begun on *Blue Mesa Dam*, on the Gunnison River in Colorado, a part of the Curecanti Unit. The combined reservoir capacity of the 4 units is about 35,000,000 acre-feet of water. Power plants at three units will have a total installed capacity of nearly 1,100,000 kilowatts. Work is also proceeding on 6 of the 11 participating irrigation projects which will benefit from the storage of water at the main units.

The total value of crops grown on all reclamation projects in 1960 was almost \$1.2 billion, the second consecutive year when it exceeded one billion dollars. Cumulative value of all reclamation harvests since 1902 exceeded \$16.5 billion.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards). Its installed hydro-electric power plant capacity is 1,974,000 kW.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the United

States (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,344,800 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft. high), on the Sacramento River in California, is a major feature of the Central Valley project. It was completed in 1945, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 379,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, completed in 1953, on the

Flathead River in Montana, is 564 feet high and has a power capacity of 285,000 kW.

Trinity Dam, also a major feature of the Central Valley Project, on the Trinity River in California, and the world's highest earth dam, has reached its ultimate 537-ft. structural height and the reservoir is now filling. The power plant will have an installed capacity of 96,000 kW.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

MERCHANDISE.

From the figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports
1954.....	\$10,215,000,000	\$15,110,000,000	+ \$4,895,000,000
1955.....	11,384,000,000	15,550,000,000	+ 4,166,000,000
1956.....	12,615,000,000	19,090,000,000	+ 6,475,000,000
1957.....	12,982,000,000	20,850,000,000	+ 7,868,000,000
1958.....	12,834,000,000	17,910,000,000	+ 5,076,000,000
1959.....	15,070,000,000	17,621,000,000	+ 2,414,000,000
1960.....	14,654,000,000	20,500,000,000	+ 5,846,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1960

Commodity	Value
Animals and animal products.....	\$668,000,000
Vegetable food products.....	2,271,200,000
Wheat.....	967,400,000
Coarse grains.....	513,800,000
Vegetables.....	139,900,000
Fruits.....	248,700,000
Vegetable products (inedible).....	1,446,800,000
Rubber and manufactures.....	37,200,000
Synthetic rubber.....	209,700,000
Tobacco.....	476,000,000
Raw Cotton.....	980,300,000
Textile fibres and manufactures..	1,698,600,000
Wood and paper.....	612,200,000
Coal and products.....	361,500,000
Petroleum and products.....	429,300,000
Metals and manufactures.....	2,060,100,000
Machinery and vehicles.....	6,046,900,000
Electrical apparatus.....	793,200,000
Industrial machinery.....	2,505,300,000
Automobiles, parts, etc.....	1,216,200,000
Aircraft and engines.....	551,200,000
Chemicals and related products...	1,661,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,014,700,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1960

Commodity	Value
Cocoa.....	\$143,100,000
Coffee.....	1,004,000,000
Cane sugar.....	507,100,000
Whisky.....	218,900,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1960

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina.....	\$349,000,000	\$98,700,000
Australia.....	386,500,000	142,000,000
Belgium and Luxembourg....	435,400,000	364,200,000
Brazil.....	426,200,000	570,200,000
Canada.....	3,698,500,000	2,901,700,000
Colombia.....	245,600,000	299,600,000
Cuba.....	222,500,000	357,200,000
France.....	396,100,000	576,300,000
Germany, West...	1,067,000,000	896,800,000
Italy.....	642,400,000	393,100,000

Commodity	Value
Crude rubber.....	\$321,800,000
Vegetable oils.....	147,700,000
Tobacco.....	115,500,000
Wool, unmanufactured.....	196,900,000
Wood.....	365,500,000
Paper.....	1,097,100,000
Newsprint.....	688,700,000
Petroleum and Products.....	1,543,100,000
Diamonds.....	217,800,000
Iron Ore, etc.....	321,700,000
Iron and Steel Mill products.....	505,500,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures.....	124,800,000
Non-ferrous metals.....	1,148,300,000
Aluminium.....	206,600,000
Copper.....	401,600,000
Lead.....	92,600,000
Nickel.....	147,100,000
Tin.....	119,000,000
Machinery and vehicles.....	1,463,700,000
Miscellaneous.....	838,600,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1960

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials..	\$3,013,600,000	\$2,585,900,000
Crude foodstuffs..	1,722,100,000	1,639,500,000
Manufactured do..	1,566,100,000	1,116,500,000
Semi-manufactures	3,092,000,000	3,522,400,000
Finished manuf..	5,258,100,000	11,435,400,000

Total.....\$14,652,000,000\$20,299,700,000

(1) Imports for consumption.

(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Japan.....	\$1,328,400,000	\$1,148,600,000
Mexico.....	806,800,000	443,000,000
Netherlands.....	711,100,000	213,000,000
Peru.....	141,100,000	182,200,000
Philippines.....	294,800,000	306,400,000
Sweden.....	299,900,000	170,200,000
Switzerland.....	252,600,000	197,700,000
Turkey.....	123,900,000	60,200,000
South Africa.....	277,200,000	107,900,000
U.K.....	1,406,900,000	992,600,000
Venezuela.....	550,200,000	948,300,000

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1959
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$7,479,241,251
Funded Debt outstanding.....	8,885,860,930
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	16,365,102,181
Dividends declared.....	431,849,584
Interest accrued.....	395,001,801
Total dividends and interest.....	826,851,385
Railway operating revenues.....	9,954,828,089
Railway operating expenses.....	7,796,834,511
Number of passengers carried earning revenue.....	353,647,411
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	27,412
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,713,140
Number of railway employees....	827,716
Miles operated.....	230,930

ROADS*

In 1959 there were 3,510,660 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,094,462 miles were in rural areas and 416,198 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,502,565 miles of the total; 1,008,095 miles are unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 442,805 miles (438,394 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 259,393 miles (221,181 surfaced); 2,701,088 miles are under local control (1,817,020 surfaced); and 107,374 miles (25,970 surfaced) are under Federal control (in National forests and parks).

An estimated total of \$10,127,000,000 was spent in 1960 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$6,384,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$1,843,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$1,728,000,000 was spent for city streets, and \$172,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 62.5 per cent. of the total expenditure; 25.7 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 4.9 per cent. for administration; 3.1 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 3.8 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation*.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1960 in the United States was 73,898,770, an increase of 3.4 per cent. over the 1959 total of 71,497,399. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,894,134. The State Governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1941 and \$5,320,754,000 in 1960, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1960 the Federal Government received \$4,509,479,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles

and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1960 there were 38,200 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 5.3 in 1960, compared with 5.4 in 1959.

* Including data for the new States of Alaska and Hawaii, 1958 and 1959.

SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1961, consisted of 941 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 896 were privately owned and 45 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 1,914 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 632 were dry cargo ships, 30 were combination passenger and cargo and 279 were tankers.

AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1960 were estimated to have carried 57,700,000 passengers over 38,800,000,000 passenger miles. The freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1960 totalled 643,800,000 ton-miles, and express 58,948,000 ton-miles. In addition, the airliners flew 240,580,000 ton-miles of mail.

Total operating revenues of all U.S. scheduled airlines reached the record figure of \$2,882,552,000 in 1960, a gain of 10.4 per cent. over 1959. Similarly, total operating expenses rose to a record high total of \$2,803,575,000 last year, or 12.6 per cent. more than the previous year. Net profit, after taxes and interest, for all carriers was \$9,579,000, a reduction of \$61,928,000 from the 1959 total of \$71,507,000.

Nine principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (12); (b) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (13); (c) The International and Overseas Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico and the Caribbean (19); (d) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (e) Alaskan Carriers, providing service between the continental United States and Alaska and within Alaska (16); other classes are (f) Certified All Cargo Lines (6); (g) Helicopter Airmail Operators (3); (h) Supplemental transport carriers (35); and (i) air freight forwarders (75), air taxi operators and Alaskan pilot owners and air carriers.

721 stations of the United States are served by domestic trunk and local service airlines. In 1960, 166,408 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines.

U.S. SCHEDULED AIRLINE INDUSTRY STATISTICS, 1960 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Intra-Hawaiian Airlines	Helicopter Airlines	Int. Overseas Airlines	Alaskan Airlines	All Cargo Carriers
Revenue passengers.....	45,199	5,591	857	490	5,202	370	—
Revenue passenger miles....	29,233,200	1,141,600	127,500	9,475	8,137,200	189,900	—
Air mail ton-miles.....	130,904	2,713	86	92	92,387	4,268	10,129
Express ton-miles.....	55,440	2,419	—	40	—	—	1,049
Freight ton-miles.....	320,949	3,847	1,806	6	184,930	8,887	123,367
Revenue ton-miles.....	3,332,479	121,171	17,683	1,054	1,160,252	45,017	322,782
Revenue plane-miles.....	712,800	93,300	5,600	2,218	155,200	13,200	14,600

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1960-61 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 43,566,000, of whom 36,037,937 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 32,083,194, the average length of school term was estimated at 178 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled at 158. In 1960-61, 1,526,079 teachers were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$5,389.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was about \$14,778,972,000. Of this amount, about \$527,366,000 was received from Federal sources, \$5,931,466,000 from State sources and \$8,320,140,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was \$12,929,564,000. \$3,094,621,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment and \$451,950,000 for interest.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1960 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 3,610,007.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1960 survey of enrolments covered 1,975 institutions classified as follows: 1,451 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 3,156,390 students; and 524 junior colleges enrolling 453,617 students. There are 104 institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes, enrolling 93,889 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1959-60, 394,889 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 255,504 to men and 139,385 to women; 74,497 masters' degrees, 50,937 to men and 23,560 to women; and 9,829 doctorates, 8,801 to men and 1,028 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 90,179 bachelor's degrees in Education, 51,522 in Business and Commerce, and 37,808 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (33,512), Engineering (7,159) and Business and Commerce (4,643). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,590), Chemistry (1,048) and Engineering (786).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: Harvard (11,406 students, including 323 women in 1960), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (8,214 students, including 677 women, in 1960), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794) (810 men); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 4,103 students, including 1,113 women, in 1960); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 23,620 students, including 9,248 women, in 1960); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 11,709 students, including 2,854 women, in 1960); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769, 3,180

students including 3 women in 1960); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789); 6,065 students, including 874 women, in 1960); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 8,592 students, including 1,800 women, in 1960); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 17,927 students, including 4,720 women, in 1960); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 13,423 students, including 3,593 women in 1960); Princeton, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746; 3,904 men); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 17,187 students, including 5,764 women, in 1960); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 9,826 students, including 5,764 women, in 1960); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 32,465 students, including 8,264 women, in 1960.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1960-61 it was estimated that there were about 5,592,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 1,160,000 pupils in private high schools and academies and 1,474,317 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. In addition there were some 21,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled elementary and secondary schools for exceptional children.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The short ton of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.6689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83267 British gallon. The U.S. liquid quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific and pharmaceutical work. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 84.

RELIGIONS IN U.S., 1960

	Members
Adventist.....	348,000
Baptist.....	21,000,000
Congregationalist.....	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ.....	1,801,000
Lutheran.....	8,021,000
Methodist.....	12,358,000
Presbyterian.....	4,203,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	3,127,000
Jewish.....	5,500,000
Roman Catholic.....	40,871,000
Latter Day Saints.....	11,612,000
Eastern Orthodox.....	2,807,000

INDIAN POPULATION

On April 1, 1960, the estimated Indian population of the United States exclusive of Alaska, was 555,000. This includes 15,500 persons of Indian blood among the 37,000 natives of Alaska. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property, and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest estimated number of Indians still residing in reservation areas and receiving some services from the Government are: Arizona, 69,300; Oklahoma, 57,800; New Mexico, 52,100; South Dakota, 25,900; Montana, 18,750.

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of admission)	Area Sq. M.+	Census Population 1960	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and date of completion*)
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (22).....	51,609	3,266,740	Montgomery	John Patterson, D. (4—1963).....
Alaska (1959) (49).....	586,400	226,167	Juneau	William A. Egan, D. (4—1963).....
Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) (45).....	113,909	1,302,161	Phoenix	Paul Fannin, R. (2—1963).....
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (25).....	53,104	1,786,222	Little Rock	Orval E. Faubus, D. (2—1963).....
California (Cal.) (1850) (31).....	158,693	15,717,204	Sacramento	Edmund G. Brown, D. (4—1963).....
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (38).....	104,247	1,753,947	Denver	Stephen L. R. McNichols, D. (4—1963).....
Connecticut (Conn.) (1788) (5).....	5,009	2,535,354	Hartford	John Dempsey, D. (4—1963).....
Delaware (Del.) (1787) (1).....	2,057	446,292	Dover	Elbert N. Carvel, D. (4—1965).....
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791).....	69	763,956		+
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27).....	58,560	4,951,560	Tallahassee	Farris Bryant, D. (4—1965).....
Georgia (Ga.) (1788) (4).....	58,876	3,943,116	Atlanta	S. Ernest Vandiver, D. (4—1963).....
Hawaii (1959) (50).....	6,423	632,772	Honolulu	William F. Quinn, R. (4—1963, Dec.).....
Idaho (1890) (43).....	83,557	667,191	Boise	Robert E. Smylie, R. (4—1963) (c).....
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (21).....	56,400	10,081,158	Springfield	Otto Kerner, D. (4—1965).....
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (19).....	36,291	4,662,498	Indianapolis	Matthew E. Welsh, D. (4—1965).....
Iowa (1846) (29).....	36,290	2,757,537	Des Moines	Norman A. Erbe, R. (2—1963).....
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (34).....	32,276	2,178,611	Topeka	John Anderson, Jr., R. (2—1963).....
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (15).....	40,395	3,038,156	Frankfort	Bert Combs, D. (4—1963, Dec.).....
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18).....	48,523	3,265,022	Baton Rouge	Jimmie H. Davis, D. (4—1964, May).....
Maine (Me.) (1820) (23).....	33,215	969,265	Augusta	John H. Reed, R. (4—1963).....
Maryland (Md.) (1788) (7).....	10,577	3,100,689	Annapolis	J. Millard Tawes, R. (4—1963).....
Massachusetts (Mass.) (1788) (6).....	8,257	5,148,578	Boston	John A. Volpe, R. (2—1963).....
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (26).....	58,216	7,823,194	Lansing	John B. Swanson, D. (2—1963).....
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (32).....	84,068	3,413,864	St. Paul	Elmer L. Anderson, R. (2—1963).....
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (20).....	47,716	2,178,141	Jackson	Ross R. Barnett, D. (4—1964).....
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (24).....	69,674	4,319,813	Jefferson City	John M. Dalton, D. (4—1965).....
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (41).....	141,138	674,767	Helena	Donald G. Nutter, R. (4—1965).....
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (37).....	77,227	1,411,330	Lincoln	Frank B. Morrison, D. (2—1963).....
Nevada (Nev.) (1863) (16).....	110,540	285,278	Carson City	Grant Sawyer, D. (4—1963).....
New Hampshire (N.H.) (1788) (9).....	9,304	606,921	Concord	Wesley Powell, R. (2—1963).....
New Jersey (N.J.) (1787) (3).....	7,836	6,066,782	Trenton	Robert B. Meyner, D. (4—1962).....
New Mexico (N.Mex.) (1912) (47).....	121,666	951,023	Santa Fe	Edwin L. Mechem, R. (2—1963).....
New York (N.Y.) (1788) (11).....	49,576	16,782,304	Albany	Nelson A. Rockefeller, R. (4—1963).....
North Carolina (N.C.) (1789) (12).....	52,712	4,556,155	Raleigh	Terry Sanford, D. (4—1965).....
North Dakota (N.Dak.) (1889) (39).....	70,665	632,446	Bismarck	William L. Guy, D. (2—1963).....
Ohio (1803) (17).....	41,222	9,706,397	Columbus	Michael V. DiSalle, D. (4—1963).....
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (46).....	69,919	2,328,234	Oklahoma City	J. Howard Edmondson, D. (4—1963).....
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33).....	96,981	1,768,687	Salem	Mark O. Hatfield, R. (4—1963).....
Pennsylvania (Pa.) (1787) (2).....	45,333	11,319,366	Harrisburg	David L. Lawrence, D. (4—1963).....
Rhode Island (R.I.) (1790) (13).....	1,214	859,488	Providence	John A. Notte, Jr., D. (2—1963).....
South Carolina (S.C.) (1788) (8).....	31,055	2,382,594	Columbia	Ernest F. Hollings, D. (4—1963) (c).....
South Dakota (S.Dak.) (1889) (40).....	77,047	680,514	Pierre	Archie Gubbard, R. (2—1963).....
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16).....	42,244	3,567,089	Nashville	Buford Ellington, D. (4—1963) (c).....
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (28).....	267,339	9,579,677	Austin	Price Daniel, D. (2—1963) (c).....
Utah (1896) (45).....	84,916	890,627	Salt Lake City	George D. Clyde, R. (4—1965).....
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14).....	9,609	389,881	Montpelier	F. Ray Keyser, Jr. (2—1963).....
Virginia (Va.) (1783) (10).....	40,815	3,966,949	Richmond	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., D. (4—1962).....
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42).....	68,192	2,853,214	Olympia	Albert D. Rosellini, D. (4—1965).....
West Virginia (W.Va.) (1863) (21).....	24,181	1,650,421	Charleston	William A. Barron, R. (4—1965).....
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (40).....	56,154	3,951,777	Madison	Gaylord A. Nelson, D. (2—1963).....
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44).....	97,914	330,066	Cheyenne	Jack R. Gage, D. (4—1963).....
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS				
Puerto Rico (1899).....	3,435	2,349,544	San Juan	L. Muñoz-Marin, Pop. Dem. (4—1961) (b).....
Guam (1899).....	206	66,910	Agaña	Bill Daniel (4—1965).....
Panama Canal Zone (1904).....	553	41,684	Balboa Heights	Mal-Gen. W. E. Potter (Pres. and Gov.) ..
Samoa (1900).....	76	20,400	Pago Pago	H. Rex Lee (1961) (e).....
Virgin Islands (1917).....	133	31,904	Charlotte Amalie	Ralph M. Palewonsky, R. (1961) (e) ** 19,000

D.—Democratic Party. R.—Republican Party

* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. † The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 804). ‡ Gross area, including water.
(a) plus expenses \$9,000. (b) plus expenses \$4,800. (c) plus residence. (e) term appointed by the President.

Largest Cities

With populations from the Census of 1960

ψ New York, N.Y.	7,781,987	ψ San Antonio, Texas.....	587,718	ψ Oakland, Calif.	367,548
Chicago, Ill.	3,550,440	ψ San Diego, Calif.	573,224	Fort Worth, Texas.....	356,268
ψ Los Angeles, Calif.	2,479,015	ψ Seattle, Wash.	557,087	ψ Long Beach, Calif.	344,168
ψ Philadelphia, Pa.	2,002,512	ψ Buffalo, N.Y.	532,759	Birmingham, Ala.	304,887
Detroit, Mich.	1,679,144	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	502,550	Oklahoma City, Okla.	324,253
ψ Baltimore, Md.	939,024	Memphis, Tenn.	497,524	Rochester, N.Y.	318,611
ψ Houston, Texas.....	938,219	Denver, Colo.	493,887	Toledo, Ohio.....	318,003
Cleveland, Ohio.....	876,050	Atlanta, Ga.	487,455	St. Paul, Minn.	313,411
WASHINGTON, D.C.	763,956	Minneapolis, Minn.	482,872	ψ Norfolk, Va.	304,869
St. Louis, Mo.	750,026	Kansas City, Mo.	475,539	Omaha, Nebr.	301,598
Milwaukee, Wis.	741,324	Indianapolis, Ind.	476,258	ψ Honolulu, Hawaii.....	294,144
ψ San Francisco, Calif.	740,316	Columbus, Ohio.....	471,316	ψ Miami, Fla.	291,688
ψ Boston, Mass.	697,197	Phoenix, Ariz.	439,170	Akron, Ohio.....	290,351
Dallas, Texas.....	679,684	Newark, N.J.	405,220	El Paso, Texas.....	276,687
ψ New Orleans, La.	627,525	Louisville, Ky.	390,639	Jersey City, N.J.	276,101
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604,332	ψ Portland, Ore.	372,676	Tampa, Fla.	274,970

ψ Seaport.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor†, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i> ...	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield‡, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 21	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25. William McKinley‡, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, <i>Ohio</i> ...	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
31. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	..	..
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt††, <i>N.Y.</i> ...	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
33. Harry S. Truman, (a), <i>Missouri</i>	"	1884, May 8	1945	..	..
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower*.....	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	..	..
35. John F. Kennedy.....	Dem.	1917, May 29	1961	..	..

* Re-elected Nov. 6, 1956. † Died in office.

‡ Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

† Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1941.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 75,836 in 1960. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Islands Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles with a population of 320 (Census, 1960).

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 25' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 209 square miles, with a population of 67,044 at the 1960 Census. The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has

statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, William P. Daniel.

Secretary, Manuel F. Leon Guerrero.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. *Wake Island* was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941: it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1960), 1,097.

Midway Island, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1960) of 2,356, lies in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50' - 18^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30' - 67^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,349,544 (1960 Census). The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. *Puerto Rico* was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. 4,536 miles of paved roads were in use in 1958. There are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of *Puerto Rico* with full powers of local self-government. Legislative functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 9 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 9 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all judges. *Puerto Rico* is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the

present century. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to a level higher than that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1959 reached 722,214. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 588,805 inhabitants in 1960, other major towns being Ψ Ponce 145,586, Ψ Mayaguez 83,850, Caguas 65,098, Ψ Arecibo 69,879 and Bayamón 72,221.

FINANCE		1960
Revenue		\$204,000,000
Expenditure		262,000,000

TRADE		1960
Total Imports		\$911,980,393
Total Exports		611,838,292

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, elected 1948; re-elected 1952, 1956 and 1960.

Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 20,051 in 1960, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u 17,250; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu, Ta'u and Olosega Islands) 2,695; and Swain's Island.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1960, 1,251), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 30 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, a bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, H. Rex Lee.

Secretary, Eric J. Scanlan.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1960 was 75,836. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947. From the cessation of hostilities to that date, the area was administered under United States Military Government. On July 18, 1947, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On July 1, 1951, civilian government was established with the transfer of responsibility for the Trust Territory to the Secretary of the Interior. By July 17, 1953, responsibility for the administration of all the islands in the Northern Marianas, except Rota, had been re-transferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven districts: Saipan, Rota, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, M. Wilfred Goding.

Deputy High Commissioner, José A. Benítez.

Temporary seat of government: Agaña, Guam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 133 sq. miles, with a population of 32,099 (1960 Census). St. Thomas (28 sq. miles) has a population of 16,201; St. Croix (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,973; St. John (20 sq. miles) has a population of 925. St. Croix exports sugar and rum; St. Thomas is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, St. Charlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Ralph M. Paiewonsky.

Government Secretary, Cyril E. King.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1915, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. A. Carter, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

In 1523, Charles V of Spain ordered an investigation as to the possibility of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. From then until 1904, the principal maritime nations of the world gave earnest consideration to the project. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. For various reasons, including those of finance and an inability to master the health problems on the humid isthmus, the initial effort failed. A receiver was appointed in 1889 and a second French company undertook the last project, with excavation work resuming in 1894. This was continued until the United States Government acquired the effects of the French company in Panama on May 4, 1904.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new

Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The U.S. guaranteed the Republic of Panama's independence and agreed to pay it \$10,000,000 and an annuity which was to begin nine years after the ratification of the treaty. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January, 1955, the United States increased its annual annuity to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 and agreed to hand over to the Republic land and railroad yards valued at \$25,000,000, to construct a high-level bridge over the Pacific entrance to the Canal at a cost of about \$25,000,000 and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic. The Canal Zone has an area of 533 sq. miles and a population of 41,684 (Census 1960).

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 2 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea usually takes 8 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a \$46,000,000 Canal improvement programme. Gatun Lake is 85 feet above sea-level. The Canal's channel through all parts of the Lake including Gaillard (Culebra) Cut is 42 feet.

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 24 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal. * Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,373
1938	5,524	25,950,000	27,385,921
1939	5,903	27,170,007	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,016
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,444
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,966
1944	1,562	6,073,457	7,003,487
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,940
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,513
1948	4,678	22,902,064	24,117,788
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,158
1950	5,448	28,013,236	28,872,293
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,023
1952	6,524	30,674,303	33,610,509
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,067
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301
1956	8,209	41,273,020	45,119,042
1957	8,579	43,714,264	49,702,200
1958	9,187	47,968,018	48,124,809
1959	9,718	52,216,061	51,153,096
1960	10,795	58,301,926	59,258,219

* Net Tonnage figures 1937-1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

*Distance from New York to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)*

	<i>Via</i> Panama	<i>Via</i> Suez	<i>Via</i> Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(a) *Via Strait of Magellan 11,344.*

(b) *Via Strait of Magellan 5,133.*

*Distance from Liverpool to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)*

	<i>Via</i> Panama	<i>Via</i> Suez	<i>Via</i> Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,461	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir (William) David Ormsby-Gore, K.C.M.G. (1961) £7,015

Minister, The Viscount Hood, K.C.M.G.

Minister (Economic), D. B. Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.

Minister (Commercial), I. O. Rennie, C.M.G.

Minister (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs), R. B. N. Wetmore, M.B.E.

Minister (Information), M. A. M. Robb, C.M.G.

Defence and NATO Adviser, Air Chief Marshal

Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C.

Naval Attaché, Vice Adm. Sir William Crawford, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J. M. McNeill, C.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Vice Marshal R. H. E. Emson, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Attaché for Defence Research, L. T. D. Williams.

Counsellors, D. A. Greenhill, C.M.G., O.B.E.;

T. Brimelow, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. T. D. Ledward;

S. J. L. Oliver, M.B.E.; M. Gale, M.B.E. (Com-

mmercial); J. A. McCall Judson; P. S. Rankine,

C.B.E.; H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E. (Labour); J. B.

Cullen (Commercial); E. E. Y. Hales (Education);

M. Oldfield, C.B.E.; N. M. P. Reilly, C.M.G.;

T. M. Loudon.

1st Secretaries, H. C. M. Stone; P. Wilkinson;

D. J. Speares; R. Arculus (Commercial); Miss

G. G. Brown; The Hon. R. J. M. Wilson

(Information); Miss P. M. Hutchinson (Com-

mmercial); F. J. Pelly, M.B.E. (Commercial); F. A.

de Moleyns (Commercial); J. B. Denson; R. W.

Ford (Information); R. W. H. du Boulay; J. A.

Thomson; J. L. B. Garcia (Labour); J. D. B.

Shaw, M.V.O.; M. C. Kennedy; R. A. G.

Clark; D. F. Hawley, M.B.E.; F. Mitchell

(Press).

2nd Secretaries, D. J. Graybrook; B. Oattes (Com-

mmercial); Miss B. M. Hutchinson; Miss C. J.

Tasch; P. R. H. Wright; C. R. E. Brooke;

Miss G. E. Lawrence; G. T. Burgess (Com-

mmercial); W. R. Mills; H. G. F. Harcombe;
D. G. Madgett (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs).
Attachés, G. M. Wilson (Financial); E. I. R.
MacGregor (Civil Air); W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.
(Petroleum); Colonel H. B. Somerville, C.B.E.,
T.D. (Telecommunications); G. R. W. Brigstocke
(Shipping); J. E. Poulden, C.B.E.; J. D. Hen-
nings (Colonial); Dr. H. T. Hookway (Scienti-
fic); Dr. D. G. Avery (Atomic Energy); S. F.
Nicholls, M.B.E.; Group Captain J. S. Row-
lands, G.C., O.B.E.

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN**

EMBASSY

1 Grosvenor Square, W.1

(GR.Osvenor 9000)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in
London, His Excellency David K. E. Bruce,*
C.B.E. (1961).

Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Hon. G.
Lewis Jones.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Hon. Wilson T. M.
Beale, Jr.

Counsellors, Elin O'Shaughnessy (Political);
Donald W. Smith (Consular); William L. Clark
(Public Affairs); Clinton L. Olson (Administra-
tion).

1st Secretaries, Harold Shullaw; Ralph N. Clough;
Walter A. Radius; Thomas T. Carter (Econo-
mic); William C. Truheart; John F. Correll
(Labour); Francis J. Galbraith; David D.
Newsom; Albert E. Irving; Edward T.
Lampson; Malcolm Toon; Carleton B. Swift,
Jr.; George R. Jacobs (Economic); Robert
Klaber (Administration); Edward N. Cooper
(Economic); John T. Sinclair (Administration);
James H. Sherrerd; Joseph A. Greenwald
(Commercial); Grant V. McClanahan; Hugh
W. Wolff; Sam L. Yates; Charles Gilbert;
Lewis M. Purnell; Alfred W. Wells.

2nd Secretaries, Henry J. Lilienfield; Paul J.
Campbell (Administration); Lillie Levine;
Catherine A. Rock; Mary E. Lyddane; Jack L.
Vrooman (Administration); F. Willard Calder;
Malcolm Lawrence; Paul J. Hoylen; Helen M.
Bailey; James O. Belden; Raymond J.
Swanson; Calvin E. Mehlert; Frazier Meade;
Jackson L. Smith; Bernice T. Jones; Joanne V.
Winn; Bernice M. Kelly; Gordon Chase.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Rear-
Admiral Noel M. Gayler, U.S.N.

Senior Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant
Naval Attaché for Air, Captain Richard P.
Nicholson, U.S.N.

Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Grover C. Brown, U.S.A.F.
Deputy Air Attaché, Col. John F. Splain, U.S.A.F.

Army Attaché, Brig.-Gen. James O. Boswell,
G.S., U.S.A.

Senior Assistant Army Attaché, Col. John H.
Boegtly, G.S., U.S.A.

Attachés, Frank G. Wisner; Robert N. Anderson
(Agriculture); Robert W. Bean (Financial);
Nathaniel Knowles (Commercial); Edward D.
Myers (Cultural); William E. Weld (Public
Affairs); James C. Graham; Ernest J. Warlow
(Administration); Elmer W. Hallowell (Agriculture); Paul J. Findlen (Agriculture); Duncan
N. Scott (Public Affairs); Clifford H. Adams,
(Public Affairs); Eva May Morris (Administra-
tion).

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following 99 states are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congolese Republic (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Voltaic Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

By September 1, 1961, 4 further States—Sierra Leone, Outer Mongolia, Mauritania and Kuwait—had been recommended for membership.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—

(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and three standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a Committee on Contributions and a Disarmament Commission.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the permanent Members, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

The General Assembly, any member of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, can bring to the Council's attention any matter considered to threaten international peace and security. A non-member State can bring a dispute before the Council provided it accepts in advance the U.N. Charter obligations for peaceful settlement.

A Committee on the Admission of New Members was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, International Commodity Trade, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of fourteen field agencies established to cover the main fields of international co-operation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), London Office, 14-15 Stratford Place, W.1.—Established by the United Nations in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in war-devastated countries. UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public, which amounted to £9,178,500 in 1960 and assisted 409 projects in 104 countries and territories.

4. Trusteeship Council

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connection with territories placed under United

Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (with Australia); *Rwanda-Urundi* (Belgium); *French Cameroons and French Togoland* (France); *Western Samoa* (New Zealand); *British Cameroons, British Togoland, and Tanganyika* (the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.). The Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland ceased to have effect in March, 1957, when that country was united with Ghana. The trusteeships in the French Cameroons and French Togoland came to an end in 1960 with the achievement of full independence by these States. The Trusteeship Agreements for the British Cameroons, Tanganyika and Western Samoa ended in 1961.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshalls, Marianas and Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of *Somaliland*, in force from Dec. 2, 1950, ended on July 1, 1960, with the establishment of the Somali Republic.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the Court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (vacant).

Under Secretaries

Special Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.); C. V. Narasimham (India).

Conference Services, V. Hoo (China).

Economic and Social Affairs, P. de Seynes (France).

Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, D. Protitch (Yugoslavia).

Political and Security Council Affairs, G. P. Arkadev (U.S.S.R.).

General Assembly Affairs, A. W. Cordier (U.S.A.).

Public Information, H. Tavares de Sa (Brazil).

U.N. Information Centre, 14-15, Stratford Place, W1.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of \$25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1961, the gross appropriation was \$72,969,300 (£26,000,000). The scale of assess-

ments for the 1961 budget for British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1.79 per cent.; Canada, 3.11 per cent.; Ghana, 0.07 per cent.; India, 2.46 per cent.; Malaya, 0.17 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.42 per cent.; Pakistan, 0.40 per cent.; South Africa, 0.56 per cent.; United Kingdom, 7.78 per cent. The United States contribution was 32.51 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 13.62 per cent.; France was 6.40 per cent.; and China was 5.01 per cent. A new scale of assessment is under discussion.

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES

New York

Permanent Representative to the Security Council and Representative to the United Nations, Sir Patrick Dean, K.C.M.G. £7,015

Deputy Permanent Representative, C. T. Crowe, C.M.G.

Ministers, A. H. M. Hillis (*Treasury Adviser*); A. A. Dudley, C.M.G. (*Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs*).

Counsellors, A. H. Campbell (*Head of Chancery*); J. L. Simpson, C.M.G., T.D. (*Legal Adviser*).

1st Secretaries, M. W. Errock; K. C. Thom; W. Bentley.

2nd Secretaries, S. J. G. Cambridge; Miss A. Warburton.

Minister and Permanent Representative to the Trusteeship Council, Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, C. E. Diggins (*Commonwealth Relations*); G. K. Caston (*Colonial Affairs*).

Geneva

Permanent Representative to the U.N. European Office, E. Sniders, M.B.E.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kärntnerring 11-13, Vienna I.

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and its international agencies. In 1961, 74 states were in membership.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (23 members) carries out the functions of the Agency. *Director-General*, Sterling Cole (U.S.A.).

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Twelve other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Geneva (London Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1).—Established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations and recognized in 1946 by the United Nations as a special agency, the ILO exists to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and by international action to improve labour conditions and living standards, and to promote economic and social stability. In June, 1961, the Organisation had 100 member States.

A *General Conference*, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one delegate representing management and a fourth representing labour, meets annually and formulates international social standards.

A 40-member *Governing Body*, composed of the representatives of 20 Governments, ten worker members and ten employer members, supervises the work of the *International Labour Office* and of the various committees and commissions. Ten Governments hold seats on the *Governing Body* because of their industrial importance. These are at present Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The *International Labour Office* provides the Secretariat of the Organisation, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, directs technical and co-operation activities and issues publications.

Director-General, David A. Morse (U.S.A.).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *Ville delle Terme di Caracalla*, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to advance the raising of levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and by bettering the condition of rural populations to contribute towards an expanding world economy. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of new type: of plants, combats epidemics of animal diseases in many countries and provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, production of fertilizers, control of crop pests and diseases, and improvement of fishing vessels, fish distribution and marketing. In July, 1960, FAO launched the world-wide *Freedom from Hunger Campaign*, which will continue until 1965, and which seeks to focus world attention on the continuing problem of hunger. The 1959 Conference approved a budget of \$18,980,050 for 1960-61 biennium. In addition to these funds, FAO receives a share of the UN Special Fund for the Expanded Technical Program (ETAP). For 1960 this amounted to \$8,004,686.

The policy of the Organization is directed by a two-yearly Conference of the 88 members and associates. A council (25 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, B. R. Sen (India).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7ème.—Unesco was established on Nov. 4, 1946, to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, ... to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, ... to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

The three main bodies of the Organization are: a *General Conference* which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an *Executive Board* of 24 members and the *Secretariat*. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

This programme is essentially designed to stimulate and expand international co-operation and national efforts in the fields of education, natural

sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and exchange of persons for study and educational travel abroad. Current activities of the Organization focus on development of international co-operation among specialists and non-governmental organizations, the collection and dissemination of information, direct action to promote education and science in under-developed countries and the preparation of international agreements related to Unesco's interests. Member States at June 1, 1961, 100. Approved budget for 1961, U.S.\$16,015,400.

Director-General, Vittorino Veronese (Italy).

World Health Organization (WHO), Palais des Nations, Geneva. Established on April 7, 1948, the World Health Organization exists to forward the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its services are of two kinds—advisory, to spread knowledge and help to train personnel on such subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental sanitation—and technical, including such services as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopœias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, special international medical research projects and publication of technical and scientific works. Expenditure in 1961 was estimated at \$19,780,448 and at \$23,607,180 for 1962. Membership (June, 1961), 109, including 4 Associate Members.

Organs are a *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (24 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H Street, Washington, 25 D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members. Loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1961, totalled \$5,790,000,000. Subscribed capital, July 5, 1961, \$20,103,100,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 68 member countries.

Eighteen *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The *President*, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

President, Eugene R. Black (U.S.A.).

International Finance Corporation (IFC), 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D.C.—The IFC is an international investment institution with capital of \$96,600,000 subscribed by 59 member governments. It is closely affiliated with the World Bank, but its operations are distinct as IFC deals exclusively with private business. Its purpose is to further economic growth in its developing member countries by investing—without government guarantee—in productive private enterprises, in association with private capital and management.

In this connection, IFC seeks to attract private investment capital and bring together businessmen from the developing and industrialized areas, who are seeking partners for joint ventures. IFC is essentially an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on their merits as investments for private capital. It supplements rather than competes with private capital, and it does not exercise management functions.

By May 31, 1961, IFC made 37 investments totalling \$42,200,000 in 17 member countries.

IFC is controlled by a *Board of Directors* consisting of the President (*Chairman*) and those Executive Directors of the World Bank who represent at least one government which is a member of IFC. A President is selected by the Board of Directors. President, Eugene R. Black (U.S.A.).

International Monetary Fund, 19 and H Streets, Washington 25, D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. Total transactions of the Fund up to April 30, 1961, amounted to \$4 billion.

Managing Director, Per Jacobsson (Sweden).

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal, 3—Established on April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. 86 states are now members of ICAO. The net budget for 1961 was \$4,057,000 (Canadian).

An *Assembly* of delegates from member states meets annually. A *Council* of 21 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.

Secretary-General, R. M. Macdonnell (Canada).

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne.—Established on July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union comprises all the countries of the world with the exception of the Maldives and Laccadive Islands. Budget, 1961, about \$720,000.

A *Universal Postal Congress* meets at five-yearly intervals.

Secretary-General, Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland).

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Palais Wilson, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in 1865

as the International Telegraph Union, ITU was re-organized in 1947 and since 1961 has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Geneva Conference held in 1959. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone, and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, and collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters. The budget for 1961 was \$3,206,646.

Secretary-General, Gerald C. Gross (U.S.A.).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.—Established on March 23, 1950. WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. The budget for 1960-63 is \$2,649,484.

A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (18 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), technical commissions and a Secretariat.

Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (U.K.).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—Established on March 17, 1958, to provide machinery for cooperation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea; to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments; to consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns; to consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; and to provide for the exchange of information among governments. In July, 1961, membership consisted of 48 nations. Budget, 1962-63, \$892,350.

An *Assembly* of all members meets every two years. A *Council* (16 members) acts for the Assembly between sessions.

Secretary-General, Ove Nielsen (Denmark).

International Trade.—A draft charter for an international trade organization was completed in 1948, but it became clear that the leading trading powers would not ratify it without considerable delay. The organization has not yet been established.

An international treaty to which 39 countries are parties, the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) was signed in 1947, with the object of lowering and stabilizing tariffs, expanding international trade and promoting economic development. Five tariff conferences have since been held at which members have reduced or frozen their tariffs on various items.

Executive Secretary, E. W. White (U.K.).

Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£7,015.	Grade V—£3,415.
Grade II—£5,015.	Grade VI—£2,715 to £3,415.
Grade III—£4,215.	Grade VII—£1,781 to £2,483.
Grade IV—£4,115.	Grade VIII—£1,402 to £1,719.
Grade IX—£793 to £1,282.	

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue four sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949; H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, b. 1957; and H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
[Kensington: 8891]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mohammed Kabir Ludin.

1st Secretary, Faiz Ahmad Zikria.

2nd Secretary, Ghulam Farouk.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at about 10 to 12 millions. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durrani, from whom the Royal family springs, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tajiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Nuristanis who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the

N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who have a strong tradition of independence and are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Herat, Nengrahar (formerly Eastern), Paktya (formerly Southern) and Qataghan, and eight minor provinces, Parwan, Ghazni, Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Maimana, Badakhshan, Shibarghan and Ghore. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern. Factories for munitions and for various commercial products have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla of Afghanistan and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul-Kandahar (310 miles); Kandahar-Farrah-Herat (400 miles); Herat-Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul (380 miles). Also Kabul-Khanabad-Faizabad (450 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North is being shortened by cutting through the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar-Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Persian borders. Work on the metalling of the Kabul-Khyber road by American engineers has begun and a new metalled road from Kabul to Kandahar and Spin Baldak is shortly to be constructed under an I.C.A. contract. The Pakistan North-Western Rly. is to extend a spur from Chaman to Spin Baldak. An agreement has recently been signed with the Soviet Government for the construction of a road from the Russian border at Kushk to Herat and Kandahar. Otherwise roads are unmetalled. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbeks and Turkoman tribes in the North). The Turki language is unwritten in Afghanistan. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pushtu. The Government is encouraging the spread of Pushtu, the language of the Pathans. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

FINANCE.

Afghanis.

National Income 2,000,000,000

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have now become eligible for income-tax.

There are various official rates of exchange for the Afghani which apply mainly to government departments trading in certain commodities. The free rates fluctuate as much as 20 per cent. or more but in June, 1960, were approximately as follows:

700 Afghanis = 100 Indian Rupees.
550 Afghanis = 100 Pakistani Rupees.
106 Afghanis = £1.
38 Afghanis = \$1.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£481,229	£636,328
Exports to U.K.	2,493,846	3,665,686

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL. Kabul (about 300,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of black, red and green, with white device in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Michael Cavenagh Gillett, C.M.G.
(1957) £4,115

1st Secretary, H. J. Downing.

Military Attaché, Col. W. H. R. Clifford, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, H. H. Hale; J. F. Taylor.

3rd Secretary, D. H. A. Hannay.

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 2-4 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.

Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja, recognized by Gt. Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., Nov. 10, 1945.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1955) of 1,394,000.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 50,000).

FLAG.—Black two-headed eagle surmounted by yellow outline star, all on a red field.

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of approximately 6,000. It is surrounded by mountains which attain an altitude of from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four (Heads of families only may vote). The nominal heads of the state are the Bishop of Urgel, Spain, and the President of the French Republic. These two

"co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. Each co-prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribunal for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunals together form the Supreme Courts. The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open between May and November. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 400,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year. The imports from U.K. during 1960 were £32,667.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,200).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red; Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and, resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

See also.—BAHRAIN; KUWAIT; MUSCAT AND OMAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; TRUCIAL STATES; YEMEN.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President, Dr. Arturo Frondizi, G.C.M.G.; born October 28, 1908; elected February 23, 1958; assumed office, May 1, 1958.

CABINET

(July 1, 1958)

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alberto R. Vitolo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Miguel Angel Cavcano.
Economy, Dr. Roberto T. Alemann.
Education and Justice, Dr. Luis R. MacKay.
National Defence, Dr. Justo P. Villar.
Social Assistance and Public Health, Dr. Hector V. Noblia.
Labour and Social Security, Dr. Bruno Quijano.
Public Works and Service, Ing. Arturo Acevedo.

Secretaries of State (Subordinate to the Minister of Economy):

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Cesar I. Urien.
Treasury, Dr. Jorge Wehbe.

Commerce, Dr. Pedro M. Garcia Oliver.
Industry and Mining, Sr. José A. Blanco.
Fuel and Power, Ing. Nicolas Branca.

(Subordinate to the Minister of National Defence):

War, Gen. Rodolfo A. Larcher.
Marine, Rear-Adm. Gastón Clement.
Air (vacant).

(Subordinate to the Minister of Public Works and Services):

Public Works, Ing. Manuel Acuña.
Communications, Dr. Miguel F. Mujica.
Transport, Ing. Guido C. Belzoni.

EMBASSY IN LONDON,

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 3717]

Ambassador, His Excellency Rear-Admiral Teodoro Hartung (1958).

Counsellors, Dr. Juan Angel Peña Gaona; Luis Francisco Bengolea.

Military Attaché, Col. Ricardo Gutiérrez.

Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Carlos A. Sánchez Sañudo.

Air Attaché, Commodore J. F. T. Buden.

Economic Counsellor, Raúl E. Dejean del Castillo.

Financial Counsellor, Dr. Carlos C. Helbling.

First Secretaries, Dr. Ernesto L. E. de la Guardia; Andres E. Ceustermans.

Second Secretary, Santos Nestor Martínez.

Third Secretary, Vicente Guillermo Arnaud.

Attachés, Roberto Delleplane Rawson; Guillermo Jorge McGough.

Commercial Attaché, Dr. Alfredo Louro.

Consul-General, Raúl Eduardo Sidders.

Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W. 1 (Knightsbridge: 1701).

There are also Consulates in Liverpool and Cardiff.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless

pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Río Negro; and south of the Río Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Córdoba by the San Luis and Córdoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Río Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 23 provinces and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with an estimated population of 20,959,100 (June 30, 1960).

In 1959 births numbered 467,300 and deaths 765,000, and in Jan.-June, 1960, 228,700 and 81,500 respectively.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September, 1955, overthrew the Government under the presidency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November, 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution, in accordance with which, on February 23, 1958, general elections were held and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President and Dr. Alejandro F. Gomez, Vice-President, for the normal period of six years. They assumed office on May 1, 1958, but several months later, owing to dissensions, Dr. Alejandro Gomez, the Vice-President, was forced to resign. The vice-presidency has not since been filled. In June, 1959, extensive changes including mainly the economic portfolios took place in the Cabinet. In April, 1961, most of these economic ministers were again replaced and the present ministers are as listed above.

Agriculture.—Of a total land area of approximately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about 425,000,000. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, 10 per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflower seed, alfalfa, sugar and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and conducting a large export

trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide more than 90 per cent. of Argentina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of the more important crops:

Crop	1959-60 Tons
Wheat.....	5,837,000
Maize.....	4,108,000
Linseed.....	825,000
Oats.....	983,000
Barley.....	955,000
Rye.....	1,060,000
Sunflower seed.....	1,093,000
Rice.....	190,000
Canary seed.....	36,100
Cotton (fibre production).....	90,600
Sugar cane.....	7,827,000
Millet.....	247,000
Tea.....	45,300
Tobacco.....	36,300

Livestock.—Livestock population (in millions) in 1959 was: cattle, 41; sheep, 46; pigs, 4; horses, 5.5; and goats, 5. Meat production from 12,200,000 cattle slaughtered in 1958 totalled 972,000 tons; from 9,200,000 sheep, 105,700 tons; and from 2,230,000 pigs, 106,000 tons. Cattle stocks declined from 46,000,000 in 1956 to 40,000,000 in 1958, but are again increasing and the former level is expected to be reached in 1961. Meat exports to U.K. in 1959 were 258,000 tons, compared with 310,000 in 1958; total meat exports fell from 428,000 tons in 1958 to 383,000 tons in 1959.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquen), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) was put in service in March, 1960, as was also a natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's rapidly expanding industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial development. The crude oil output in 1959 and 1960 was:

	1959	1960
	Cubic Metres	
State.....	6,120,000	9,607,237
Private companies.....	973,000	558,945
Total.....	7,093,000	10,166,182

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold and silver. Coal production is approximately 300,000 tons per year; this is produced at the Río Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other minerals is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural resources.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the

wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry. Manufacture of agricultural machinery and vehicles is increasing.

Communications.—There are 27,874 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge (5' 6"), 1,940 miles standard (4' 8½"). 9,664 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. Plans are in hand for complete re-organization of the railways which is expected to bring a substantial reduction in the lengths of lines operated. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 91,500 miles of which 7,500 miles are surfaced. World Bank and other important loans are to be used for a considerable extension and surfacing improvement. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.

Total tonnage entering Argentine ports was 20,517,633 in 1960. Of the latter figure, 1,388,650 tons were Argentine; 1,793,406 British; 804,801 Norwegian; 743,089 U.S.A.; 844,562 Liberian; 754,202 Netherlands; 856,784 Italian; 533,377 French; 398,289 German; 207,245 Brazilian; 359,271 Swedish and 179,181 Danish.

There are now 13 short-wave broadcasting stations, 67 medium wave (of which 17 are official), 4 television stations in Buenos Aires, 1 each in Mar del Plata, Mendoza and Córdoba. Television receivers numbered 800,000 at the end of 1960.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 5 infantry, 1 motorised, 1 armoured and 3 cavalry divisions and 3 mountain groups, and numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and 65–70,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 training cruiser, 9 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 ice-breaker, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 2 submarines, 23 landing craft, 7 oilers, 8 transports, 2 supply ships and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of 5 brigades and a training force, with a strength of about 1,500 officers and 35,000 other ranks. The aircraft include Meteor IV, Lincoln, Lancaster, Viking, Bristol 170 and Dove.

Education.—Primary Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahía Blanca.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. Over 400 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 64 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspaper

is the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily). There are numerous other foreign language newspapers.

Finance.—The budget for 1960–61 showed a deficit of paper pesos 19,700,000,000, on a total expenditure estimated at 138,700,000,000.

TRADE			
	1959	1960	
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos	
Total Imports . . .	72,521,700,000	103,329,000,000	
Total Exports . . .	78,376,900,000	89,212,000,000	

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£40,201,850	£41,853,572
Exports to U.K.	105,592,536	98,098,050

For Exchange Rates see p. 84.

Capital, Ψ Buenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1958), 4,500,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Rosario de Santa Fé (720,000), Córdoba (635,000), Ψ La Plata (410,000), Avellaneda (380,000), San Miguel de Tucumán (251,000), Santa Fé (275,000), Ψ Mar del Plata (270,000) and Mendoza (165,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag.—3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 25, July 9 and July 20.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir George Humphrey Middleton, K.C.M.G. (1961)... £5,015

Minister, J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G.

Counsellor, R. M. Sauer, O.B.E.

Minister and Consul General, F. C. Ogden, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, R. E. C. Parsons; H. J. Griffiths (Commercial); B. H. Ashford-Russell, M.B.E. (Information); E. H. Van Maurik (Visa Section); J. M. Carlin (Labour).

2nd Secretaries, J. W. G. Ridd; M. A. Cafferty (Commercial); Miss I. Illman (Commercial); M. W. Atkinson (Information).

3rd Secretary, K. G. MacInnes.

Junior Attachés, R. P. Breakspear; A. E. Daley.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. F. D. Holford, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. D. J. Devitt.

Agricultural and Food Attaché, A. G. Mill.

Veterinary Attaché, P. D. Baylis.

Vice-Consuls, V. R. Crowe; B. Kelly, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, A. G. A. Spiller.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia, Córdoba, La Plata, Puerto Deseado, Río Gallegos, Río Grande, Rosario de Santa Fé (Salta) and Trelew.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentine, Dr. N. A. R. MacKay, O.B.E., Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolomé Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 1 day by air.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, born 1890; elected May 5, 1957.

CABINET

(April 11, 1961)

Chancellor, Dr. Alfons Gorbach (Austrian People's Party).

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Pittermann (Socialist).
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky (Socialist).
 Interior, Josef Afritsch (Socialist).
 Justice, Dr. Christian Broda (Socialist).
 Defence, Dr. Ing. Karl Schleinzner (Austrian People's Party).
 Finance, Dr. Josef Klaus (Austrian People's Party).
 Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel (Austrian People's Party).
 Commerce and Reconstruction, Dr. Bock (Austrian People's Party).
 Agriculture and Forestry, Ing. Eduard Hartmann (Austrian People's Party).
 Transport and Electricity Industry, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (Socialist).
 Social Welfare, Karl Proksch (Socialist).

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
 [Belgravia: 3731]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Johannes Schwarzenberg (1955).
 Counsellor, Dr. Friedrich Kudernatsch.
 2nd Secretary, Dr. Egon Libsch.
 3rd Secretary, Dr. Christoph Cornaro.
 Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Franz Attems-Petzenstein.
 Attaché, Dr. Wolfgang Seifert.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 32,376 square miles and its population 7,021,500 (1960).

Government.—The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine States (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German *Reich* under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. At the last general elections in May, 1959, the Government Coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by one seat. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Austrian People's Party.....	79
Socialist Party.....	78
Freedom Party (right wing)	8

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgen-

land are protected. The press is free. There are now 10 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1960 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 2,230, crude steel 3,160, rolled products 2,080. Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper and chemical pulp are produced in quantity. In addition, motor cycles and motor-scooters, tractors and motor lorries are produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1960 was 15,965 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, large oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.

Budget	1960 (Schillings)
Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure.....	42,100,000,000
Revenue.....	42,158,000,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure.....	3,070,600,000
Revenue.....	133,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£16,246,264	£20,974,485
Exports to U.K.....	9,115,417	11,774,442

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72.80 Austrian schillings = £1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,614,287. Other towns are Graz (226,453), Linz (285,218), Salzburg (105,439), Innsbruck (102,759) and Klagenfurt (66,336).

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of red, white, red, with eagle crest on white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Saborne Henderson, K.C.M.G. (1961) £7,015
 Minister Counsellor, J. Y. Mackenzie.
 Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, C. G. Harris.

There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.

British Council Representative, C. R. Hewer, O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Shaikh Sulman bin Hamad Al Khalifah, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., born 1895; acceded February 3, 1942.

Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated halfway down the Persian Gulf some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain Island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The two most important towns are Manama (61,726) and Muharrag (32,302). The latter is situated on a separate island of the same name which is connected with Bahrain Island by a causeway $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The population of the islands at the Census held in 1959 was 143,135, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia Sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. There are 2,815 Europeans and Americans (about 75 per cent. of whom live at the Bahrain Petroleum Company's town of Awali) and 21,586 non-Bahrainis of whom a considerable number are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. The standard of living is high among the large and influential merchant class and steadily rising among the lower social groups.

The ruling family (Al Khalifah) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The state is administered under the Ruler by a number of departmental heads whose activities are co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A small Administration Council consisting of members of the ruling family and heads of departments has been created by the Ruler to consider and advise on general matters; Health, Education, Port, Agriculture and Water Committees exist to advise the respective departments. Local government is the responsibility of six municipalities and the Rural Affairs Department which cares for the villages. Half of the members of four of the municipal councils (Manama, Muharrag, Rifaa and Hidd) are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government; all the members of the other two, which were created later (Sitra and Jidhafs) are nominated by the Government. In addition to the Department of Rural Affairs, there is a Department of Social Affairs and a Labour Department. There is free primary and secondary education and free medical treatment.

In earlier days the only industry was the pearl trade, of which Bahrain was an important centre, but this has now declined and petroleum dominates the scene. Oil was discovered in 1932 and The Bahrain Petroleum Company, Limited (BAPCO), has its headquarters in Awali, some eleven miles from Manama. The company also operates a refinery and about 80 per cent. of the oil refined is piped from nearby Saudi Arabia.

The second source of revenue is that of Bahrain's traditional *entrepôt* trade. The island is conveniently situated to handle goods in transit to the mainland and it is estimated that not less than 70 per cent. of the imports unloaded at Bahrain were, up to a few years ago, destined for onward movement. A decline in this *entrepôt* trade has, however, occurred as there is a growing tendency, as new developments occur, for eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other places in the Gulf to import direct. (In 1959 Bahrain re-exported 41.56 per cent. of its imports and in 1960, 36.45 per cent.) To counteract this trend and to encourage the *entrepôt* trade, free transit facilities were introduced in the port of Bahrain on January 1, 1958.

The principal imports and re-exports are household goods, foodstuffs, piece-goods, timber and building materials, vehicles and machinery.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for two miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island and is a regular port of call for thirty steamship lines. Bahrain is also a port of call for B.O.A.C. and other international airlines. Banking services are provided by the Bank of Bahrain and by branches of the Eastern Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East and of the Arab Bank. There is a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. The electricity supply system is being extended over the island and piped water supplies are being introduced into the principal towns and villages.

The principal coin in use is a rupee introduced especially by the Reserve Bank of India for circulation in the Persian Gulf States. The value of this special rupee is the same as that of the Indian rupee (Rs. 13.285 = £1).

FLAG: Red, with vertical straight or serrated white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, Ψ Manama; population, 61,726.

Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E. H.M. Political Agent, E. P. Wiltshire (1959). Bahrain is the headquarters of H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir William Luce, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950; married Dec. 15, 1960, Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragón.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has issue Prince Philippe Léopold Louis Marie, b. April 15, 1960.

CABINET.

(April 25, 1961)

Prime Minister, M. Théo Lefevre (CS).
Assistant Prime Minister and Foreign and African Affairs, M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Soc.).
National Defence, M. P. W. Segers (CS).
Justice, M. P. Vermeylen (Soc.).
Interior, M. A. Gilson (CS).
Economic Affairs, M. A. Spinoy (Soc.).
Finance, M. A. Deque (CS).
Social Security, M. E. Leburton (Soc.).
Agriculture, M. C. Heger (CS).
Public Works, M. J. Merlot (Soc.).
Public Health and Family, M. J. Custers (CS).
Labour, M. L. Servais (CS).
Foreign Trade and Aid to Underdeveloped Countries, M. M. Brasseur (CS).
Education and Culture, M. V. Larock (Soc.).
Assistant Foreign Affairs, M. H. Fayat (Soc.).
Communications, M. A. Bertrand (CS).
Posts and Telegraphs, M. M. Busiau (Soc.).
Middle Classes, M. A.-M. Declercq (CS).
Assistant Finance, M. F. Tielemans (Soc.).
Assistant National Education and Culture, M. R. van Elslande (CS).

CS = Christian Social Party.

Soc. = Socialist.

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 9271.1]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jacques de Thier (1961).
Minister Counsellor, M. Charles Pigault de Beaupré.

Counsellor (Commercial), M. Jacques Graeffe.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Léon Tancré.
 Counsellors, M. Jacques Boon; M. André Domus.
 1st Secretaries, MM. George Elliott; Hedwig Coessens.
Shipping Counsellor, Baron Philippe de Gerlache de Gomery.
Asst. Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdt. Georges Cuissart de Grelle, M.B.E.
Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.
Attachés, M. Jean Coene; M. Maurice Carmen; Mlle. F. van Haelewyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1959 (including Eupen and Malmedy) of 9,123,824. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloos, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population of almost 517,000 and in the Walloon population of about 200,000. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Government.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of March 26, 1961, returned to the Senate 81 Social Christians (Catholics), 73 Socialists, 17 Liberals, 1 Communist and 3 others, total, 175; and to the Chamber of Representatives 96 Social

Christians (Catholics), 84 Socialists, 20 Liberals, 5 Communists and 7 others, total 212.

Production.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, annual production of which formerly averaged some 30,000,000 tons but which dropped to less than 23,000,000 tons in 1959 following the closing of uneconomic pits, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1959 was 6,502,566 metric tons.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 261 State grammar and high schools. In addition there are 83 elementary schools under the control of the State and 296 under the control of local government authorities. There are 1,037 private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are independent institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

Language and Literature.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the 1914-18 war. The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914-18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

Francs

Revenue (1961) Ordinary Budget estimate).....	122,904,695,000
Expenditure (1961 Ordinary Budget estimate).....	123,001,707,000
Budget Estimate (1961) Extraordinary: Revenue.....	610,603,000
Expenditure.....	24,421,000,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On July 1, 1960, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 francs=£1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE.

	1959	1960
Total Imports Fr.	172,090,197,000	Fr. 197,854,439,000
Total Exports	164,757,344,000	188,771,893,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£61,048,935	£64,554,846
Exports to U.K.	57,468,747	68,307,362

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 4,713 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 887 kilometres were electrified; the length of

light railways operated in 1959 was 1,234 kilometres (of which 874 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 9,325 kilometres of regular bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 741,042 telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands), constructed 1825-27 which, under the terms of an agreement recently signed by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments is to be improved to permit the passage to Ghent of ships up to 50,000 tons; *Roupeil* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (7½ miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. Plans for the expansion and modernization of the port of Antwerp were announced in June, 1956. The estimated cost of the project is £36,000,000, of which the State will contribute £31,000,000, and work is expected to be complete by 1963. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal will be widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements are expected to be completed in 1966 and to cost £78,500,000. There are 10,046 kilometres of State roads and 1,309 kilometres of provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1959) of 98 vessels (629,052 tons), in addition to which there are 451 fishing boats (28,207 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service, the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1959) of 1,003,937 (with suburbs). Other towns are Ψ Antwerp, the chief port (632,771); Ψ Ghent (230,240), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (451,232), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (284,402), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mechlin or Malines (64,015); Ψ Ostend (55,446); Ψ Bruges (52,465). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, 1 hr.

NATIONAL FLAG.—3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960).....£5,015

Counsellor, G. M. Warr.

Military and Naval Attaché, Brig. P. R. Ashburner, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. R. Gardiner.

Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretary, E. Pope.

1st Secretary (Commercial), L. S. Ross.

1st Secretary and Consul, P. I. Lake, M.C.

1st Secretary (Information), Dr. C. G. Thornton, M.V.O., O.B.E.

1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh, O.B.F.

2nd Secretaries, H. Carr; A. B. Milne.

Junior Attachés, D. A. Lowe; T. A. Duncan; K. O.

Kenneth; A. H. B. Tyrrell.

Archivist, Miss E. M. Broome.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Brussels, Antwerp and Ostend.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

Representative, Capt. C. D. Howell, C.B.E. R.N. (ret.).

BELGIAN TRUSTEE TERRITORY

Ruanda and Urundi (Mandated July, 1919, now a Belgian Trust Territory), formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of Uganda and have an area of about 20,540 square miles, with a total native population (1957) of 4,630,089, 7,257 Europeans and 2,856 Asiatics. The territories lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The chief crop is coffee, which forms one of the territories' most important exports. Other exports are livestock and hides derived from the large herds maintained by the African population. The capitals are Kigali (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi). The most important commercial centre is Usumbura in Urundi. It is the seat of the administration for the Trust Territory. There are 4,870 miles of roads and no railways.

Self-government had been promised for Ruanda and Urundi in 1961 and a National Council was set up for each by decree on Oct. 19, 1960. In Ruanda the President of the National Council on Jan. 29, 1961, announced the deposition of the Mwami (King) of Ruanda (then abroad) and the formation of a republic, recognizing U.N. trusteeship with Belgium as administering power. *De facto* recognition was given by Belgium on Feb. 1, 1961. In agreement with a resolution of the United Nations of April 21, legislative elections were to be held in Urundi on Sept. 18 and with a referendum on the monarchy in Ruanda on Sept. 25, 1961. The Ruanda Government, suspended its activities on Aug. 5 and transferred them to the Belgian authorities. In Urundi the political parties had already agreed on formation of a government.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 700,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory

annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. The present Ruler is Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who was born in 1929 and succeeded his father in March, 1952. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. See U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Señor Victor Paz Estenssoro, assumed office, August 6, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

106 Eaton Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 4248]

Ambassador, His Excellency Don Manuel Barrau Pelaez (1959).

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.

Hon. Consul, Reginald Bird.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in *Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff and Glasgow.*

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W., and its area is estimated at 475,000 square miles with an estimated population (1960) of 3,462,002. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A President is ineligible for re-election for a further term until 4 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. A Vice-President is elected for four years and is ineligible for re-election either as President or Vice-President. Since 1952 the National Revolutionary Movement has been in power. Dr. Paz was President from 1952 to 1956. Dr. Hernan Siles Zuazo from 1956 to 1960 and Dr. Paz was re-elected in 1960.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 28 members elected for 6 years, with one-third renewable every two years and a Chamber of Deputies of 68 members elected for four years, one-half renewable every two years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after those of Malaya and Indonesia, the largest in the world, 19,718 metric tons being exported in 1960: copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. The Republic has been self-supporting in most petroleum products since January, 1954, and crude petroleum exports in 1960 to neighbouring countries, mainly Argentina, were valued at over \$U.S. 3,224,000. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, sugar-cane, maize,

cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but the Government plans to encourage their development under a policy of "diversification of the economy". There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation. New lines are under construction from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312), both of which are virtually completed. Work on a third new line, from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, was suspended some years ago. Another railway project from La Paz to Coroico is partially completed. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is British owned. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff International Airways (American) and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, maintaining a service to Lima and attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile. Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil. There is a new line from La Paz to Asuncion and Buenos Aires, also operated by Lloyd Aereo Boliviano.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quechua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidized. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are seven other universities, the largest being the University of San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are seven principal daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 80,000-100,000.

FINANCE.

The 1961 figure for estimated revenue and expenditure is Bs. 430,000,000,000.

On December 15, 1956, the Boliviano was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction. The rate of exchange in 1961 was Bs. 11,865 = U.S. \$1; Bs. 33,222 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£890,882	£1,116,887
Exports to U.K. . .	13,592,016	11,829,749

The principal exports are tin (almost all of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, silver, copper, wolfram, zinc, gold, nuts, hides and skins, vicuña wool and coffee; Bolivia also ranks as the second rubber-exporting country in South America after Brazil. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1960) 347,394. Other large centres are Cochabamba (90,037), Oruro (81,553), Santa Cruz (66,548), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (60,092), Potosí (53,528), and Tarija (20,127).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green; device on yellow band.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(2732, 2740 and 2754 Avenida Arce, La Paz.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Leonard Gibson Holliday, C.M.G. (1960). £4,215
1st Secretary and Consul, E. A. W. Bullock.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C. (resident in Lima, Peru).
2nd Secretary (Commercial), S. W. Martin.
Vice-Consul, Miss G. Le Fresnoe.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at La Paz and Cochabamba.

BRAZIL

(República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President, Sr. João Belchior Marques Goulart, assumed office Sept., 1961.

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Sr. Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco.
Justice and Interior, Sr. Oscar Pedroso Horta.
Agriculture, Sr. Romero Cabral da Costa.
Education, Sr. Brígido Tinoco.
Finance, Sr. Clemente Mariani.
Industry and Commerce, Sr. Artur Bernardes Filho.
Mines and Energy, Sr. João Agripino.
Health, Sr. Carlos Catete Pinheiro.
Labour, Sr. Castro Neves.
Transport and Public Works, Sr. Clovis Pestana.
Air, Brigadeiro Grím Moss.
Navy, Admiral Silvio Heck.
War, Marshal Odylio Denys.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

54 Mount Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 0255]

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister-Counsellor, Senhor A. B. L. Castello Branco.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Sr. Paula de T. F. Nonato da Silva.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. Luiz Gonzaga Doring.

Air Attaché, Col. Alcides Moitinho Neiva.

Assistant Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. José Paulo Pereira Pinto.

First Secretaries, Sr. Lauro Müller Neto; Sr. Jaty de Almeida Rodrigues.

Second Secretary, Sr. Bráulio Botelho Barbosa.

Third Secretary, Sr. Rodrigo Amaro de Azeredo Coutinho.

Commercial Attaché, Sr. Antonio Marinho.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Consul-General, Sr. Hygas Chagas Pereira.

Consuls, Senhora Maria de Lourdes Castro Silva de Vincenzi; Sra. Maria José Monteiro de Carvalho.

There are also Brazilian Consular offices at Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southampton, Cardiff and Glasgow.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated December, 1960) of 66,302,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolúmi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranã*, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araípe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the Rio Branco, Rio Negro, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaia* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguassu*, which unites with the Upper *Paraná* at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu* (200 ft.), and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

Government.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getúlio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 20, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 28, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1960, elections took place in which Sr. Jânio Quadros was elected President to succeed Dr. Kubitschek. Sr. Quadros resigned in August, 1961, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Sr. Goulart.

Production.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to only a very limited extent. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1960 was 10,000,000 metric tons. Oil production in 1960 was 26,615,000 barrels. Coal production in 1960 was estimated at 2,500,000 metric tons. 1,499,158 metric tons of steel ingots were produced in 1959 and 63,690,000 barrels of refined petroleum products in 1960.

The total of investments and financing by foreign firms amounted to U.S.\$359,334,000 in 1960. These investments covered a wide variety of industries; the largest single item (U.S.\$52,300,000) was for the automobile industry, which produced 133,078 units in 1960. Substantial investments were also made in shipbuilding and engineering.

Brazil's agricultural and vegetable produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugar, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas being the main agricultural products, and rubber, carnauba wax, maté, jute and other fibres being the main vegetable extracts. Timber is also important.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1960 were:—

	Metric Tons	Value \$U.S.
Coffee	1,009,000	713,000,000
Cotton	95,400	45,586,000
Cocoa beans.....	125,500	69,181,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

Defence.—The peace-time strength of the Army is 100,000, with an immediate reserve of 250,000. The Navy consists of 1 aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 19 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, 1 sail training ship, 3 ocean-going tugs, 3 survey vessels, a river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 25,000 all ranks. The Air Force is the largest in South America, with 650 aircraft and a strength of 35,000 all ranks.

Education.—Primary education is carried out by State governments and municipalities and private initiative, in some cases with a Federal subsidy. In 1958 there were 82,953 primary schools (not including kindergartens) with an enrolment at the beginning of the school year (March) of 5,775,000 pupils. There were 182,602 teachers in the primary schools.

Secondary education is carried out by the Federal Government, State and Municipal Governments and by private schools. In 1959, there were 3,435 schools and 794,690 pupils. Other establishments classified at an intermediate level are: 1,256 commercial schools with an enrolment of 171,994 pupils; 1,149 normal schools with 21,526 scholars; 420 industrial training schools with 22,312 pupils; 88 agricultural schools with 5,679 students.

A total of 89,586 students attended 20 Federal and State Universities and other establishments offering courses at a university level in 1959. There were 544 faculties in all the universities of Brazil, and also 502 isolated faculties. Of this total (1,046), there were 331 federal, 138 State, 23 municipal and 554 private faculties.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

Communications.—In 1958 there were about 38,000 kilometres of railways in service, largely of 1 metre gauge, but including some 4,000 kilometres of other gauges. Traffic carried in 1959 was—Passenger (km.), 12,034,000,000; Freight (ton-km.), 12,034,000,000; Livestock (head-km.), 1,569,000,000. During 1959 the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos together were used by 9,210 vessels representing 27,792,000 registered tons.

Nine foreign airlines, Air France, B.O.A.C., SAS, KLM, Aerolinas Argentinas, Swissair, Iberia, Alitalia and Lufthansa (in addition to Panair do Brasil) operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff, Varig and Real Aerovias Brazil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1960, 7,367,701 passengers passed through Brazilian airports; 77,400 tons of cargo were received and 75,993 despatched. The airports of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone recorded 163,466 aircraft arrivals and departures in 1960.

Postal facilities in Brazil include approximately 5,750 post offices and 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1958, 874,000 telephones were in use, of which a large proportion are dial operated.

	FINANCE. 1960 (millions of Cruzeiros)	1961* (millions of Cruzeiros)
Revenue.....	Cr.219,800,000	Cr.246,600,000
Expenditure....	Cr.296,400,000	Cr.302,300,000
	*Estimated	

The total external debt of Brazil on December 31, 1960, was U.S.\$2,890,291,000. The total internal debt of the Union in 1960 amounted to Crs.25,737,816,000; States (1959) Crs.34,651,905,000. The average for the year 1960 of the official selling rates of the Bank of Brazil was Crs.53.204 = £1. Crs.18.92 = U.S.\$1. The free exchange market for the year 1960 gave an average of Crs.565.02 = £1 and Crs.204.13 = U.S.\$1.

	TRADE (1960)
Total Imports.....	\$U.S.1,462,000,000*
Total Exports.....	\$U.S.1,269,000,000*

*Converted at official exchange rate.

Trade with U.K.		
	1959	1960
Imports from U.K...	£13,090,301	£18,883,236
Exports to U.K.....	37,049,343	29,195,742

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee (about 70 per cent. of the total value of exports), cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre.

CAPITAL.—Brasília (inaugurated on April 21 1960). Population (estimated 1960), 142,000. Other important centres are the former capital Ψ Rio de Janeiro, with a population (est. 1960 of 3,288,000); São Paulo 3,850,000; Ψ Salvador (Bahia) 656,000; Ψ Recife (Pernambuco) 784,000; Ψ Belém (Para) 401,000; Ψ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais) 600,000; Ψ Fortaleza (Ceará) 514,000; Ψ Niterói (Rio de Janeiro) 245,000; Curitiba (Paraná) 362,000; Ψ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) 643,000.

FLAG.—Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Rio de Janeiro

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958).....£5,015

Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.

Chancery, Praia do Flamengo 284, 2º andar.

Comsessor, C. O. I. Ramsden.

1st Secretary, C. de Salis.

2nd Secretary, The Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs.

Minister (Commercial), R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G.

1st Secretary (Commercial), The Hon. T. E. Bridges.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), M. Elliott.

1st Secretary (Labour), R. L. Morris.

1st Secretary (Information), G. S. Littlejohn Cook.

2nd Secretary (Information), Miss A. J. Wingate, M.B.E.

Administration Officer, K. H. Jones.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt.

P. H. Baldwin.

Brasília

First Secretary, J. K. Drinkall.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belém (Para), Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Curitiba, Santos and Recife.*

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Brazil, J. A. Cayton, O.B.E., Avenida Portugal, 360, Rio de Janeiro.*

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, *Rua da Conceição 105, 22nd Floor, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Representatives at Bahia, Pernambuco and Para.)*

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, *Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at Santos and Porto Alegre.)*

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London transit, 15 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, Dimitar Ganev.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (1960)

President, Anton Yugov.

First Vice-Presidents, Georgi Traikov; Raiko Damyarov.

Vice-Presidents, Vulko Chervenkov; Ivan Mihailov (Army General); Zhivko Zhivkov; Kimon Georgiev; Stanko Todorov.

Minister of Education and Culture, Nacho Papazov.

National Defence, Ivan Mihailov (Army General).

Internal Trade, Rusi Hristozov.

Foreign Trade, Georgi Kumbiliev.

Transport and Communications, Dancho Dimitrov.

Foreign Affairs, Karlo Iukanov.

Interior, Georgi Tsankov.

Agriculture, Ivan Prumov.

Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Peter Kolarov.

Finance, Kiril Lazarov.

Justice, Radi Naidenov.

President of the State Planning Commission, Stanko Todorov.

President of the Committee for State Control, Ninko Stefanov.

Industry, Atanas Dimitrov.

Labour and Prices, Stoyan Tonchev.

Building, Marin Grashnov.

Technical Progress, Stoyan Karadzhev.

Architecture and Public Works, Dimitar Kotev.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

[Knightsbridge: 9400]

Minister, His Excellency Georgi Petrov Zengulekov (1958).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population at the end of 1959 of 7,797,800. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Moslems (Turks and Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a

Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 207 seats out of 465. According to the new Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 30,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 12, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially an agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. Over 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been collectivized, and a much smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. Several of the basic crops were adversely affected by bad weather in 1956, and Bulgaria has continued to import considerable quantities of wheat from the U.S.S.R. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

In 1960 electricity generating capacity totalled 4,657 million kWh., compared with 3,869 million kWh. in 1959. Much of this increase is from hydro-electric stations. The considerable progress which has been made in the exploitation of Bulgaria's mineral resources, is shown by the following production figures:—

	Production 1960	Percentage increase over 1959
Coal.....	17,125,000	12
Lead.....	40,000	23
Zinc.....	17,000	86
Copper concentrate (20 per cent. copper base)	71,000	29
Steel.....	253,000	10

There are other mineral deposits of varying importance, but no production figures are available. There are also a number of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Bulgaria's newly acquired heavy industry includes an iron and steel works which inaugurated its first blast furnace in 1957, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant and other chemical works.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1959–60 there were 5,854 primary schools, 178 combined primary and secondary schools, 173 secondary

schools and 210 vocational training schools; there were 1,471,797 pupils and 53,740 teachers.

There are 20 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1959–60 there were stated to be 48,880 students at higher educational establishments.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1958 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

FINANCE. 1961
leva

Budget revenue (estimated)..... 33,156,399,000
Budget expenditure (estimated) ... 32,956,242,000

TRADE.

The principal imports are wool, industrial and agricultural machinery, metals, tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, and livestock. In 1960, 82 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, including 54 per cent. with the Soviet Union.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£1,903,942	£2,668,831
Exports to U.K.....	1,505,534	2,235,815

CAPITAL, Sofia. Pop. (1956), 725,756, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; ΨBurgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being ΨRuse (83,472), ΨSvishtov (18,537), ΨVidin (23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG.—3 horizontal bands, white, green, red; national emblem on white stripe near hoist.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.
British Minister, His Excellency Anthony Handley
Lincoln, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1960).....£4,115
1st Secretary, and Consul, D. U. Jackson.
Military Attaché, Col. J. B. Sanderson.
2nd Secretary (Consular and Commercial), D. W. Partridge.
Attaché, J. M. Lessey.

BURMA

(Republic of the Union of Burma.)

President (from March 13, 1957), U Win Maung.
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Home Affairs, Information, Local Administrations and Relief and Resettlement, U Nu (April 4, 1960).

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

Ambassador, His Excellency U Hla Maung (1961).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 0' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. It has a sea coast on the Bay of Bengal to the south and west

and a frontier with Pakistan and India to the north-west; in the north and east the frontier with China was determined by a treaty with the People's Republic in October, 1960, and is now in process of demarcation; there is a short frontier with Laos in the east, while the long finger of Tenasserim stretches southward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a frontier with Thailand to the east. The total area of the Union is about 262,000 square miles, with an officially estimated population of 21,526,824—about 82 persons to the square mile.

Political Divisions.—The Union of Burma comprises Burma proper (at about 145,000 sq. miles by far the largest unit), administered direct by the Central Government, and also the Shan State (about 57,500 sq. miles), Kachin State (about 29,500 sq. miles), Karen State (about 11,600 sq. miles) and Kayah State (about 4,600 sq. miles) each with their own State Governments. There is also the Special Division of the Chins (about 14,000 sq. miles). Two additional States—Arakanese and Mon—are proposed.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering less than 10,000. Burmese is the official language, but minority languages include Shan, Karen, Chin, and the various Kachin dialects. English is still spoken in educated circles in Rangoon and elsewhere. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

The Treaty which made Burma an Independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. For the first three years of its existence the Republic was torn by insurrection, mutiny and disorder. By 1951 the Union Government had recovered control of most of the country, though Papun, the capital of the Karen rebels, was not recovered till 1955.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League." At the second general election in April, 1956, the A.F.P.F.L. was returned with a reduced majority (171 out of 250 seats). In April, 1958,

U Nu quarrelled with his principal supporters and in September invited General Ne Win and a caretaker Government to take office. In February, 1959, this arrangement was prolonged for another year. Elections were held in February, 1960, resulting in overwhelming victory for the "Clean" faction of the A.F.P.F.L. led by U Nu, now renamed the Union Party. U Nu's Government took office on April 4, 1960.

Defence.—Burma has an army of fair strength and quality, but the navy and air force are small. The British Services Mission was withdrawn in 1954.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture and retail trade. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920 with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. The Intermediate College at Mandalay was granted full university status in 1958; there are also intermediate colleges at Moulmein, Bassein, Taunggyi, Magwe, and Kyaukpadaung (in Arakan) and a new one is planned at Myitkyina. Good progress is being made in re-organization and extension of the educational system.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1960-61 were (in terms of sterling): receipts £105,372,000; expenditure £108,736,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—Two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons. In 1960 exports were 1,784,177 tons. The net area sown to all crops in 1959-60 was 17,515,000 acres and reserved forests covered 19,311,029 acres; 1,360,000 acres were irrigated in 1955-56. The principal export after rice is teak of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1960 figure was 94,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals, including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin, wolfram and gemstones. Of these, petroleum is the most important. Production in 1960 was 142,731,341 gallons. There is a new refinery at the main oilfield, Chauk, and the capacity of the Syriam refinery near Rangoon is due to be increased from 185,000 to 685,000 gallons a day. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The main production of petroleum is handled by a joint venture between the Burma Oil Company and the Union Government.

Under the Government's development plan, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, two cotton spinning and weaving mills, a pharmaceutical plant, a large hydro-electric scheme and three sugar factories are in production.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£14,513,158	£11,538,475
Exports to U.K.	7,941,171	10,175,800

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1945 of 2,300 miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958 and a further 50 diesel-electric locomotives are to be purchased with a recent World Bank loan. There are about 5,472 miles of main roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles much international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1953), about 740,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma had a population of (1953) 186,000. Moulmein one of 103,000 and Bassein 78,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Richard Hugh Sedley Allen, K.C.M.G. (1956)..... £4,115
Counsellor, R. M. K. Slater.
Counsellor (Commercial), A. R. K. Mackenzie.
Consul, A. C. Dugdale.

Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26-35 days; by air, 1 day.

Representative of British Council, W. R. McAlpine, 67-69 Lewis Street, Rangoon.

CAMBODIA

(Kampuchea)

Queen-Dowager (symbol of the Throne), Her Majesty Kossamak Nearirat, widow of King Norodom Suramarit (*died* April, 1960).

CABINET

(January 28, 1961)

Head of Government, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

First Minister, Penn Nouth.

Foreign Affairs, Interior and Tourism, Nhiek Tiouloung.

Planning, Tep Phan.

Finance, Son Sann.

Defence, Major-General Lon Nol.

Education, Chea Chinkoc.

Justice, Khuon Kim Mam.

Public Works, Ung Krapum Phkar.

Information, Chau Seng.

ROYAL CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 Townshend Road, N.W.8.

[Primrose: 8011]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Au Chheun.

1st Secretary, Chea San.

3rd Secretary, Limhoeur Limtouch.

Attaché, Meas Sonn.

Area and Population.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 (estimated), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam.

History.—Once a powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietnamese forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. The present Government is drawn from the Popular Socialist Community, a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated from the throne in March, 1955, in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak. The community holds all 61 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in March, 1958. Following the death of King Norodom Suramarit in April, 1960, a Council of Regency was in being until June, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk assumed office as Head of State.

Geography, Economy and Communications.—Cambodia is largely underdeveloped and underpopulated with an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Seventy-five per cent. of the total land area is virgin forest abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has some 4,000 kilometres of roads, of which about a third are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There is one railway which runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border, where it connects with the Thai railway system. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The main installations of a deep water port at Sihanoukville (Kompong Som) on the Gulf of Thailand have been completed and can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway. A railway linking Sihanoukville to the capital is under construction. There is as yet no large-scale industry but various small industrial plants, including a textile mill, and cement, paper and plywood factories and a jute mill are scheduled for construction under the Five Year Plan (1960-64). Cambodia receives substantial foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A., China, France, the Soviet Union, the Colombo Plan countries and Japan. Since 1956, Cambodia has sought to increase her foreign trade by the conclusion of trade exchange and payments agreements with several countries, including China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Laos and Japan.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodge, operates services with Air Vietnam and Thai International between Phnom-Penh and Saigon and

Bangkok, and with Cathay Pacific Airways between Phnom-Penh and Hong Kong. There are flights also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor Wat are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

Culture and Education. Cambodian culture is predominantly Indo-Siamese and is distinct from Annamite culture which is largely derived from China. The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (300,000) and Vietnamese (400,000) minorities. The national language is Cambodian, although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University has been inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of Medicine and Law. A residential teachers' training college is now in operation.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£268,066	£729,271
Exports to U.K.....	9,684	117,661

CAPITAL, Phnom-Penh. Population (estimated, 1958), 550,000.

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of blue, wide red stripe bearing emblem (Temple of Angkor Wat), and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(96 Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh).
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Peter Murray, C.M.G. (1961).....£3,415
1st Secretaries, R. Hanbury-Tenison (Head of Chancery and Consul); D. G. Delves.
2nd Secretaries, L. A. Taylor (Commercial); D. F. Elliott (Information).
Vice-Consul, P. Kemp.

CAMEROON REPUBLIC

President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, elected for 5 years, May 5, 1960.

The Cameroon Republic lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria and the Central African Republic. It has an area of 143,415 sq. miles and a population estimated at 3,187,000. Principal products are cassava, bananas, millet, sorghum, groundnuts and cocoa. The principal exports in 1960 were cocoa, coffee and aluminium. Timber, cotton, rubber, palm kernels and bananas are also exported. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1960 amounted in value to: Imports, £510,994; Exports to U.K., £471,551, rather less than in 1959.

Formerly part of the German colony of Kamerun, the territory was administered by France from 1916 until 1959 as a trusteeship, latterly under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. Agreement regarding independence for the territory was reached between the Prime Minister of the Cameroons and the French Government in October, 1958, and from December of that year the Cameroonian Government assumed responsibility for all matters except defence, external relations and currency which were reserved to France. Cancellation of the French trusteeship on Jan. 1, 1960, was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and on that date the territory became independent under the name of the Cameroon Republic. A constitution for the new Republic, modelled on that of France, was approved at a referendum held on February 21, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Yaoundé (32,000). Ψ Douala (119,000), is an important commercial centre.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, red and yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Yaoundé.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Cecil Edward King, C.M.G. (1961).

£4,115

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1958-64), Jorge Alessandri Rodríguez, assumed office, Nov. 4, 1958.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior and Public Health, Sotero del Río Gundian.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique Ortuza.

Minister of Finance, Eduardo Figueroa.

Economy, Development and Reconstruction, Julio Philippi.

Education, Eduardo Moore.

National Defence, Joaquín Fernández.

Public Works, Ernesto Pinto.

Agriculture, Manuel Casanueva.

Labour and Social Security, Hugo Galvez.

Land and Colonization, Enrique Bahamonde.

Mines, Enrique Serrano.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3, Hamilton Place, W.x.

[Mayfair: 838a.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Victor Santa Cruz (1959).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Rafael Vergara.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Harold E. Biggs.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Juan José Fernández.

Naval Attaché, Captain Victor Wilson.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Mario Valenzuela.

Consul, Señor Don Santiago Rogers.

Consulate, 3 Hamilton Place, W.x.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaíso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 109° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 7,440,000 (April, 1959). In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding

the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants.

In 1958 the registered births per thousand inhabitants numbered 29.5; marriages 6.0; and deaths 10.1.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chill-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which were exported to Europe and the Argentine, but high production costs have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1960 was 496,956 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1960 (including potassium nitrate) was 924,635 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 1,423,691 metric tons of coal and 4,843,331 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1960. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 25,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1960 was 1,149,604 cubic metres. An oleoduct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. Almost all the production is now being refined at Concon, a few miles north of Valparaíso. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepcion. In 1959-60 the output of steel billets from Huachipato totalled 417,121 metric tons; rolling mill products totalled 292,642 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch, soap, biscuits, rope, glassware,

plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper and newsprint, radio receivers and valves, rubber products, synthetic detergents, motor vehicle tyres and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *via* the Panama Canal to Europe or *via* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in 1960 numbered 74 vessels (of over 100 tons gross) with a total gross tonnage of 168,454. Under a law promulgated in June 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,575 miles of track, of which 5,360 miles are State owned. A metre-gauge line runs from Pisagua to La Calera, just north of Santiago. From La Calera to Puerto Montt runs the wide-gauge (1.676 metre) main line of the State railways.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumbá, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaíso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft.

Chile is served by 11 international airlines which, in 1958, carried 143,271 passengers in and out of the country. Four-fifths of the domestic traffic is carried by the State-owned *Línea Aérea Nacional*, which in 1960 carried 388,000 passengers over 429,900,000 passenger-miles. Chile has an extensive system of airports which are being modernized with U.S. financial assistance.

Chile's road system is about 55,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 3,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1960 there were registered 57,578 cars and taxis, 63,238 goods vehicles, 5,515 buses and 19,304 motor cycles and scooters.

The country had 183,363 telephone subscribers at the end of 1959. Telegrams are handled by 607 telegraph offices, mostly owned by the State.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. In 1960 the Army had 6 infantry and 1 cavalry divisions with a total strength of 1,900 officers, 11,000 regular other ranks plus 9,000 conscripts. In addition there is a police force of "Carabineros" of 21,200 officers and men. The Air Force had 600 officers and 6,180 other ranks with a strength of 230 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 5 destroyers, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 1 submarine, all operational. There is a support force of transports, tankers, 1 submarine depot ship and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 937 officers and 13,785 men, plus a Marine Force for coastal defence of 87 officers and 2,200 men.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1958) 26,042 pupils at infant schools, 752,275 at primary, and 164,019 at secondary schools. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaíso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepcion and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señoría Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE

1960

Escudos

Local Currency:

Revenue..... 836,000,000
Expenditure..... 811,100,000

Foreign Currency:

Revenue..... \$93,400,000
Expenditure..... 93,600,000

At the end of 1960 funded debt amounted to—Internal, E° 51,900,000 and \$243,700,000; External, E° 1,400,000 at local currency equivalent. The total outstanding foreign debt service in Sept., 1960, including commercial obligation, amounted to \$608,300,000.

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is E° 1.049 = U.S. \$1. The official rate of exchange in June, 1961, was about E° 2.94 = £1.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

1960

Total imports..... U.S. \$499,672,000
Total exports..... \$490,017,000

Trade with U.K.

1959

1960

Imports from U.K.... £6,445,826 £13,485,216
Exports to U.K..... 26,244,361 34,031,627

The principal exports are metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, iron ore, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL, Santiago (December, 1956) 1,627,962 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—Ψ Valparaíso (261,684), Ψ Concepción (158,941), Temuco (109,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillán (79,461), Talca (75,354), Ψ Antofagasta (74,050), Ψ Valdivia (72,988), Ψ Talcahuano (75,643), Ψ Iquique (47,906), Ψ Punta Arenas (44,597). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG.—a horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D). Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert David John Scott Fox, C.M.G. (1961)..... £4,115

Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3°, Santiago.

First Secretary, R. A. Sykes, M.C.

First Secretary (Commercial), G. G. Simpson.

First Secretary (Information), A. W. D. Eves.

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. K. Buchanan-Dunlop, D.S.C., R.N.

First Secretary and Consul, L. Borax, M.B.E.

First Secretary (Labour), J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.

Second Secretary (Commercial), Lord Nicholas Gordon-Leonnox, M.V.O.

Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Arica, Tocopilla, Iquique, Valparaíso, Concepción, Coquimbo, Valdivia, Osorno and Punta Arenas. **BRITISH COUNCIL.**—Representative of the British Council in Chile, N. S. Whitworth, Teatinos 307, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 4087, Santiago and Calle Blanco 689, Casilla 1676, Valparaíso (Branches at Concepción, Talcahuano and Punta Arenas).

Valparaíso is distant from London 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, Liu Shao-Chi, elected April, 1959.

Vice-Chairman, Gen. Chu Teh.

Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Gen. Chen Yi.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Lin Piao.

Minister of Agriculture, Liao Lu-Yen.

Minister for Internal Affairs, Tseng Shang.

LONDON OFFICE.

49 Portland Place, W.1.

Chargé d'Affaires, Huan Hsiang.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimates of population vary considerably. A census was carried out in June, 1953, and on Nov. 1, 1954, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, announced a final figure of 582,603,417 for the population of mainland China. 11,743,320 Chinese were estimated to be resident or studying abroad. The Bureau stated that 51.82 per cent. of the mainland population were males and 48.18 per cent. females; the birth rate averaged 37 per 1,000 and the death rate 17 per thousand. Distribution of the population by nationalities was:—

Chinese.... 547,283,057 Mongolians... 1,462,955
Tibetans.... 2,775,622 *Tribal peoples

Manchus.... 2,418,931 Other.... 6,718,025

* Incl. many aboriginal or primitive tribes in remote western districts of Western China. The total area has been stated as approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles.

The population of China was estimated by the United Nations in 1959 at 640,000,000.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, published in 1954 the results of the 1953 Census of Population. Populations of the Chinese provinces, including Tibet and Inner Mongolia, are shown below. The Provinces of Jehol and Sikang were abolished on July 19, 1955, their territories being divided up; those of Jehol among Hebei, Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Region; those of Sikang being absorbed by Szechwan Province.

Population Census of 1953.

†Anhui.....	30,343,637
†Chekiang.....	22,865,747
Chinghai.....	1,676,534
Fukien.....	13,142,721
*Heilungkiang.....	11,897,309
Honan.....	44,214,594
Hopei.....	35,984,641
Hunan.....	33,226,954
Hupei.....	27,789,693

*Jehol.....	5,160,822
§Kansu.....	12,928,102
Kiangsi.....	16,772,856
†Kiangsu.....	41,252,192
*Kirin.....	11,290,073
Kwangsi.....	19,560,822
Kwantung.....	34,770,059
Kweichow.....	15,037,319
Liaoning.....	18,545,147
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.....	6,200,704
Shansi.....	24,314,485
†Shantung.....	48,876,543
§Shensi.....	15,881,231
Sikang.....	3,381,004
§Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).....	4,873,608
Szechwan.....	62,303,999
†Taiwan (Formosa).....	7,591,293
Tibet.....	1,273,969
Yunnan.....	27,472,737

* Manchuria.

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

‡ The population of Formosa was estimated at approximately 11,000,000 at the end of 1959.

§ These 3 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

§ Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) was converted into Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region in July, 1955. Autonomous local governments were set up by the various nationalities in the area—Uigurs, Kazakhs, Tadzhikhs, etc. Sinkiang is the largest province of China, about one-sixth of the whole area of the country. Some 80 per cent. of its population are Uigurs, of the Moslem religion.

Government.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty, to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1923 the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China), an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 22, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the

authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipei, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council. On October 1, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

Defence.—An order introducing compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 was passed by the Chinese Parliament in 1955. Regulations were also approved for the creation of an officer corps with ranks similar to those of the Russian Army. Nearly 80,000,000 men were made liable for service in the Army (3 years), the Navy (5 years) or the Air Force (4 years). It was announced that the new Army would be organized in 14 combat and supporting corps, including a "political" division to serve with front-line troops.

Religion.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems, Christians and Jews.

Education.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

Language and Literature.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and, most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai

Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres. All English-language newspapers in China had been closed down by March, 1951. As from Jan. 1, 1956, all Chinese newspapers appeared with characters printed horizontally, instead of in vertical form, and reading from left to right. Official approval was given in February, 1956, to a 30-letter Latin alphabet to replace some 30,000 ideographic characters at present used in written Chinese. The new alphabet has been introduced for trial in a Government campaign to modernize Chinese writing and eradicate illiteracy.

Currency and Exchange—The *yuan* was re-valued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis of 10,000 old *yuan* for one new *yuan*. From the same date the official exchange rates for sterling and dollars were altered to:

6.893 *yuan* = £1; 2.46 *yuan* = \$1.

Production and Industry—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops.

It was estimated that 230,000 sq. miles of cultivated land, about one-half of the total, had been affected by a series of national disasters—drought, floods, typhoons and insect pests—during 1960. Strict food rationing was in force in August, 1960, and early in 1961 it was announced that 20,000,000 workers had been transferred from urban areas and rural subsidiary occupations to agricultural work in the autumn of 1960. 750,000 tons (28,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 260,000 tons (12,133,000 bushels) of barley were purchased from Canada and 1,050,000 tons of Australian wheat and 40,000 tons of flour in 1960–61.

Total grain production in 1959 was 270,050,000 tons, an increase of 8 per cent. over the previous year. Sugar production increased to 1,130,000 tons and salt production to 11,040,000 tons.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria. Coal production in 1959 was 347,800,000 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1958; crude oil production rose by 63 per cent. to 3,700,000, still a comparatively small amount. It was announced that 18,400,000 tons of steel were produced in 1960, compared with 13,350,000 tons in 1959 and 8,000,000 tons in 1958. Pig iron produced in 1959 totalled 20,500,000 tons.

Other production figures (with percentage increases over the year) were: Cotton, 2,410,000 tons (31 p.c.); Electricity, 41,500,000,000 kWh (51 p.c.); Cement, 12,270,000 tons (32 p.c.); Timber, 41,200,000 cu. metres (18 p.c.); Fertilizers, 1,333,000 tons (64 p.c.); Machine tools, 70,000 (40 p.c.); and Paper, 2,310,000 tons (31 p.c.).

TRADE.

The value of the Special Trade of China (Imports retained for home consumption and Exports of merchandise of home produce or manufacture) is shown below for a series of years in Standard Dollars.

Year	Imports	Exports
1939.....	\$1,333,654,000	\$1,027,247,000
1940.....	2,027,143,000	1,970,121,000
1942.....	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1943.....	3,114,320,000	164,460,000
1946.....	1,501,160,000	412,110,000
1947.....	10,681,326,570	6,376,504,300

The principal articles of export were animals and animal products; oils; textiles fibres; ores and metals and tea. The principal imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. . .	£24,405,763	£31,415,703
Exports to U.K. . . .	19,687,907	24,901,427

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minyaa Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937–39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtze (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal.

Telegraphs connect Peking with Europe and Tibet. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of 1,273,969 (1953 Census.) About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (strongly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs* = 1 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about 34 *sangs* = 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left

Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in a rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On May 4, the Indian Government announced that an estimated 9,000 Tibetans had entered India or the Himalayan hill states. The 7,000 refugees who had entered Assam would be settled in a suitable region of India. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Prime Minister issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government and setting up a 16-member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, with the Panchen Lama as Chairman and including 4 Chinese officials.

CAPITAL.—Peking, population, 2,768,149 (Census of 1953). The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 1,020,000; Ψ Amoy, 240,000; Ψ Antung, 200,000; Ψ Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; Ψ Chefoo, 250,000; Clinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 1,110,000; Ψ Foochow, 400,000; Ψ Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 638,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Ψ Mengtsz, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Newchwang, 170,000; Ψ Ningpo, 300,000; Ψ Shanghai, (1953) 6,204,417; Shasi, 150,000; Ψ Sochow, 300,000; Ψ Swatow, 200,000; Tientsin, (1953) 2,693,831; Ψ Tsingtao, 756,000.

FLAG OF "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

5 Kuang Hua Lu,

Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking.

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, His Excellency

M. N. F. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959). £4,215

Counsellor and Consul-General, G. F. Rodgers.

1st Secretaries, E. Youde, M.B.E.; K. G. Ritchie (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, J. L. Stevenson; B. T. W. Stewart.

3rd Secretaries, R. J. T. McLaren; C. J. Howells.

Attache, W. K. Slatcher.

There is a British Consular Office at Shanghai.

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Dr. Alberto Lleras Comargo, elected May 4, 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

(Kensington; 9177)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Vergilio Barco (1961).

Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Dr. Pablo Samper.

1st Secretary, Dr. Jaime Canal Rivas.

Consulate-General, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Señor Pablo Uribe Grajales.

There are Colombian Consular Offices at Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It

is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (estimated 1958) of 13,500,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta established on May 10, 1957, prepared the way for a return to democratic government. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1, 1957, had made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next sixteen years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 4, 1958, presidential elections returned the Liberal Señor Alberto Lleras Comargo, supported by Liberal and Conservative votes.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous Minima Gorge of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guaitara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or Inca's Bridge, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the Great Fall of Tequendama, 482 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1960 some 55 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for 80 per cent. of total exports by value), cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial

manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, some gunboats and some other small craft, with personnel about 4,500, including one battalion of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. The "Atlantic Railway" running through the Magdalena Valley, which links the departmental lines running down to the river, and completes the connection between Bogotá and Santa Maria, was opened in July, 1961. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. There were also (1955) some 13,125 miles of metalled roads, of which 8,440 miles are national highways and the remainder departmental and municipal highways; this excludes "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). Colombia was granted loans totalling \$47,300,000 (118,500,000 pesos) by the International Bank, towards the total of 525,000,000 pesos expected to be required to complete the rehabilitation of highways which is now in progress. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and all the principal towns. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, a direct B.O.A.C. *Britannia* service once a week to London, and other services to London daily *via* New York, three times a week *via* Jamaica and twice a week *via* Paris, and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellín, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University with headquarters at Bogotá there are 20 other universities. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE.		1960
Actual budget revenue	pesos	2,554,303,000
Actual budget expenditure		2,458,962,000
Debt, December 31, 1960:—		
Internal		814,850,000
External	\$U.S.	101,785,000
Peso = 15 cents U.S. approx. (June 30, 1961).		
(See also p. 84).		

TRADE.		1959	1960
	pesos	pesos	pesos
Total imports	2,534,031,500	3,392,284,000	
Total exports	2,406,090,130	2,453,288,000	

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£6,003,249	£9,328,741
Exports to U.K.	11,684,852	8,789,210

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1958 estimate), 1,064,740. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellín (545,360), Cali (503,530), Barranquilla (392,330), Bucaramanga (173,740) Ψ Cartagena (162,610), and Manizales (156,270).

FLAG.—Broad yellow band in upper half, surmounting equal bands of blue and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Carrera 8, No. 15-46, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfred Stanley Fordham, C.M.G. (1960) £4,115
1st Secretary, D. P. S. Cape.
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. K. Buchanan-Dunlop, D.S.C., R.N.
Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C. (resident at Lima, Peru).
1st Secretary (Commercial), A. C. Buxton.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. F. Franks.
Information Secretary, J. Tobon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellín, Cali and Cartagena.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative in Colombia, G. F. de Sausmarez, Calle 22, No. 6-21, Bogotá.

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local air transit, to Bogotá (*via* Cartagena or Barranquilla), 22 days. Also *via* New York, minimum 12 days. By air, direct or *via* New York, Paris or Jamaica, 1 day.

THE CONGOLESE REPUBLIC

President, Joseph Kasavubu, assumed office June 30, 1960.

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30, 1960. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the Congolese Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a native population (Dec. 31, 1958) of 13,540,182 and a non-native population of 112,759. About three-quarters of the latter were Belgians, many of whom have since left the country.

Government.—On June 30, 1960, the Belgian Congo became an independent unitary state under the Presidency of M. Kasavubu with a provisional constitution, the *Loi Fondamentale*, drawn up by the metropolitan Belgian Parliament. On July 11, M. Moïse Tshombe announced the independence of the State of Katanga and although he failed to obtain international recognition he continued to act in an independent manner with the creation of a visa system, a Katanga franc, etc. M. Albert Kalondji followed in August with the creation of the "Autonomous Mining State of South Kasai" at Bakwanga.

By August there were about 25,000 U.N. troops in the Congo, sent at the request of the Prime Minister, M. Lumumba, but they were unable to prevent his attack on South Kasai. This action finally persuaded President Kasavubu to dismiss Lumumba on September 5 and to appoint M. Ileo, President of the Senate, in his stead. On September 14, Col. Mobutu, Chief of the General Staff, announced that he had decided to "neutralize" all politicians and political institutions until January 1, 1961. The Congo would be governed by a College of Commissioners General under the chairmanship of M. Justin Bomboko.

Many of the ministers of the Lumumba government fled to Stanleyville in October and on December 14, M. Antoine Gisenga, Vice-Premier in the Lumumba government, announced that he had decided to transfer the capital of the Republic to Stanleyville where the "legal" government would in future reside. His government was recognized by the Soviet Union, countries of the Eastern bloc and some members of the Afro-Asian bloc. In Leopoldville the College of Commissioners General continued in office until February 9, 1961, when, following a rumour that the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union had made an agreement to disarm the Congolese army, a pre-Round Table conference of Congolese leaders meeting at Leopoldville called for the immediate formation of a provisional government. M. Ileo was again appointed Prime Minister by the President. In March, 1961, all Congolese leaders, with the exception of M. Gisenga, met at Tananarive to discuss the future political structure of the Congo. It was decided in principle that it should become a Confederation of as yet undetermined number of sovereign states. In the weeks following the conference 14 new states were formed but none of them had a legal basis for their existence pending the legal modification of the *Loi Fondamentale*. A further conference met at Coquilhatville at the end of April to discuss the implementation of the Tananarive decisions. M. Gisenga again stayed away. M. Tshombe attended and was detained. (See also EVENTS OF THE YEAR.)

Climate.—Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing, and malaria is under control in Leopoldville and Matadi.

Extensive forest cover the central districts.

Production.—Oil palms are plentiful, and supply an increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1958 was: copper, 237,562 tons; raw zinc concentrates, 200,017 tons; coal, 29,323 tons; manganese ore, 338,145 tons; cobalt (alloys), 4,342 tons; (granulated), 4,263 tons; cassiterite, 11,783 tons and smelted tin, 2,684 tons. Refined gold amounted in 1958 to 10,957 kg.; diamonds (Lubilash) 16,004,145 carats and (Kasai) 669,329 carats. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. Since independence there has been a general disruption of economic life and a decline in trade. The production of copper and diamonds has continued as before but production of other minerals, especially tin, has declined. Exports of agricultural products have fallen sharply. There are important secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, clothing, beer, cigarettes, paint, cement and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£8,344,401	£5,762,385
Exports to U.K.....	5,115,917	4,806,915

The chief exports are copper, palm-kernels and palm oil, coffee, diamonds, cotton and ores (manganese, wolfram, etc.).

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Colony (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000).

CAPITAL, Leopoldville (pop. 389,547; 21,568 whites). Principal towns, Ψ Matadi (59,184); Elisabethville (182,638); Jadotville (74,478); Stanleyville (79,941); Luluabourg (59,935); Coquilhatville (37,587); Kolwezi (47,712) and Ψ Boma (31,598).

FLAG.—Large gold star in centre of pale blue ground, vertical row of six small stars by staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Leopoldville.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Derek Martin Hurry Riches, C.M.G. (1961)..... £4,115

First Secretary, J. E. Powell-Jones.

First Secretary (Information), N. W. H. Gaydon.

Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Hon. J. R. K. Sinclair, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. J. C. Cogill, D.S.O., D.F.C.

First Secretary, Miss D. M. D. S. Park, O.B.E.

First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, F. Sedgwick-Jell, M.B.E.

There are British Consulates at Elisabethville and at Stanleyville.

British Consul Representative, J. W. L. Gale, O.B.E., P.O. Box 597, Leopoldville.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1958-62), Señor Mario Echandi Jiménez, elected February 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

4 Palace Gate, W.8.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Alfaro-Sotela.

1st Secretary and Consul-General (vacant).

Civil Attaché, Señor Marco Aurelio Guillén-Solano.

Cultural Attaché, Señor Don Alex de Soto-Montenegro.

Consul General, Miss O. Rodríguez-Quirós.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 20' N lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of 19,653 English square miles, and an estimated population (Dec., 1960) of 1,199,116. The rate of increase is about 4 per cent., one of the highest in the world. The population is basically of European stock in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War

of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Increasing attention is being paid to cattle raising.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from Golfito, a port which has been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1960, 1,098 ships of a gross tonnage of 4,102,842 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., IACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

	FINANCE.	1960
Revenue.....	Colones	370,971,781
Expenditure.....		376,113,363
Public debt (Dec. 1960):—		
External.....		147,754,598
Internal.....		313,357,235

Exchange rates. Official rate, 5.60 Colones to U.S.\$ and 15.60 Colones to the £ Sterling. Free rate. Colones 6.63 = U.S.\$1. Colones 18.56 = £1 Sterling (see also p. 84).

	TRADE.	1959	1960
Total imports \$U.S.	102,653,827	\$U.S.	110,339,451
Total exports	79,680,879		89,027,601

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£1,828,455	£1,931,211
Exports to U.K.	495,148	371,378

The chief exports (1956) were coffee, bananas, cocoa, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 50 per cent. from U.S.A. and 7 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles, chinaware, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1960), 151,309; Alajuela, 52,844; Puntarenas, 52,031; Cartago, 43,530; Limón, 33,795; Heredia, 29,831 and Liberia, 17,176.

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others with emblem near staff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frederic Francis Garner, C.M.G. (1961) £3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, J. D. Atkinson.
2nd Secretary, E. W. Marchant.
Commercial Attaché, J. M. Bowden.

There is also a British Consular Office at Port Limón.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mails (via New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

CUBA

(Republica de Cuba.)

President, Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, appointed July 17, 1959.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (January 5, 1959)

Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.
Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raul Roa y García.
Armed Forces, Major Raúl Castro Ruz.
Justice, Dr. Alfredo Yabur Maluf.
Treasury, Capt. Rolando Díaz Aztárrain.
Interior, Dr. José Alberto Naranjo.
Communications, Eng. Enrique Oltuski Ozacki.
Public Works, Arch. Osmani Cienfuegos.
Foreign Trade, Alberto Mora Becerro.
Internal Trade, Ing. Maximo Berman.
Industry, Maj. Ernesto Guevara.
Agriculture, Pedro Miret.
Public Health, Dr. J. Ramón Machado Ventura.
Social Welfare, Dra. Raquel Perez de Miret.
Education, Armando Hart Dávalos.
Labour, Augusto R. Martínez Sánchez.
National Economy, Dr. Regino Boti.
Transport, Julio Camacho Aguilera.

CUBAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Mount Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 6636]

Ambassador in London (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Manuel Stolik.
Consul, Señor Julio del Castillo, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 10° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 6,125,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28,

1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office. A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years. During 1961 the Revolutionary Government was carrying out a programme of land and urban reform. All the major industries had been nationalized or placed under Government control.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1953), about 5,750,000 acres under cultivation, of which 61 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1959) 5,790,600 Spanish long tons; tobacco crop (1959) 40,500 metric tons; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The estimated livestock figures include (1955) 4,500,000 cattle and 400,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

11,256 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,677; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 7,579) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 8,291 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

Public revenue in 1958 was estimated at \$365,247,946 and in 1959 at \$460,287,219. The public debt stood at \$760,300,000 at the end of 1958.

Nominally \$=U.S.\$1. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (see also p. 84).

TRADE.

Imports, 1959.....	\$600,000,000
Exports, 1959.....	638,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£15,226,028	£7,328,396
Exports to U.K.	£10,181,639	£7,919,346

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL. Ψ Havana (pop., Census 1953, 783,162); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Holguín (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101, 9th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)
British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
 His Excellency Herbert Stanley Marchant, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)..... £4,115
Head of Chancery and 1st Secretary (Commercial)
 I. J. M. Sutherland.
1st Secretary, A. S. Clark.
2nd Secretaries, J. M. Brown; F. R. Jeffers (Consul); M. D. W. McCann (Commercial).
3rd Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul, J. G. MacDonald.
Naval and Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C., A.F.C. (Resident at Caracas).
Labour Attaché (Resident in Mexico City), J. S. Rew.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika.)

President, Antonín Novotný, born December 10, 1904, elected November 19, 1957.

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953.)

Prime Minister, Viliam Široký.
Vice Premiers, Dr. Jaromír Dolanský; Ludmila Jankovcova; Rudolf Barak; Otakar Šimunek; Rudolf Střechaj.
Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy, Lubomír Strougal.
State Control, Josef Krosnar.
Heavy Engineering, Josef Reitmayer.
Consumer Goods Industry, Mme. Božena Machacová-Dostalova.
General Engineering, Karel Poláček.
Finance, Julius Duriš.
Justice, Dr. Alois Neuman.
National Defence, Gen. Bohumír Lomský.
Internal Trade, Ladislav Brabec.
Interior, Rudolf Barak.
Health, Dr. Josef Plojhar.
Construction, Oldřich Beran.
Food Industry, Jindřich Uher.
Education and Culture, Dr. František Kahuda.
Foreign Trade, František Krajčír.
Fuel and Power, Oldřich Černík.
State Committee for Technology, V. Ousky.
Foundries and Ore Mines, Miroslav Šmok.
Chemical Industry, Josef Pučík.
Foreign Affairs, Václav David.
Planning, Otakar Šimunek.
Transport and Communications, Dr. František Vlasak.
Without Portfolio, Vasil Bilak; Stanislav Vlna; Pavol Majling; Dr. Zdenek Nejedlý.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON.

6-7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
 [Bayswater: 9191.]

Ambassador, His Excellency Zdenek Trhlik (1961).
Counsellor, Miroslav Jiráka.
Military and Air Attaché, Maj. Bohumil Suchý (acting).
Commercial Counsellor, Ladislav Malý.
Commercial Attaché, Bohuslav Fremr.
1st Secretaries, Dr. Jan Snobl; Dr. Zdenek Jodas.
2nd Secretaries, Stanislav Kroupa; Jiří Sobotka; Vladimír Koudelka.

3rd Secretaries, Pavel Džunda; Ludvík Olšovský. *Attachés*, Dr. Zdeněk Hazlbauer; Přemysl Holan; Augustin Dršek.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939-45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the Sudeten German minority was expelled as sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference and the latest estimate of the population (Dec. 31, 1960) is 13,693,000.

Government.—In September, 1938; Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist": a "Slovak State" was established and Bohemia and Moravia were declared a Protectorate of the Reich.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benáš.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benáš and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak *émigré* movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Kosice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945. The Kosice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists).

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, predominantly Communist, was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July 11, 1960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 1948. Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have completed the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official

title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

The first Five-Year plan which came to an end in December, 1953, was largely concerned with extending heavy industry and industrializing Slovakia. It was officially claimed that production had doubled during the plan, but it was also admitted that the economy had been thrown out of balance by poor progress in the development of ore reserves, fuel, power and agricultural production. The second Five-Year plan covered the years 1956-1960, after two interim years (1954 and 1955) devoted to correcting these faults. During the second Five-Year plan gross industrial production increased by 66 per cent., the emphasis remaining on heavy industry. Progress in hard coal production and in increasing power generating capacity, however, was less good, and agricultural production remained virtually stagnant in spite of the continued formation of agricultural co-operatives. One of the major tasks of the third Five-Year plan (1961-65) is to increase agricultural production by improving the mechanization of agriculture.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komenský, or Comenius (1592-1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860-1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860-1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871-1936), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), Arnost Dvůřák (1880-1933), Ivan Olbracht (b. 1882), K. Capek (1890-1938), and Vladimír Vancura (1891-1942). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 25, 1948, however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the party line and a number of publications were banned.

Education.—In 1960-61 the number of pupils in general (primary and secondary) schools was given as 2,220,800. In addition there were, in 1960-61, 237,900 pupils at technical schools, including 92,400 adults studying extra-murally. Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 14, and under the 1960 Education Act the school-leaving age is being raised to 15. There are four universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno and Olomouc. In 1960-61 the number of university students was said to be 94,040, with another 26,740 extra-mural students.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak *Koruna* (*Kčs*=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 *heller*. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was *Kčs*. 139.58 = £1. On June 1, 1953, the official rate was changed to *Kčs*. 20.16 = £1, but a bonus of 100 per cent. was added to certain non-commercial transfers including the encashment of travellers' cheques. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of *Kčs*. 1.00 of the new currency for *Kčs*. 5.00 of the

old. The present rate is Kčs. 20.10 = £1. The 100 per cent. bonus still applies. The Budget estimates for 1961 total Kčs. 111,915,000,000 for expenditure and Kčs. 112,534,000,000 for revenue.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£6,159,453	£7,713,775
Exports to U.K.....	9,069,570	11,241,740

CAPITAL, Prague (Přaha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1959) of 989,879. Other towns are Brno (Brunn), capital of Moravia (306,371), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (246,695), Ostrava (199,206) and Plzeň (Pilsen) (134,273).

FLAG.—Two equal horizontal stripes, white (above) and red; a blue triangle next to staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague I.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Cecil Cuthbert Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960).....£4,115

1st Secretary, D. S. L. Dodson, M.C.

1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, Miss R. H. V. Benson.

Vice Consul, E. P. G. Hawkins.

3rd Secretaries, D. J. E. Ratford; G. V. Adams.

Military Attaché, Col. P. J. Kent, O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. Moore.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. G. H. Matthews, D.F.C.

Administrative Officer, D. M. Mitchell.

DAHOMÉY

(Republic of Dahomey)

President, Hubert Maga, elected for five years, December 11, 1960.

President of the National Assembly, Valentin Djibodé Aplogan.

President of the Supreme Court, Emile Zinzou.

Vice-President and Minister of Development, S. M. Apithy.

A republic situated in West Africa, between 2° and 3° W and 6° and 12° N., Dahomey has a short coast line of 78 miles on the Gulf of Guinea but extends northwards inland for 437 miles. It is flanked on the west by Togo, on the north by the Voltaic Republic and Niger and on the east by Nigeria. It has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1959 at 2,000,000. Although poor in resources, Dahomey is one of the most thickly populated areas in West Africa, with a high level of education. It is divided into four main regions running horizontally: a narrow sandy coastal strip, a succession of intercommunicating lagoons, a clay belt and a sandy plateau in the north.

The first treaty with France was signed by one of the kings of Abomey in 1851 but the country was not placed under French administration until 1892. Dahomey became an independent republic within the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 1, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. Dahomey is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.

The Constitution of Dahomey, adopted on November 25, 1961, provides for a presidential system of government, a single Chamber National Assembly and a Supreme Court. At elections held on Dec. 7, 1960 the newly-established Parti Dahoméien de l'Unité won a large majority.

Principal products are agricultural—palm oil, palm kernels, ground-nuts, maize, millet and

sorghum, the first three providing the main exports. Total revenue of the Republic in 1960, excluding foreign aid, was francs CFA 3,702,000,000, expenditure francs CFA 5,402,000,000. Trade in 1960 was valued at: Imports, francs CFA 7,600,000,000; Exports, francs CFA 4,500,000,000. The currency of Dahomey is the Franc CFA (francs CFA 50 = French N.F. 1).

CAPITAL.—Porto Novo (35,000). Principal commercial town and port, Cotonou (81,800). FLAG.—Three stripes, one vertical, green, two horizontal yellow and red.

British Ambassador (see Ivory Coast).

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940 (*Heir Presumptive*), Princess Benedikte, born April 29, 1944, and Princess Anne-Marie, born Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.

(February 21, 1960.)

Prime Minister, Viggo Kampmann.

Finance, Hans R. Knudsen.

Foreign Affairs, Jens Otto Krag.

Interior, Lars P. Jensen.

Fisheries, A. O. Norman.

Defence, Poul Hansen.

Agriculture, Karl Skytte.

Labour and Social Affairs, Kai Bundvad.

Education, K. Helveg Petersen.

Greenland, Mikael Gam.

Communications, Kai Lindberg.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Mrs. Bodil Koch.

Commerce, Hilmar Baunsgaard.

Justice, Hans Hækkerup.

Economic and Nordic Affairs, Prof. Kjeld Philip.

Housing, Carl P. Jensen.

Cultural Affairs, Julius Bomholt.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9891.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Nils T. Sørensen (1961).

Counsellor, Albert W. Königsfeldt.

1st Secretary, Miss I. Ammentorp.

Secretary, Mogens Prehn.

Attaché, Lars Blinkenberg.

Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Jens Børge Danielsen.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.

Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.

Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, S. S. Oestergaard.

Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.

Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kennington: 6656.]

Consul-General, Henning Hjorth-Nielsen (Commercial Counsellor).

Vice-Consuls, Niels Lassen (Commercial Secretary); Bent Rignagel (Commercial Secretary).

Consul, C. Jacobsen.

Vice-Consul, T. F. Germer.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., and

8° 5'–15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,608 square miles, and a population estimated (January, 1, 1960) at 4,565,500. In 1960 there were 76,195 births, 43,681 deaths and 36,176 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Farøe and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 21 years. In the 1960 elections the Social Democrats obtained 76 seats; Venstre 38; Conservatives 32; Radicals 11; Socialist People's Party 11; Farøe 2; Greenlanders 2; Slesvig Party (German Minority) 1; Independent 6.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Søren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georg Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1945. Over 200 newspapers are published in Denmark; 11 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1959) 880 ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,208,033. In 1959 there were 4,301 kilometres of railway and 528,885 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

FINANCE 1961–62

Revenue (Budget estimate).....	Kr. 7,719,000,000
Expenditure (Budget estimate)...	6,707,000,000
Government Debt (March 31, 1960):—	
Internal.....	7,208,000,000
External.....	1,153,000,000
Rate of Exchange—Kr. 19:36=£1 (see also p. 84).	

TRADE 1960

Total Imports.....	Kr. 12,397,100,000
Total Exports.....	10,104,500,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. £	87,608,538	89,243,967
Exports to U.K. £	133,254,071	145,473,520

The principal imports are base metals, transport equipment, machinery, cereals, textile fibres, yarns and fabric, feeding stuffs, wood and cork, coffee, cocoa, tea, fruit and vegetables, oil-seeds and nuts, tobacco, chemicals, fertilizers, paper and paperboard. The chief exports are agricultural produce, fish products, butter, bacon, eggs, meat and livestock, ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

CAPITAL. Ψ Copenhagen. Population (1955), 960,319. Other centres are Ψ Aarhus, 118,943; Ψ Aalborg 83,210; Ψ Odense, 105,915; Ψ Horsens, 36,567; Ψ Randers, 41,720; Ψ Esbjerg, 50,921; Ψ Fredericia 27,910; Ψ Kolding, 33,169; Ψ Vejle, 30,758 and Roskilde 28,878.

FLAG.—Red, with white cross.

Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours by sea.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40, Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir William Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115
Counsellor, R. W. Selby, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor (and H.M. Consul-General), C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, R. A. Noakes (H.M. Consul); M. A. C. Cope; J. Mellon (Agricultural and Food Attaché); G. H. Greenhalgh (Scientific Attaché) (Resident in Stockholm); Miss M. I. Mackie (Information).
2nd Secretaries, W. F. Marshall; E. R. Powell.
3rd Secretaries, Mzjor C. L. Bayliss; R. J. Grimes.
Naval and Military Attaché, Cdr. Hon. D. W. E. Chubb, R.N.
Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. A. S. Walker (Resident in Stockholm).
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. B. Lord, A.F.C.
Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. D. P. Roberts (Resident in Stockholm).
Chaplain, Rev. I. A. Cardell-Oliver.

There are also Vice-Consulates at Aabenraa, Aalborg, Aarhus, Esbjerg and Odense; and at Thorshavn (Farøe). There is a Consular Agent at Klaksvig (Farøe).

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, M. W. Blake (Cultural Attaché), c/o The British Embassy.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FARØE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1955) 32,456), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a Lagting of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the Lagting, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting; of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the Lagting a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Farøe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Farøese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. Trade with U.K. in 1960 totalled: Imports, £559,443; Exports, £1,336,917. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, Dec. 31, 1959, 31,855), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). West Greenland (capital, Godthaab) has a Landsraad of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1960), £171,081. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, assumed office Aug. 3, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

44 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

[Knightsbridge: 1423]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Dr. Héctor García-Godoy (1959).

Consulate-General

44 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

[Knightsbridge: 6385]

Consul-General, Señor Julio C. Simó.

There are also Consular Offices at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Sheffield, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.*

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continued to be administered by an American official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was signed at Washington; this provided for the withdrawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs to be collected by the Dominican Government, and the whole public revenue to be deposited in an agreed bank, the service of the debt being recognized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members, elected for 5 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 64 members, also elected for 5 years.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 3,013,525 at a Census held in August, 1960. The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes. According to local classification there are 1,289 miles of first class and 1,412 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey to be made in one day. There are about 80 miles (Sánchez-La Vega) of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic. The Dirección General de Comunicaciones, All American Cables, and Radio Corporation of America maintain an efficient telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are 28 commercial broadcasting stations and there is a television station operated by La Voz Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations provides reception of its programmes throughout the Republic. A

second television station in Ciudad Trujillo—Rahintel transmits to the Ciudad Trujillo area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and education has made considerable progress.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber, cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There are several light industries producing sisal bags and rope, glass products, cotton textiles, shoes, paper, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

The Republic is served by four airlines, Pan-American, Caribair, Compania Brasileira de Aviación (VARIG) and the Compania Dominicana de Aviación. The new international airport 18 miles to the east of Ciudad Trujillo is now in full operation.

FINANCE

	1959	1960†
Revenue.....	\$152,469,000	\$138,427,740
Expenditure.....	151,305,969	134,170,730
	† Estimated.	

One Dominican Peso= \$1.00 U.S. (see also p. 84).

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	\$117,538,338	\$87,022,913
Exports.....	130,135,772	180,366,732

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£1,580,393	£1,509,371
Exports to U.K.....	7,451,189	9,367,215

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and molasses.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), population of the Capital District (Census, 1960), 462,192; population of Ciudad Trujillo urban area, 367,053. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (113,630); San Pedro de Macoris (31,475); San Francisco de Macoris (35,113); Puerto Plata (26,139); Barahona (27,898); La Vega (27,219); San Juan de la Maguana (28,001); and La Romana (32,490).

FLAG.—Red and blue, with white cross bearing an emblem at centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 84, Ciudad Trujillo.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Wilfred Wolters McVittie, C.M.G. (1958).
1st Secretaries, G. W. Harding (Consul); D. B. Gurrey (Commercial).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Ciudad Trujillo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.*

ECUADOR

(Republica del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, elected June 5, 1960; assumed office, Sept. 1, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Don Alfredo Ledesma Malo (1961).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Ycaza Boria.

Air Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Bollivar Pico.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Vicente Aguirre.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Alvaro Villagómez.

Corsuls at Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. $1^{\circ} 38' N.$ to $4^{\circ} 50' S.$, and between $75^{\circ} 20' W.$ and $81^{\circ} W.$ long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29, 1942) to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 20 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (June, 1959) at 4,769,204, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Illiniza (17,405 ft.), Carluhairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sínchola (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) Islands forming the province of Colón, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. mi. and an estimated population (1959) of 1,790. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the Antarctic Humboldt Current. The islands export guano, orchilla moss and cattle. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, petroleum, straw hats, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum, like the products of Ecuador's farm lands and cotton industry, which are extensive, is almost wholly consumed internally. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found.

Communications.—There are about 2,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The laying of a new track from Ibarra to San Lorenzo has now been

completed. Seven commercial airlines (Panagra, Area, Braniff, K.L.M., Avianca, Equatoriana de Aviación and Air France), operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Area and other Ecuadorian companies operate internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 8,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 front line aircraft and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write, and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1957-58 there were 501,622 pupils at the 4,661 primary schools and 53,840 pupils at the 249 High Schools. The 6 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) and the Polytechnic School at Quito had 6,646 students in the same year.

FINANCE 1960

Revenue (Budget Estimates) ...	Sucres 1,550,403,590
Expenditure (Budget Estimates) .	1,550,403,590
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1959) .	725,914,000
External Debt (do.)	\$U.S. 25,836,000

Official rate of Exchange: Sucres 42.42 = £1.
(See also p. 84.)

Multiple rates of exchange were discontinued on July 14, 1961, and the International Monetary Fund concurred on July 19 in a change of the par value of the sucre from 15 to 18 sucres = \$U.S.1. In future about 90 per cent. of Ecuador's trade will be conducted within one per cent. of parity. Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Imports	\$U.S. 96,382,896	\$U.S. 97,243,975
Exports	87,243,879	92,164,437

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£2,108,418	£2,721,956
Exports to U.K.	225,041	366,550

In 1959 the United States sent about 51.2 per cent. of Ecuadorean imports and received about 63 per cent. of her exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable, ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1959), 267,798. Ψ Guayaquil (403,184) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (57,338); and Riobamba (34,268).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others); framed emblem in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle G. Suarez (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito
(from Mar., 1961).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Alan Gerald Meade, C.M.G. (1959)..... £4,115

1st Secretary and Consul, R. F. Stretton.

3rd Secretary, B. T. Holmes.

Vice-Consul, Miss A. Renton.

There are British Consular Offices at Quito and Guayaquil.

EGYPT. See United Arab Republic

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Hara; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Woizero (*Lady*) Menan, daughter of Jantrar Asfaw of Ambassal and Woizero (*Lady*) Schin Mikael, daughter of King Mikael of Wollo, crowned as *Negus* Oct., 1928; proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned as Emperor Nov. 2, 1930; in exile 1936-1940; led his patriot army 1940-41; returned to his capital May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, C.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Waizero Madferiasch Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 7212]

Ambassador (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Berhane Deneke.

1st Secretary, Tesfaye Mekasha.

2nd Secretary, Kebede Makonnen.

3rd Secretary, Banta Melles.

Cultural Attaché, Abebe Kebede.

Position and Extent.—The Empire of Ethiopia, with which Eritrea has been federated since 1952, is in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the north west by the Sudan; on the south by Kenya; on the east by French Somaliland and the Republic of Somalia; and on the north-east by the Red Sea. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles (Eritrea approximately 50,000), with a population officially estimated at 20,000,000 (Eritrea 1,000,000), of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. Eritrea consists of a mountainous hog-back range up to 10,000 ft., interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The lower country and valley gorges of both Ethiopia and Eritrea are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateaux there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from Lake Tana; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the southern highlands of Eritrea, provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1959, however, the Ethiopian Church has been autocephalous; the Patriarch ranks immediately after the Alexandrian Patriarch. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably northern Eritrea, Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

GOVERNMENT

Ethiopia.—The Empire is governed by a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Emperor, and a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with the constitution promulgated in 1955. Elections, on a basis of universal suffrage, were held in 1957, and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the previous Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

Eritrea.—Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea was ratified by the Emperor on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. English was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 55 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1960. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Industry is small, the main products being textiles, foodstuffs, beer and cement.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. In Eritrea a narrow gauge line runs from Massawa to Asmara and on to Agordat. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lékempti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East from Dire Dawa to Harar and the northern region of the Somali Republic. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to most of the provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibuti, Taiz, Hodeida, Port Sudan, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Athens, Frankfurt, Lagos, Accra, Conakry and Monrovia.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, and supply services, and has an armoured squadron of light tanks and armoured cars. An American Military Mission trains the Army, and Swedish officers are employed in the Ministry of Defence. There is now a military academy at Harar. The Imperial Air Force comprises a ground attack wing, a transport squadron and a flying training school. The aircraft are of Swedish and American manufacture and the training staff is Swedish, though some Americans are employed on conversion training to American types of aircraft.

The Imperial Navy has a small headquarters in Addis Ababa with a naval base situated at Massawa. The training of the Navy is mainly in the hands of Norwegian instructors. The Fleet comprises two coastal cutters and two motor torpedo boats.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools. In or near the capital are several secondary schools, a university college, a technical school, an agricultural school, a theological college, commercial school, and a teacher-training college; also cadet-schools for the Army, Imperial Guard, Air Force, and Police. Schools of higher grade than elementary are also to be found in some of the provincial capitals. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

FINANCE

	1960-61	Ordinary	Extraordinary
Revenue.....	£28,100,000	£4,000,000	
Expenditure.....	27,300,000	4,900,000	

Currency.—The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5.52 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. At Dec. 31, 1960, the combined note and coin issue amounted to £27,700,000; gold, silver and foreign exchange reserves amounted to £20,000,000. Eth. \$7 = £1.

TRADE

Total Imports (Yr. to Sept. 10, 1960)	£30,100,000
Total Exports (Yr. to Sept. 10, 1960)	29,200,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£2,661,873	£2,382,374
Exports to U.K.....	1,544,941	1,655,795

The chief imports by value are cottons, petroleum products, machinery, motor vehicles and parts; the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, and pulses.

CAPITAL. Addis Ababa (estimated population 400,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; Asmara (population 120,000) is the capital of Eritrea; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekkempti (Wallega), Goré (Illababor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chencha (Gamu-Gofa), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), and Harar (Harar). Dire Dawa is the most important commercial centre after Addis Ababa and Asmara, Ψ Massawa and Ψ Assab (recently enlarged) are the two main ports. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG.—Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red; bearing crowned lion at centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador. His Excellency Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth Wright, K.C.M.G. (1959)..... £4,115
Counsellor. M. G. L. Joy, M.C.
Naval Attaché. Captain R. K. N. Emden, R.N.
Military Attaché. Lt.-Col. I. J. D. Stevenson-Hamilton, D.S.O.
Air Attaché. Wing-Cdr. E. B. Sismore, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché. R. S. Swann.
Second Secretary. E. A. J. Fergusson.
First Secretary (Commercial). M. B. Eaden.
First Secretary and Consul. R. G. Peel, M.B.E.
Second Secretary (Commercial). J. G. Dixon.
Second Secretary (Information Officer). J. A. MacLeod.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Addis Ababa, Asmara and Megi.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative. P. G. Lloyd, P.O. Box 1043, Addis Ababa.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President. Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, born 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956, for term of six years.

CABINET

(July 14, 1961)

Prime Minister. Martti Miettunen.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister. Ahti Karjalainen.
Communications and Public Works. Kauno Kleemola.
Social Affairs. Mrs. Vieno Simonen.
Associate Minister of Social Affairs. F. E. Niemi.
Interior. Eemil Luukka.
Finance. Wiljam Sarjala.
Commerce and Industry. Prof. Ilmari Hustich.
Justice. Pauli Lehtosalo.
Education. Heikki Hosia.
Agriculture. Johannes Virolainen.
Defence. Lars Björkenheim.
Deputy Ministers. J. E. Niemi (Finance); Tahvo Ronkko (Agriculture); Eeli Erkkila (Communications and Works); Mauno Jussila (Social Affairs).

FINNISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

66 Chester Square, S.W.1
 (Sloane: 0771)

Ambassador in London. His Excellency Leo Tuominen (1957).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Jan. 1, 1961), 4,477,300. In 1959 the birth rate was 18.9, death rate 8.8 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was 23.6 per 1,000 live births. 93.1 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.6 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 5.3 per cent. others. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Aland Archipelago (Åhvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a

population (1959) of 2,144 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

After the last general election in July, 1958, 10 Social Democrat Deputies who had been elected on official party lists joined the Social Democrat opposition group in the Diet. The present state of the parties, therefore, is as follows:—Finnish People's Democratic League (Communist), 50; Agrarian Union, 47; Social Democrat Party, 37; Conservatives, 29; Swedish People's Party, 14; Social Democrat Opposition, 14; Finnish People's Party (Liberal), 8; Small Farmers' Party, 1.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8–12 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1960 there were 630,900 in attendance at primary schools, with 216,100 in secondary schools; and 31,000 in colleges for vocational training. In 1960 there were 11 Higher Schools with 6,300 students, and 4 universities; the State University of Helsinki (about 11,000 students); 2 at Turku (one Swedish-speaking); and a new university (400 students) at Oulu. Combined enrolment at Higher Schools and Universities was 21,350.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual. 91.2 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 8.6 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1919 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 65 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Finland has a greater area covered in forest than any other European country except the Soviet Union. Consequently the national economy is based on the timber, pulp and paper industries. These industries employ a large proportion of the working population and accounted in 1959 for 74 per cent. of Finland's foreign exchange earnings. The metal and metal working industries, producing 17 per cent. of Finland's export income in 1959, form the second important group. In the agricultural field, production is relatively low and the tendency is towards dairy farming. Exports of agricultural and dairy products amounted to 6 per cent. of total exports in 1959. The remaining export revenue came from the glass, ceramics and furniture industries. To a

large extent domestic requirements in the textile, rubber, plastics, chemical and pharmaceutical, footwear and foodstuff trades, are met by local factories.

Communications.—There are 3,700 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Oy and Aero Flot each maintain a service with Moscow twice a week. Aero Oy maintains an extensive internal air service. Aero Flot maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. The merchant fleet (June, 1961) consists of 204 steamships (298,095 tons gross), 241 motor vessels (501,188 tons gross), and 88 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (9,417 tons gross).

FINANCE

1961

Revenue (Budget).....	Marks	406,190,993,000
Expenditure (do.).....		406,184,331,000
Debt (March 1961).....		147,000,000,000
Finnish Mark 896 (approx.) = £1 (see also p. 84).		

TRADE

1960

Total Imports.....	Marks	339,747,000,000
Total Exports.....		316,523,000,000

Trade with U.K.

1959

1960

Imports from U.K....	£37,687,882	£47,807,466
Exports to U.K.....	77,552,179	95,821,115

The principal imports are raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper)

CAPITAL. Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (Jan., 1961), 462,300; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 126,500; Ψ Turku (Åbo), 124,600; Lahti, 65,000; Pori (Björneborg), 54,100; Oulu (Uleaborg), 59,200; Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 44,800; and Kuopio, 43,600.

FLAG.—White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, It. Kaivopuisto 8B.
Chancery Offices, Korkeavuorenkatu 34.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hon. Con Douglas Walter O'Neill,

C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115
1st Secretaries, W. N. Montieth; I. G. Coates;

K. Kenney; P. D. Stobart (Commercial).

Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. N. Elliott.

Military Attaché, Col. C. P. Cooke.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. H. B. Dixon.

2nd Secretaries, P. Maxey; R. Carter.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), G. W. Burnett.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), N. H. Young.

2nd Secretary and Consul, O. J. Tate.

3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, R. W. Irving.

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina and Vaasa.

British Council Representative, R. P. H. Davies, Esplanadikatu, 22, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1959-66), General Charles de Gaulle, born 1890, elected Dec. 21, 1958, assumed office, Jan. 8, 1959.

CABINET

(Jan. 8, 1959)

Prime Minister, M. Michel Debré (U.N.R.).
 Ministers of State, M. Louis Jacquinot (Ind.) (Scientific Research); M. André Malraux (Cultural Affairs); M. Louis Joxe (Algerian Affairs).
 Justice, M. Bernard Chenot.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.
 Interior, M. Roger Frey (U.N.R.).
 Armed Forces, M. Pierre Messmer.
 Finance and Economic Affairs, M. Wilfrid Baumgartner (Ind.).
 Education, M. Lucien Paye.
 Industry and Commerce, M. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney.
 Public Works and Transport, M. Robert Buron (M.R.P.).
 Agriculture, M. Edgar Pisani.
 Labour, M. Paul Bacon (M.R.P.).
 Health and Population, M. Joseph Fontanet (M.R.P.).
 Housing, M. Pierre Sudreau.
 Posts and Telegraphs, M. Maurice-Bokanowski (U.N.R.).
 Minister without Portfolio, M. Edmond Michelet (U.N.R.).
 Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, M. Louis Terrenoire (U.N.R.).
 Ex-Servicemen, M. Raymond Triboulet (U.N.R.).
 Co-operation (Technical Assistance), M. Jean Foyer (U.N.R.).

Secretaries of State, Mlle. Nafissa Sid-Cara (Moslem Affairs); M. François Missoffe (Internal Trade); M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (Ind.) (Finance); M. Christian de la Malène (Information); M. Jean de Broglie (Sahara and Overseas Territories and Depts.); M. Robert Boulin (Refugees); M. Georges Gorse.

M.R.P.—Popular Republican Movement;
 U.N.R.—Union for the New Republic. Ind.—Independent Party.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 [Bayswater: 9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. [Belgravia: 8080].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jean Chauvel, G.C.V.O. (1955).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Arnaud Wapler, K.C.V.O.

1st Counsellor, M. Gerard André, C.V.O.

2nd Counsellor, M. Jacques Dupuy.

1st Secretaries, M. Luc La Barre de Nanteuil;

Paul Henry Manière.

2nd Secretaries, MM. André Baeyens, M.V.O.;

Michel Huriet.

Attachés, MM. Paul Guyomard, M.V.O.; Emmanuel

Arnaud d'Andilly.

Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Victor Marchal,

K.C.V.O.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette

Lionel Marmier.

Military Attaché, Col Gabriel Favreau, M.C.

Assistant Military Attachés, Lt.-Col Guy de

Barbot; Lt.-Col. André Gille; Cdt. Jacques

Barjou.

Air Attaché, Col Frédéric Baugnies de Paul de Saint Marceaux, C.V.O.

Assistant Air Attaché, Commandant Jean Humbert.

Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck (Minister Plenipotentiary).

Financial Counsellor, M. Philippe Huet.

Financial Attaché, M. Daniel Deguen.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Georges Libersart (Minister Plenipotentiary).

Assistant Commercial Counsellor, M. François

Gaudeffroy Demoubynes.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Corentin

Kérouédan; M. Didier Motchane; M. François

Mouton.

Assistant Commercial Attachés, M. Maurice Houin;

M. René Tranchant; M. Alexandre Apostol.

Press Counsellor, M. Yves Barbier.

Cultural Counsellor, M. Cyrille Arnavon.

Cultural Attaché, M. Jean Llasera.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

(Estimated Jan. 1, 1959)

Ain.....	318,000	Lot.....	146,000
Aisne.....	507,000	Lot et Garonne	271,000
Allier.....	375,000	Lozère.....	80,000
Alpes, Basses..	85,000	Maine-et-Loire	568,000
Alpes, Hautes.	88,000	Manche.....	464,000
Alpes Mari-		Marne.....	431,000
times.....	551,000	Marne, Haute.	206,000
Ardeche.....	249,000	Mayenne.....	250,000
Ardennes.....	300,000	Meurthe-et-	
Ariège.....	141,000	Moselle....	658,000
Aube.....	247,000	Meuse.....	217,000
Aude.....	270,000	Morbihan....	529,000
Aveyron.....	291,000	Moselle (a) ..	864,000
Belfort.....	107,000	Nièvre.....	241,000
Bouches du		Nord.....	2,200,000
Rhône.....	1,121,000	Oise.....	476,000
Calvados.....	471,000	Orne.....	283,000
Cantal.....	177,000	Os-de-Calais	1,342,000
Charente.....	323,000	Puy-de-Dôme.	493,000
Charente-		Pyrénées, Basses	437,000
Maritime...	470,000	Pyrénées,	
Cher.....	286,000	Hautes....	209,000
Corrèze.....	239,000	Pyrénées Ori-	
Corse.....	165,000	entales....	237,000
Côte d'Or....	374,000	Rhin, Bas (b)	733,000
Côtes du Nord	497,000	Rhin, Haut (c)	537,000
Creuse.....	164,000	Rhône.....	1,020,000
Dordogne....	379,000	Saône, Haute.	215,000
Doubs.....	351,000	Saône-et-Loire	526,000
Drôme.....	288,000	Sarthe.....	438,000
Eure.....	347,000	Savoie.....	268,000
Eure-et-Loir.	265,000	Savoie, Haute.	309,000
Finistère....	735,000	Seine.....	5,573,000
Gard.....	414,000	Seine-Maritime	1,077,000
Garonne, Haute	556,000	Seine-et-Marne	503,000
Gers.....	187,000	Seine-et-Oise.	1,991,000
Gironde.....	934,000	Sèvres, Deux	318,000
Hérault.....	484,000	Somme.....	480,000
Ille-et-Vilaine.	592,000	Tarn.....	314,000
Indre.....	247,000	Tarn-et-	
Indre-et-Loire.	380,000	Garonne...	177,000
Isère.....	670,000	Var.....	447,000
Jura.....	225,000	Vaucluse....	286,000
Landes.....	256,000	Vendée.....	398,000
Loir-et-Cher..	240,000	Vienne.....	319,000
Loire.....	677,000	Vienne, Haute	319,000
Loire, Haute..	211,000	Vosges.....	387,000
Loire-Atlantique	782,000	Yonne.....	270,000
Loiret.....	375,000		

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

Area and Population.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5'$ N. lat., and from $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. to $2^{\circ} 45'$ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1939) at 212,895 square miles (excluding Algeria) divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of Metropolitan France on Jan. 1, 1961, was estimated at 45,710,000 by the French National Institute of Statistics. During 1960 there were 816,000 live births, 517,200 deaths and 320,000 marriages.

Government.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the “Hundred Days” of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the *Second Empire* on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late Maréchal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee “to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader.”

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the allied nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the allied nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxemburg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following a national referendum on Oct. 27, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution. This was duly drawn up and adopted at a further referendum on Oct. 13, 1946. A National Assembly and Council of the Republic, elected on a territorial basis, were set up. With amendments made in 1954, the Constitution of the Fourth Republic was in force from 1946 until Oct. 5, 1958. From the liberation of Paris in 1944 until the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958, 26 Cabinets were formed with an average life of $5\frac{1}{2}$ months. The Government of M. Mollet for 16 months in 1956–57 was the longest in

office, that of M. Queuille in 1950 the shortest, being in office for only three days.

Insurrections took place in Algeria and in the Metropolitan Department of Corsica in May, 1958, and, faced by a threat of imminent insurrection among the armed forces at home, President Coty warned the nation that it was on the brink of civil war and invited General de Gaulle to form a Government. M. Pflimlin formally resigned the office of Prime Minister on May 31. On June 1, by 329 votes to 224, Gen. de Gaulle was invested in the National Assembly as Prime Minister, with power to govern by decree for a period of six months during which time proposals for constitutional reform would be submitted to a national referendum.

The Fifth Republic.—The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, embodying important changes, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a referendum held on Sept. 28 in Metropolitan France and all overseas departments and territories. (See also *French Community* below).

The President is elected for a term of 7 years by an electoral college consisting of both Houses of Parliament, the departmental general councils, overseas assemblies and elected representatives of the municipal councils. He is also eligible for re-election. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He may dissolve the National Assembly after consultation with the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses, but may not do so more than once in twelve months. He may submit disputed legislation to a national referendum at the request of the Government or of both Houses of Parliament. The President may assume special powers in an emergency. At the presidential elections held on Dec. 21, 1958, General de Gaulle was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office on Jan. 8, 1959, as first President of the Fifth French Republic.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to $5\frac{1}{2}$ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible only to Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session. Ministers relinquish Parliamentary seats on joining the Cabinet.

A *Constitutional Council* is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the *Economic and Social Council* gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

Production.—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1960 was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat.....	108,800,000
Oats.....	27,700,000
Barley.....	57,000,000
Rye.....	4,200,000
Maize.....	20,100,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1960 (excluding Algeria) was 61,800,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1960) included 18,400,000 cattle, 8,700,000 sheep and lambs, 8,400,000 pigs, 1,900,000 horses and 1,200,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, oil, pig iron, bauxite, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. In 1960 coal production amounted to 58,210,600 tons and oil production in the *Franc Zone* totalled 11,400,000 tons. The most important manufactures are of metals, cars, aircraft, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

Language and Literature.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 9 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952) and Albert Camus (1957).

Defence.—The personnel of the Defence Forces at the end of 1960 was: Army, 834,000 (including *Gendarmerie* of 63,000); Navy (June, 1961), 76,000; Air Force, 139,000. The French Navy included 3 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 66 destroyers and frigates and 22 submarines.

Education.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of National Education with Secretariats of State for Technical Education, Youth and Sports, and for Fine Arts; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary education. (i.) *Primary* education is secular, compulsory and free, the school age being 6 to 14. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7- yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne (University of Paris) are among the well known establishments. (iii.) *Special Schools* are numerous. (iv.) There are 17 *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger,

Besançon (1485), B. ordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyons (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230).

Archæology, etc.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Caesar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitani south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgæ from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

Roads.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,000 miles, and of other roads 382,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use having a length of 8,000 km. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

Railways.—The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic on Jan. 1, 1960, was 39,190 km., of which 6,770 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept., 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Traffic in 1959 totalled 32,000,000,000 passenger-kilometres and 53,400,000,000 ton-kilometres and in 1960, 31,800,000,000 passenger-km. and 56,500,000,000 ton-km.

Civil Aviation.—In 1960 passenger/kilometres flown by aircraft of French airlines totalled 4,730,000,000, of which 4,200,000,000 were by Air France.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1961, consisted of 797 ships of 4,626,441 tons gross, of which 64 were passenger vessels (582,886 tons), 169 tankers (1,945,738 tons) and 564 cargo vessels (2,097,817 tons).

FINANCE	1961
Total revenue (Budget).....	NF. 63,605 milliard
Ordinary expenditure (do.).	70,462 milliard

The *Public Debt*, on November 30, 1960, amounted to NF 84,564,000,000, of which the external debt accounted for NF 13,257,000,000.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 centimes. On August 11, 1957, a system of exchange rates was introduced which amounted to a devaluation of the franc by 20 per cent. in certain sectors. This devaluation was made general on October 26, 1957. On Dec. 29, 1958, the franc was further devalued by 17½ per cent. to Frs. 2,382 = £1 (Frs. 492.70 = \$1 U.S.). The *New Franc*, worth 100 old francs, came into use on Jan. 1, 1960, in metropolitan France and Algeria, as the basic monetary unit. Bank notes in 10, 50 and 100 new franc denominations and coins for 1 and 5 new francs were introduced. Further coinage in new francs is being introduced to replace the old coinage progressively.

COMMERCE

The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE 1960

New Francs

Imports.....	23,988,000,000
Export.....	23,744,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. £	76,904,943	87,044,655
Exports to U.K. £	103,690,455	131,204,508

ALGERIA

Algeria and the French Saharan Departments lie between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to a southern limit about 19° N. Area, 855,900 sq. miles (estimated). Population (1960), about 10,095,000.

Government.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 1881 the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed an integral part of France. Between 1955 and 1960 these were re-organized to form 13 departments: Algiers, Tizi-Ouzou, Orleansville, Médéa, Constantine, Bône, Sétif, Batna, Oran, Tlemcen, Mostaganem, Saïda and Tlaret. An armed rebellion led by the Moslem *Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.)* against French rule broke out on Nov. 1, 1954. On May 13, 1958, demonstrations by the European population in favour of keeping Algeria French led to the formation of a Committee of Public Safety under the Commander-in-Chief, General Salan, and to the investiture of General de Gaulle as Prime Minister of France on June 1, 1958. General Salan became Delegate General of the French Government in Algeria. He was succeeded in December, 1958, by M. Paul Delouvrier. On September 16, 1959, General de Gaulle announced plans for the self-determination of Algeria, but the Moslem Nationalist Rebellion continued. In January 1960, the European population of Algiers staged a seven-day revolt against General de Gaulle's policy, and barricades were erected in the streets. Peace talks between representatives of the French government and the Moslem Nationalist Leaders at Melun in June, 1960, proved abortive. M. Paul Delouvrier was replaced as Delegate General by M. Jean Morin on November 19, 1960. Further European riots at Algiers and other cities against the self-determination policy took place in Algeria in December, 1960, and were followed by Moslem demonstrations in favour of an independent Algeria. On April 22, 1961, a military junta led by a former Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, General Challe, and pledged to ensure that Algeria would remain French, seized power in Algiers, but the revolt collapsed within four days. A further series of peace talks between representatives of the French Government and the Nationalists opened at Evian on May 20, 1961. (See also EVENTS OF THE YEAR.)

Economic.—Total value of imports in 1960 was N.F. 6,245,300,000 and of exports 1,946,500,000. The bulk of the trade is with France. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1960 was valued at imports £3,258,258. Exports to the United Kingdom (Algeria's best customer, after France) £11,967,424. Exports are mainly wine, barley and other cereals, skins, olives, fruits,

iron and zinc ores, phosphate rock, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, vegetables and crude petroleum. The principal imports from the United Kingdom were tractors and agricultural machinery, earthmoving and public works machinery, engines, machine tools and other machinery, rubber manufactures and metal manufactures. Natural gas from the Sahara is being supplied to the coastal area; plans are going ahead to export it. In a few years crude oil and natural gas will probably represent important elements in the Algerian economy. Iron, zinc, lead and quicksilver mines are being worked. In 1958 there were 2,620 miles of railways open for traffic, and in 1960 the number of ships in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 5,894. 50,820 commercial aircraft arrived at or departed from Algerian airports in 1959.

The principal town is Ψ Algiers, the capital. It has expanded considerably in the last six years and its population (1960) is 870,000. Other towns include Ψ Oran (430,000), Constantine (217,000), Ψ Bône (144,000), Sidi-Bel-Abbes (101,000), Tlemcen (80,000), Ψ Philippeville (85,000), Blida (87,000), Mostaganem (64,000), Tizi Ouzou (40,000).

Saharan Departments (previously known as the Southern Territories).—The territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oasis were formed into a separate colony on December 24, 1902. In 1957, a Ministry for the Sahara was set up in Paris, and two Saharan Departments, Saoura and the Oasis, were formed, with administrative headquarters at Colomb-Béchar and Laghouat respectively. (The administrative capital of the Oasis was moved to Ouargla in 1959). The Saoura consists of the former territories of Ain Sefra and the Oasis, of the former Territory of that name, together with parts of Ghardaia and Touggourt. The parts of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia and Touggourt lying north of the Saharan Atlas mountains were merged with the Algerian Departments of Saïda and Médéa. In 1957, a joint organization for the Sahara (O.C.R.S.) was set up to control the economic development of the entire Saharan region, including the former French Sudan (now Mali), Niger and Chad, which were represented on the mixed Commission, and a Delegate General was appointed by the French Government to be responsible for the execution of the programme and for defence and public order. In May, 1961, the O.C.R.S. was re-organized so as to separate the functions of the Minister of the Sahara and those of the Delegate General to the O.C.R.S.

Oil, natural gas and iron ore were found to exist in quantities in the Saharan regions. Substantial oil and gas deposits are now being worked. In 1960 just over 7,000,000 tons of crude oil were exported. In the same year 13,128 commercial aircraft landed or took off from airports in the Sahara.

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan. 1, 1947, the colonies of French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies were raised to the same status as Metropolitan Departments and rank with the rest of France for education, health and social services.

La Réunion.—Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been a French possession since 1643. Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 301,000. Capital, St. Denis (41,863). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations

(1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land (see p. 720) in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

Martinique.—An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between the British colonies of Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population (1957) 255,600. Capital, Ψ Fort de France (60,600). Other towns are Ψ Trinite (39,173) and Ψ Marin (31,369).

Guadeloupe.—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Capital, Ψ Pointe à Pitre (26,200). Other towns are Ψ Basse Terre (13,636) in Guadeloupe and Ψ Grand Bourg (12,827) in Marie Galante.

French Guiana.—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 29,000. Capital, Ψ Cayenne (13,300). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Netherlands Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royale and Ile du Diable), known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1954), (Paris ville) 2,850,189. The population of Greater Paris (within 15-mile radius) is approximately 6,600,000. Twenty-three other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1954— Ψ Marseilles (661,492), Ψ Lyons (553,039), Toulouse (268,863), Ψ Bordeaux (257,946), Ψ Nice (244,360), Ψ Nantes (222,790), Strasbourg (200,921), Lille (194,616), St. Etienne (181,730), Ψ Toulon (141,117), Ψ Le Havre (139,810), Nancy (124,797), Rennes (124,122), Reims (121,145), Ψ Rouen (116,540), Grenoble (116,440), Clermont Ferrand (113,391), Dijon (112,844), Le Mans (111,891), Ψ Brest (110,713), Roubaix (110,067), Limoges (105,990) and Angers (102,142).

The chief towns of Corsica are Ψ Ajaccio 32,997 and Ψ Bastia 42,729.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 hr. 10 mins.

FLAG.—The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Pierson Dixon, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Oct, 1960)..... £7,015

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt., C.B., C.M.G.
Minister (Economic), W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Counsellor and Consul-General, H. Braham, C.B.E.
Counsellors, R. M. Hadow; C. L. G. Philpotts, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Press), F. B. Richards, D.S.C.
Counsellor (Labour), L. Hagestadt, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, R. A. Farquharson; M. D. Butler; R. A. Fyjis-Walker; J. H. G. Leahy; S. H. Anstey; A. H. Birch, O.B.E.; D. Bluelock.
2nd Secretaries, J. W. R. Shakespeare; T. Macaulay; A. M. Brooks, D.S.O., M.C.; Miss A. M. Wood; Miss M. C. McConachie; C. F. Miller; H. Tansey; J. Greaves; D. H. Bevan.

3rd Secretaries, M. R. Jenkins; J. A. Birch; G. A. P. Cockell.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. M. Compston, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. E. R. Gurney, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier B. Wilson, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. R. A. Readman; Lt.-Col. J. I. G. Capadose.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. F. W. Heycock, D.F.C.

Asst. Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. J. L. Goldby, D.F.C.

Scientific Attaché (Ministry of Aviation), D. C. Evans, M.B.E.

Civil Air Attaché, P. A. Robinson.

Scientific Attaché, R. V. Melville.

Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev. R. J. W. Morris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, St. Malo and Strasbourg.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, H. Talbot.

Vice-Presidents, C. Kirk; M. F. Bannerman.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, R. P. Hinks, 36 rue des Ecoles, Paris V.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, set up the French Community (successor to the French Union), in which member States enjoy autonomy and manage their own affairs freely. There is a single citizenship within the Community; all citizens have the same rights and duties, irrespective of their origin, race or religion. Matters of common policy are specified in the Constitution and include foreign affairs, defence, financial and economic policy, justice, higher education, transport and telecommunication. The President of the French Republic is President of the French Community and in the latter capacity is represented in each state of the Community by a High Commissioner. The official language, national anthem and flag of France were adopted for the Community. The following organs of the Community were set up in 1959. A Senate and a Court of Arbitration, also set up in 1959, were abolished in 1961.

Executive Council.—Composed of the President (Chairman), the Prime Ministers of the French Republic and the heads of government of each member State, and the Ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community (in abeyance, 1961).

Secretariat General to the Presidency of the Community, and African and Malgasy Affairs.—To advise the President in his role as head of the Community, on Community and African affairs.

Secretary-General, M. Jacques Foscari.

The African member States and Madagascar each nominate two members to sit on the Economic and Social Council (see under Fifth Republic above).

On June 3, 1960, an amendment to the Constitution, permitting continued membership of the French Community to member countries after the achievement of full independence, and to allow independent states to join the Community, was approved by the Senate.

The French Community consists of the following: The French Republic (Metropolitan France, Algeria and the Overseas Departments)

Madagascar (République malgache).—See separate article.

MAURITANIA

(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

Head of State and Prime Minister, Moktar Ould Daddah.

Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa between Spanish Sahara and the Republic of Senegal. It is bounded on the east and south by the Republic of Mali. Area 322,340 sq. miles. The population of Mauritania was estimated at 624,000 in 1957. The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic and became fully independent on Nov. 28, 1960.

FLAG.—Yellow star and crescent on green ground.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Nouakchott.

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Hugh Adam Watson, C.M.G. (1960) (Resident at Dakar).

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

President, Léopold Senghor, elected Sept. 5, 1960.

Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia (Aug. 22, 1960).

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Léon Boissier-Palun, 24 Cadogan Square, S.W.1 [Knightsbridge: 6491].

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the Republic of Guinea in the south. It has an area of 77,814 sq. miles and the population was estimated at 2,269,000 in 1957.

Formerly a French colony, Senegal elected on Nov. 25, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. Foundation of a Federation of Mali, to consist of the State of Senegal, (French) Soudan, Dahomey and Upper Volta, was announced in January, 1959, and the Federation came into existence on April 4, consisting of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic only, the others having meanwhile withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly, M. Léopold Senghor, on June 20, 1960. However, these arrangements proved short-lived as on August 22, 1960, the Senegal Legislative Assembly formally approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as an independent state.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Dakar (383,000).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, yellow and red; a green star on the yellow band.

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Hugh Adam Watson, C.M.G. (1959) £4,115

CHAD REPUBLIC

President, François Tombalbaye, elected August 11, 1960.

Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from 23° N. latitude to 7° N. latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by the Kingdom of Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. It has an area of 487,920 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1957 at 2,581,000. Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 11, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Fort Lamy, south of Lake Chad (45,600).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red.

French High Representative, M. Daniel Doustin.

British Ambassador, His Excellency J. V. Rob, C.M.G. (Resident at Brazzaville, Congo).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President, David Dacko, assumed office August 17, 1960.

2 E*

Formerly the French colony of Ubanghi Shari, the Republic lies just north of the Equator between the Cameroon Republic and the southern part of Sudan. It has a common boundary with the Republic of Chad in the north and with the Congolese Republic in the south. The Republic has an area of about 234,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,135,000. On December 1, 1958, Ubanghi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African Republic. It became fully independent on August 17, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Bangui, near the border with the Congolese Republic (82,300).

French High Commissioner, M. Pierre Bordier.

British Ambassador, His Excellency J. V. Rob, C.M.G. (Resident at Brazzaville, Congo).

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

President, Fubert Youlou, assumed office August 17, 1960.

The Republic lies on the Equator between Gaboon on the west and the Congolese Republic on the east, the River Congo and its tributary the Ubanghi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has a short Atlantic coastline. Area of the Republic of Congo is 129,960 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1957 at 759,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became a member state of the French Community on November 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Brazzaville (105,200); Ψ Pointe Noire (57,000).

FLAG.—Tricolour of green, yellow and red (diagonal yellow stripe).

French High Representative, M. Jean Rossard.

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Vernon Rob, C.M.G.

REPUBLIC OF GABOON

President, Leon M'ba, assumed office August 17, 1960.

Gaboon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked on the north by the Spanish territory of Rio Muni and the Cameroon Republic and on the east and south by the Republic of Congo. It has an area of 101,400 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1957 at 404,000. Gaboon elected on Nov. 28, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Libreville (16,700).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands, green, yellow and blue.

French High Representative, M. Risterucci.

British Ambassador, His Excellency J. V. Rob, C.M.G. (Resident at Brazzaville, Congo).

SOMALILAND AND ISLAND TERRITORIES

French Somaliland.—Area, 9,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 67,000. Capital, Ψ Jibuti (17,000). Situated on the N.E. African coast round the Gulf of Tadjura and extending about 80 miles inland.

New Caledonia.—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (1956), 68,000. Capital, Ψ Noumea (12,000). A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc.), the Huon Islands and Alofi. New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement.

Wallis and Futuna Islands.—Following a request from local kings and chiefs, it was decided by referendum (Dec. 27, 1959) that the islands would

become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 95,500, mostly Polynesians.

French Polynesia.—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (1956), 77,000. Capital, Papeete (15,220), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oa, etc., 500 sq. miles population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raiivava, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island).

Comoro Archipelago.—Area, 800 sq. miles. Population (1957), 177,000. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1957), 4,900. Two small groups of islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 30, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) with an

absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939-1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark and Norway (April, 1940), Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France (May, 1940). Norway capitulated on June 9, France sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Drittes Reich*. The First was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The Second was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The Third was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in March, 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, born Oct. 14, 1894, elected July 1, 1959, for five years from Sept. 15, 1959.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.).

Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano (C.D.U.).

Interior, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (C.D.U.).

Justice, Fritz Schäffer (C.S.U.).

Finance, Franz Etzel (C.D.U.).

Defence, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.).

Labour, Theodor Blank (C.D.U.).

Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder and Minister for Refugees, Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz (C.D.U.).

Housing, Paul Lücke (C.D.U.).

Agriculture, Werner Schwarz (C.D.U.).

All-German Affairs, Ernst Lemmer (C.D.U.).

Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm (C.D.U.).

Posts and Telegraphs, Richard Stücklen (C.S.U.).

Family and Youth Questions, Dr. Josef Würlmeling (C.D.U.).

Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Dr. Hans Wilhelm (C.D.U.).

Atomic Matters, Prof. Siegfried Balke (C.S.U.).

C.D.U.=Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U.=Christian Social Union.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chesham Place, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 5033]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hasso von Eetzdorf (1961).

Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Rudolf Thierfelder.

Counsellors, Prof. Fritz Caspar; Dr. Hans-Joachim Mangold.

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 95,737 sq. miles. The population at the end of 1960 was estimated at 53,756,100, compared with 42,998,500 in May 1939. Distribution of the population among the Länder in December, 1960 was:—

Schleswig-Holstein.....	2,309,400
Hamburg.....	1,837,000
Lower Saxony.....	6,576,100
Bremen.....	704,300
North Rhine Westphalia.....	15,852,500
Hessen.....	4,783,400
Rhineland Palatinate.....	3,411,200
Baden-Württemberg.....	7,726,900
Bavaria.....	9,494,900
Saarland.....	1,060,500

Western Berlin had an estimated population of 2,202,200 at the end of 1960.

The estimated population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic in June 1960 was:—

Hamburg.....	1,829,500	Münster/	
Munich.....	1,079,400	Westph.....	180,300
Cologne.....	789,300	Bielefeld.....	174,500
Essen.....	727,300	Solingen.....	169,600
Düsseldorf.....	694,700	Aachen.....	168,200
Frankfurt/Main.....	666,500	Ludwigshafen.....	161,900
Dortmund.....	637,600	München/	
Stuttgart.....	634,600	Gladbach.....	152,400
Hanover.....	572,300	Bohn.....	146,500
Bremen.....	557,100	Freiburg.....	141,200
Duisburg.....	501,800	Bremerhaven.....	140,000
Nuremberg.....	452,400	Darmstadt.....	136,600
Wuppertal.....	420,500	Osnabrück.....	135,100
Gelsenkirchen.....	388,800	Mainz.....	130,900
Bochum.....	362,000	Recklinghausen.....	130,200
Mannheim.....	308,700	Saarbrücken.....	128,700
Kiel.....	270,700	Heidelberg.....	127,400
Oberhausen.....	256,700	Remscheid.....	124,200
Wiesbaden.....	255,600	Regensburg.....	123,400
Brunswick.....	244,100	Oldenburg.....	121,800
Karlsruhe.....	237,100	Würzburg.....	114,000
Lübeck.....	231,800	Herne.....	113,700
Krefeld.....	209,300	Offenbach/	
Augsburg.....	205,000	Main.....	113,000
Kassel.....	204,400	Bottrop.....	110,800
Hagen.....	193,800	Salzgitter.....	107,600
Mülheim/Ruhr.....	182,300	Wanne-Eickel.....	107,200

Vital Statistics.—There were 17.7 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1960, compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was an excess of live births over deaths in 1960 of 6.4 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8.4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948–49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, a Lower House, with a four-year term of office, elected by direct universal suffrage, and an Upper House composed of delegates of the Länder, without a fixed term of office. The results of the election for the lower house (Bundestag) held on Sept. 6, 1953, were as follows:—

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions.....	243
Social Democrats.....	151
Free Democrats.....	48
Refugee Party.....	27
German Party.....	15
Independents.....	3
Total.....	487

In July 1955, 7 Refugee Party members seceded and subsequently joined the Christian Democrats. In April, 1956, 14 Free Democrats seceded to form a new party, the Free Peoples' Party. In January, 1957, 10 new Saar members joined the Bundestag. The D.P. and F.V.P. had formed a joint party with the name D.P. In April, 1961, the D.P. and the Refugee Party (BHE) merged and founded an "all-German Party". The figures in June, 1961, were:

Party	Numbers:
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions.....	281
Social Democrats.....	169
Free Democrats.....	43
Independents.....	4
Total.....	497

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of the *Länder* governments in July, 1961, were:—

Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Kurt-Georg Kiesinger.

Bavaria.—Dr. Hans Ehard.

Berlin.—Willy Brandt (Governing Mayor).

Bremen.—Wilhelm Kaisen.

Hamburg.—Dr. Paul Neumann.

Hessen.—Dr. Georg-August Zinn.

North Rhine-Westphalia.—Dr. Franz Meyers.

Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Peter Altmeier.

Saarland.—Dr. Franz-Josef Röder.

Lower Saxony.—Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf.

Schleswig-Holstein.—Kai Uwe von Hassel.

Economic Position.—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1959 is estimated at DM. 244.4 milliard, an increase of DM. 7.5 milliard or 17.1 per cent. over 1958 and DM 147.2 milliard or 151 per cent. over 1950. In accordance with the Franco-German Agreement of 1957, the economic integration of Saarland with the Federal Republic took place on July 6, 1959.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area (in 1959) amounted to 55,560 sq. miles, of which 19,847,000 acres were under plough. The forest area is 27,340 sq. miles. The 1959 harvest yielded 8,610,100 metric tons of bread grains, 5,783,100 metric tons of feeding and industrial grains and 22,708,300 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1959 included 12,480,400 cattle, 814,200 horses, 1,084,200 sheep, 14,875,700 pigs and 60,011,200 fowls.

Industry.—The average index of industrial production per working day (excluding Saarland and Berlin) has developed as follows (1936=100):

	1958	1959
Mining.....	152	148
Manufacturing industry.....	237	255
(i) Basic materials.....	210	236
(ii) Capital goods.....	306	330
(iii) Consumer goods.....	209	222
(iv) Foodstuffs.....	219	224
Power (electricity and gas).....	374	402
Building Industry.....	203	235
Total industry (including building)...	232	249

Hard coal production fell from 148.8 million tons in 1958 to 142.3 million tons in 1960; brown coal rose from 93.5 million tons to 95.8 million tons; pig iron fell from 19.7 million tons to 18.9 million tons; crude steel rose from 25.7 million tons to 34.7 million tons; rolled steel products from 17.6 million tons to 19.4 million tons. An average of 113,027 passenger vehicles a month were produced in 1959 (1958=98,395), 17,308 commercial vehicles (1958=15,066), 200,000 tons of sulphuric acid (1958=198,000) 49,347 tons of chlorine (1958=44,871), 33,200 tons of cotton yarn (1958=32,727) and 9,389 tons of woollen yarn (1958=8,858), 556,658 new dwellings were completed in 1959 (1958=480,726).

Labour.—Of 20,135,400 employed in September, 1959, 13,304,600 were men. The average number of unemployed was 480,000, of whom 302,400 were men. In 1959, an average of 7,477,000 were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 570,000; iron and steel production, 334,400; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 1,239,000; chemicals, 428,000; and textiles and clothing, 911,400. Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and building industry) per working hour in 1959 reached 171 per cent. (1958=158) of the 1950 level.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities. From 1961, the financial year coincides with the calendar year instead of, as previously, ending on March 31 each year. The 1960 financial year is from April 1 to December 31, 1960, and figures are therefore valid only as to 75 per cent.

The pattern of budgetary expenditure in 1960 was: Total expenditure DM. 41.9 milliard (1959=39.8 milliard); Social expenditure (including housing and welfare), DM. 17.6 milliard (about 42 per cent.); Defence (including the amount spent on foreign troops in the Federal Republic), DM. 10.7 milliard (about 26 per cent.); Agriculture and food, DM. 2.8 milliard (about 7 per cent.); Transport, DM. 3.4 milliard (about 8 per cent.).

In 1952 an agreement was reached for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to DM. 3.5 milliard.

Foreign Trade.—In 1959, imports (including West Berlin and from July 6, 1959, Saarland) were valued at DM. 35,823,000,000 (1958=31,133,000,000); and exports at DM. 41,184,000,000 (1958=36,998,000,000); 30 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 21.6 per cent. of raw materials; 28.8 per cent. came from the Common Market countries 20.7 per cent. from the E.F.T.A.* and 14.7 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market countries took 27.8 per cent. of all exports, the E.F.T.A.* 27 per cent. and the United States and Canada, 10.5 per cent.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£141,995,149	£159,319,483
Exports to U.K....	144,250,467	181,711,041

† Common Market: W. Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands.

* E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association): Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

Communications.—The state-owned railways of the Federal Republic measure 18,957 miles and the privately owned railways 3,400 miles, a total of 22,357 miles. In 1959 the railways handled 327,900,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 141,600,000 tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1959, 7,800 steam locomotives, 938 electric locomotives, 723 diesel locomotives, 25,315 passenger coaches (including rail buses) and 254,296 goods waggon. The classified roads measure 84,000 miles. On Jan. 1, 1960, there were 3,895,760 cars and 624,939 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec. 1959, amounted to 4,743,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the third and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646–1716) to Kant (1724–1804), Fichte (1762–1814), Schelling (1775–1854) and Hegel (1770–1831); the drama from Goethe (1749–1832) and Schiller (1759–1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862–1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800–1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). There are now 1,464 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. For the school year 1959–60 there were 30,000 elementary schools, with 198,000 teachers and 5,000,000 pupils in the Federal Republic. State expenditure per primary school pupil per annum amounted to DM. 640. In addition there were 760 intermediate schools with 310,000 pupils and 10,100 teachers, 1,550 grammar schools with 763,000 pupils and 14,000 teachers. State expenditure per pupil for intermediate schools was D.M. 980 and for grammar schools was D.M. 1,440 per annum. The grammar school leaving examination (*Abitur*) entitles the holder to a place of study at a university. The number of examinations passed in 1957 was 38,700. Children below the age of 18 who are not attending an intermediate or grammar school are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. There were 9,700 such schools with 2,300,000 pupils and 22,000 teachers. State expenditure per pupil per annum was DM. 1,100. In the winter term of 1959 the 18 universities, 8 technical universities, and 7 other institutions of university status, together with teacher training and other colleges in the Federal Republic registered a total of 196,000 German, and 18,800 foreign students. The largest universities are in Munich, Berlin, Cologne, Aachen (T.U.), Hamburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Freiburg

and Göttingen. There were 1,200 adult education centres with 3,500 rural branches. The attendance figure for 1959 was 4,400,000 and state expenditure amounted to 40,000,000 DM.

Religion.—At the 1950 Census there were 24,430,815 Protestants in the Republic, 21,576,179 Roman Catholics, 17,116 Jews, 142,849 agnostics and 1,528,713 others.

CAPITAL, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 146,500.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Berlin, 3 hrs. 30 mins.; Cologne, 1 hr. 35 mins.; Düsseldorf, 1 hr. 25 mins.; Frankfurt, 1 hr. 50 mins.; Hamburg, 2 hrs.; Hanover, 3 hrs. 10 mins.; Munich, 2 hrs. 25 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee, 77, Bonn

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Christopher Eden Steel, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1957)..... £7,015

Minister, E. M. Rose, C.M.G.

Counsellors, F. W. Marten, M.C. (Head of Chancery); A. L. Pope, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, A. A. Duff, D.S.O., D.S.C.; R. Brash; P. L. V. Mallet; H. G. Darwin; P. N. Lunn, C.M.G., O.B.E.; J. C. C. Bennett; W. Cohn, and Secretaries, C. G. Mays; A. D. S. Goodall; D. J. M. Cornwell; K. M. Thomas; P. L. Morgan; A. W. Rhodes.

Minister (Economic), J. A. M. Marjoribanks, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries (Commercial), N. Statham; Miss R. M. B. Chevallier; N. G. S. Beckett.

2nd Secretaries (Commercial), K. B. A. Scott; R. J. Jacques; G. A. Ball; E. L. Bailey.

Counsellor (Information), A. G. R. Rouse, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries (Information), P. W. R. C. Haley, M.B.E.; H. Berman, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries (Information), Miss P. D. Chorley; I. H. May.

Naval Attaché, Capt. B. D. O. MacIntyre, D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. do., Cdr. W. E. Grenfell, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. M. V. Fletcher.

Asst. do., Maj. K. J. Walsh.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore J. N. Tones, C.B.E.

Civil Air Attaché, J. L. Roberts.

Labour Attaché, E. C. M. Cullingford.

Asst. do., F. Kenny, M.B.E.

Scientific Attaché, Brig. C. F. C. Spedding (ret.).

1st Secretary (Scientific), Dr. M. Francis.

Supply Attaché, C. F. McFarlane, C.B.E.

Asst. do., F. A. Neal.

Head of Visa Section (Düsseldorf), A. S. Auger.

Counsellor (Administration), C. Whitworth, M.B.E.

1st Secretary (Administration), E. G. Ducker.

Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Spink.

Archivist, Miss H. H. Sheppard.

Accountant, F. E. Greville.

There are British Consulates-General at Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart; and a British Consulate at Bremen.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Liaison Officer, R. Seymour, C.B.E., Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. There are British Council offices at Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart.

BERLIN

G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy Commandant, G. L. McDermott, C.M.G.

Administrative Officer, L. H. Barnes, M.B.E.

Eastern Germany

Administration.—When the Federal Republic was formed, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a Provisional People's Chamber. On Oct. 7, 1949, this Chamber enacted a constitution of the "German Democratic Republic," and a provisional Land Chamber was established, now known as *Volkskammer*. The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of western countries. A number of governmental reforms have been introduced since the original constitution was drafted. The Presidency was abolished on Sept. 22, 1960. From that date the main Government posts have been held as follows:—

Chairman, Council of State, W. Ulbricht.

Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl.

President of the Volkskammer, Dr. Johannes Dieckmann.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lothar Bolz.

Chairman, State Planning Commission, B. Leuschner.

Chairman, State Control Commission, F. Lange.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief was replaced in the civilian sphere by a High Commissioner. In September 1953, the post of High Commissioner was combined with that of Ambassador.

Area and Population.—The area of Eastern Germany is 41,380 sq. miles and its population in October, 1945, was 17,300,000*:—

Saxony-Anhalt . . . 4,200,000	Saxony . . . 5,600,000
Brandenburg . . . 2,500,000	Thuringia . . . 2,900,000
Mecklenburg . . . 2,100,000	

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,657); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862); and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

In July, 1952, in the interests of "democratization" and the further centralization of power, the old *Länder* were abolished and replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (regions) as follows:

<i>Land</i>	<i>Bezirke</i>
Mecklenburg . . . Rostock; Schwerin; Neubrandenburg.	

Brandenburg . . . Potsdam; Cottbus; Frankfurt.
Saxony Karlmarxstadt; Dresden; Leipzig.
Saxony-Anhalt . . . Halle; Magdeburg.
Thuringia Erfurt; Gera; Guhl.

Each region has its own *Bezirksstag* (assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (council) to deal with purely regional affairs.

* Figures published in 1961 by the West German Ministry of Refugees showed that 2,600,000 refugees had fled to the Federal Republic from Eastern Germany (German Democratic Republic) in 1949-1961, many of them crossing to the Western sector of Berlin. More than a quarter of a million persons fled to the Federal Republic in each of the years 1955-1957. In the first six months of 1961, 103,159 refugees were received in West-Germany, 30,444 more in July and a further 25,000 in August, 1961, until the Berlin border was sealed by the East German authorities. Refugees crossing in 1960 included about 700 doctors, 142 professors and college lecturers and some 2,000 school teachers.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The Soviets claimed reparations from Germany to a value of \$(1938)10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone pays reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. and, although the amounts have been reduced, the obligation continues until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large new steel plants have been erected at Fürstberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war.

The East German Government announced on April 14, 1960, that collectivization of agriculture in East Germany had been completed, the only exceptions being a few small areas unsuitable for large-scale farming.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. . . .	£3,524,857	£7,090,514
Exports to U.K.	4,610,993	6,272,023

GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, born Dec. 14, 1901; acceded (on the death of his brother King George II), April 1, 1947; married Jan. 8, 1938, Princess Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

- (i) Crown Prince (*Diadoch*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, born June 2, 1940.
- (ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938.
- (iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942.

CABINET

(June, 1956)

Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis.
Deputy Prime Minister, P. Kanellopoulos.
Minister of Co-ordination, A. Protopapadakis.
Foreign Minister, E. Averoff-Tositsas.
Minister to the Prime Minister, C. Tsatos.
Justice, C. Kallias.
Interior, D. Makris.
Education and Cults, G. Voyadjis.
Finance, C. Papaconstantinou.
Commerce, L. Dertilis.
Industry, N. Martis.
Communications and Public Works, General Solon Ghikas.
Agriculture, C. Adamopoulos.
Minister of Social Welfare, A. Stratos.
Merchant Shipping, G. Andrianopoulos.
Labour, A. Dimitratos.
Minister for Northern Greece, A. Theologitis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.2

[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George St. Seférides (1957).

Counsellors, M. J. Delivanis; J. Dracoulis (*Consular Affairs*).

1st Secretaries, D. C. Petrou; A. J. Stephanou.

2nd Secretary (*Consular Affairs*), S. Konstantopoulos.

Naval and Military Attaché, Captain E. G. Panas.

Minister Plenipotentiary (*Press Affairs*), M. Cosmetatas.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. M. J. Fragiskos.

Commercial Counsellor, E. Amagnostopoulos.

Commercial Secretary, G. Mitrofanis.

Hon. Educational Counsellor, P. Argenti.

Attaché, J. Temenides.

Consulate General and Department of Information, 34

Hyde Park Square, W.2.

There are Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and Yarmouth, Swansea and Glasgow, and at Belfast.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,182 sq. miles. Provisional results of a census held throughout the country on March 19, 1961, recorded a population of 8,357,526.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos and the island of Thasos), Thrace (including the island of Samothrace), Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece (which includes the island of Euboea and the Sporades or "scattered islands," of which the largest is Skyros), the Peloponnese (or Morea), the Dodecanese or Southern Sporades (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khalki and Tilos, the Cyclades (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the Ionian Islands (Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo), the Aegean Islands (Chios, Lesbos, Limnos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,500 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

Government.—The Independence of Greece dates from March 25 (O.S.), 1821, and was ratified by the Treaty of Adrianople (Sept. 14, 1829) and the Convention of London (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The first Head of State was a Greek, John Capodistrias, who was assassinated in Nauplia in 1831. The Allied Powers then chose a prince of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) dynasty; he ruled as King Otho until his abdication in 1862. He was succeeded by King George I of the Glucksburg (Danish) dynasty. Since then Greece has had one period as a republic (1924-35) and one period of uncertainty (from the Second World War until September, 1946), but in both cases returned to the monarchical system under the Glucksburg dynasty after a plebiscite.

At the time of its independence, the Kingdom of Greece included little more than the Peloponnese, Sterea Hellas and the Cyclades, but the Ionian Islands were added in 1864, Thessaly in 1881, Macedonia, Crete and the Aegean Islands in 1913, Western Thrace in 1919 and the Dodecanese in 1947. The Treaty of Sévres (1922), under which Greece would have received large territories round Istanbul and in Asia Minor, was nullified by the Greek defeat in the Asia Minor campaign of 1922. This was followed by a major exchange of populations which largely settled the minority problems between Greece and Turkey. The long campaign for *enosis* (union) of Cyprus with Greece was terminated in 1959 by the Zürich and London Agreements which led to the proclamation of Cyprus as an independent republic in 1960.

On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December-January, 1944-5 a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. In 1947, Communist guerrilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with considerable economic help from the United States, Greece has made great progress in the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Greece acceded to the North Atlantic Treaty in Feb. 1952. In the economic field the country has made steady, if slow, progress. From 1954-59 relations between Greece and the United Kingdom were severely strained by the Cyprus issue, but since its settlement by the Zürich and London agreements (February 11 and 19, 1959) they have improved rapidly. The interim Government of M. Karamanlis was confirmed in office by the General Election of February, 1956. At a general election held on May 11, 1958, under a new electoral system, the National Radical Union Party of M. Karamanlis slightly increased its majority in the Chamber, obtaining 173 seats, though this party secured a smaller proportion of the votes, and a new Government was formed by M. Karamanlis on May 17. At this election the extreme Left Wing party, E.D.A., emerged as the leading Opposition party with 78 seats in the Chamber. On July 9, 1961, an agreement (subject to ratification) for Greece to be associated with the European Economic Community was signed in Athens.

Defence.—The Navy has 80 ships, about one-quarter of which are on loan from Britain. The strength of the Army is 115,000. The Air Force consists of 24,000 men, nine offensive squadrons and one transport squadron, together with a few helicopters and the necessary support, training and maintenance organizations.

Production.—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture employs about half the

working population, the most important product and export being tobacco, which still, despite recent difficulties in disposing of the crop abroad, accounts for one-third of the value of total visible exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine, and considerable efforts have lately been made to develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. An oil refinery, the first in Greece, was opened near Athens early in 1958 and industrial projects, either in the course of being carried out or planned in the near future, include the extension of the existing iron and steel industries, the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of aluminium and other factories for sugar, fertilizers, tyres and polystyrene; the development of the country's electric power resources; irrigation and land reclamation schemes, and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes. Greece enjoys substantial financial assistance from the United States and has received a loan from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Communications.—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways had all been repaired by the end of 1950, in spite of delays due to the activities of guerilla bands. All are now State owned with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Athens is linked with Istanbul, Paris (*via* Belgrade, Trieste and Lausanne), Ostend (*via* Belgrade, Salzburg, Cologne and Brussels) and Vienna by direct sleeping-car services. Greek roads total somewhat over 50,000 kilometres, of which about 30 per cent. are classified as national highways and 30,000 km. are classified as provincial roads. More than 7,000 km. of both classes are asphalt and a further 14,000 km. are macadamized. At the end of Dec., 1960, the Greek mercantile fleet numbered 817 ships with a total tonnage of 5,574,621 tons gross. A further 703 Greek-owned ships were under foreign flags (6,626,143 tons gross). The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, flies numerous internal and external services, including Athens-London, and it and other airlines connect Athens directly with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Religion.—Over 97 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. It has no jurisdiction over the Church of Crete, which has a degree of autonomy under the Ecumenical Patriarch, nor over the Monastic Community of Mount Athos and the Church in the Dodecanese, both of which come directly under the Ecumenical Patriarch.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are two Universities Athens and Salonica, that of Athens being of wide repute.

Language and Literature.—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevousa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748-1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854-1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis and Sikelianos have won a European reputation.

CURRENCY

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84=£1 sterling and 30=U.S. \$1.
(See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports....	£201,700,000	£250,000,000
Total exports....	73,000,000	72,574,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£16,908,440	£18,680,872
Exports to U.K....	8,614,246	8,577,134

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus) 1,837,041. Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonika) (377,026), Ψ Patras (94,758), Ψ Volos (67,314), Larissa (55,733); and Ψ Cavalla (44,406); in Crete— Ψ Heraklion or Candia (64,492), Ψ Canea (38,268), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands— Ψ Corfu (27,000), Ψ Zante (13,000), and Ψ Argostoli (10,000); in the Cyclades— Ψ Hermopolis (22,000); in Lesbos— Ψ Mytilene (32,000); in Chios— Ψ Chios (27,000).

FLAG.—9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Athens (1,501 miles), 4 hrs. 30 mins. (*via* Rome).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(4 Odos Gennadiou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957).
£5,015.

Counsellors, J. N. O. Curle, C.V.O.; B. J. Garnett, O.B.E. (Commercial).

1st Secretaries, H. S. Colchester, O.B.E.; D. C. Symon; E. J. C. Hare, O.B.E., T.D. (Information); J. D. Blakeway; C. Marshall (Labour) (Resident at Tel Aviv).

2nd Secretaries, J. D. M. Blyth; R. H. Stockbridge, M.C.; A. W. Constant (Consul); G. A. Fletcher (Commercial); A. F. Ward (Information); W. Jones.

3rd Secretary, A. C. Baker (Visa).

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. E. Lloyd, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. E. J. D. Snowball, O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore R. Sorel Cameron, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Attachés, H. Bradley (Archivist); E. C. Duckworth (Commercial).

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. J. Findlow.

Hon. Attaché, M. S. F. Hood (Director, British School of Archaeology).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Athens, Salonika, Piræus, Patras, Corfu and Samos.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. A. Close, O.B.E., 17 Philikis Etaireias, Athens.

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

PRESIDENT

Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, *assumed office*
March 1, 1958.

LEGATION IN LONDON

30 Collingham Gardens, S.W.5

[Fremantle: 7463]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Col. Doroteo Monterosseo (1960).

There is a Consulate-General at *Liverpool* and Consuls at *Glasgow and Belfast.*

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and comprises an area of 43,042 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 2,788,122. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 21 of whom 10 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief sea-ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Matías de Gálvez (formerly Santa Tomás) and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE 1961-62

Estimated Revenue. *Quetzales* 121,028,834

Estimated Expenditure. 121,028,834

At par 1 *Quetzal* = \$1 U.S. Exchange rate 2.80 Q = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1959 <i>Quetzales</i>	1960 <i>Quetzales</i>
Imports (c.i.f.)	134,002,642	137,759,432
Exports (f.o.b.)	103,219,079	112,620,981

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£2,003,864	£1,812,682
Exports to U.K.	633,192	413,801

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, *chicle* (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and food-stuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1950), 284,922. Quetzaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 27,696. Other towns are Mazatenango

(11,032), Antigua (10,744) and Puerto Barrios (15,332).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue; coat of arms on white stripe.

BRITISH LEGATION

(P.O. Box No. 8, 11 Calle No. 3-27, Zona 1, Guatemala City)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Michael Sanigear Williams, C.M.G. (1960) £4,115
1st Secretary, J. E. Jackson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Guatemala City and Bananera (Izabal).*

GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

President, Sekou Touré, elected for a term of 7 years, January, 1961.

President of National Assembly, Diallo Saifoullaye.

CABINET

(Oct. 2, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sekou Touré.

Minister of State, Diallo Abdourahmane.

Interior and Collectives, Kaba Sinkoun.

Defence and National Security, Keita Fodeba.

Commerce, Keita N'Famara.

Planning, Barry Ibrahim.

Finance, Barry Diawadou.

Public Works and Transport, Ismael Touré.

Education, Camara Damantang.

Health, Dr. Najib Roger Accar.

Public Administration, Touré Fodé Mamadou.

Labour and Social Security, Cissé Fodé.

Justice, Paul Faber.

Information and Tourism, Camara Bengaly.

Governor of la Banque de Guinée (with Cabinet rank),

Diakhite Moussa.

Telecommunications, Diop Alassane.

Foreign Affairs, Beavogui Louis-Lansana.

Industry and Mines, Drame Alioune.

Youth, Arts and Culture, Tounkara Jean Faragué.

Rural Economy, Barry Sory Ibrahim.

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Sénégal, Mali and the Republic of Ivory Coast. Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population was estimated by the French administration in 1957 at 2,492,000, mostly of the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 2,000 Europeans in the country.

Government.—Guinea was separated from Sénégal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sekou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces. M. Sekou Touré was elected President of the Republic by an overwhelming vote in an election (in which he was the sole candidate) in January, 1961. General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March 1, 1960, and established her own currency, the *Guinea franc* (at par with the *franc C.F.A.*). The consequent payment difficulties led to the rupture of commercial relations with France, hitherto her most important supplier and purchaser.

Production, etc.—The principal products of Guinea are bauxite, iron-ore, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and rubber. Principal imports are cotton goods, manufactured goods, tobacco, petroleum products, sugar, rice, flour and salt; exports, bauxite, iron-ore, diamonds, coffee, hides, bananas, palm kernels and pineapples. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Dialon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Sénégal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) are worked and alumina is produced for export. Bauxite is at present exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on.

Trade with U.K.

	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£563,960
Exports to U.K.....	£1,390,216

CAPITAL.— Ψ Conakry (100,000). Other towns are Kankan (24,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (13,000), N'Zerekore, Mamou, Siguiri and Labé.

FLAG.—Three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green.

BRITISH EMBASSY Conakry

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Donald Arthur Logan (1960).

1st Secretary (and Consul), D. N. Lane.

2nd Secretaries, P. H. Towers Picton; R. S. Jones (Commercial).

British Council Representative, J. H. Grimes.

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Dr. François Duvalier, installed Oct. 22, 1957; re-installed May 22, 1961.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Hans Road, S.W.3.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Colbert Bonhomme.

1st Secretary, M. Casseus.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is about 10,000 sq. miles with a population of about 4,000,000. The people are mainly negroes but there are numbers of

mulattoes and others with some admixture of European blood. About 250 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Dominique from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1804, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name Haiti, an aboriginal word meaning mountainous, was adopted. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of political upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed as the new President of the Republic.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of the productivity of the country. The main project now approaching completion is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank approved a loan of \$27,000,000 and the Development Loan Fund, on May 28, 1959, a further loan of \$4,300,000. The principal products are coffee, sisal, sugar, essential oils, bananas, logwood, cocoa and cotton. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and production of copper in the Terre Neuve area started in 1960. Industry is still on a small scale. The tourist trade expanded until 1956, since when it has fallen off owing to political upheavals.

Communications.—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The internal telephone and telegraph system is permanently out of order. The reinstallation which was being carried out by a British firm was stopped in 1957 and has not been resumed. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways are regular and frequent, and there are passenger sailings every 10 days (approx.) for New York and Panama by the Grace Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. (Air mail transit U.K./Port-au-Prince 4-7 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the language of the government and the press, but it is only understood by the educated minority. The usual language of the people is Creole. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 90 per cent. There are 4 French daily newspapers and several weekly papers including 2 in English. The total circulation is very small.

	1958–59 \$U.S.	1959–60 \$U.S.
Revenue.....	32,740,000	23,200,000
Expenditure.....	37,200,000	37,200,000
5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 84.)		

	1958–59 \$U.S.	1959–60 \$U.S.
Total Imports.....	29,260,000	35,000,000
Total Exports.....	23,000,000	42,600,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959 £898,832	1960 £911,152
Imports from U.K.....	47,148	104,632
Exports to U.K.....		

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince, Population (1960 census), 250,000. Other centres are: Port-au-Prince (24,957); Les Cayes (11,835); Gonaïves (13,534); Jacmel (8,545); St. Marc (10,485); Port de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG.—Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Gerard Thomas Corley Smith, C.M.G. (1960).

(plus allowances) £3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, D. R. Roper, M.V.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C., A.F.C. (resident in Caracas).

HEJAZ, see Saudi Arabia

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

President, Dr. José Ramón Villeda Morales (Dec. 21, 1957).

HONDURAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

104 Great Portland Street, W.1.
[Langham: 6103]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Francisco José Durón (1960).

Consul-General, Dr. Gonzalo Rodríguez-Soto.

There is a Consular Office at Birmingham.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population

of 1,887,389 (estimate of June 30, 1959) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the Constitution of Dec. 21, 1957, the Legislature consists of a single Congress of 58 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of approximately one per 30,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Cabinet of nine Ministers. The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

1,008 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1957, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 2,000, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 15 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and a domestic air service (SAHSA). There are 2,979 miles of telephone lines, 4,981 miles of telegraph lines and 369 post-offices.

The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

	FINANCE	1961
Revenue (Budget estimate) ..	Lempiras	79,900,000
Expenditure.....	"	93,800,000
Loans.....	"	13,900,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and (June 30, 1950) Lps. 5.60 to the £. (See also p. 84.)

The Public Debt amounted at the end of 1959 to U.S. \$10,440,000 (external) and U.S. \$13,809,800 (internal).

	TRADE	1960*
Imports	Lempiras	128,900,000
Exports	"	127,200,000

*Provisional.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£662,626	£698,121
Exports to U.K.....	361,019	409,668

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1958), 106,949 (including the contiguous town of Comayagua); other towns are San Pedro Sula (58,931), Ψ La Ceiba (22,780), Ψ Tela (15,979), Ψ Puerto Cortes (16,102), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Tegucigalpa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Richard Bartram Boyd Tollinton, C.B.E. (1960)..... £3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, L. E. Hanham.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C. (resident in Caracas).

Labour Attaché, J. S. Rew (resident in Mexico City).

Attaché, H. R. Ward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Tela.

Tegucigalpa is 5,390 miles from London; transit, *viâ* New York, 14 days; *viâ* Panama 20 days. By air *viâ* New York 2 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, István Dobi, re-elected July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Sept. 13, 1961)

President of the Council, János Kádár.

Vice-Presidents, Gyula Kállai; Antal Apró; Jenő Fock; Béla Biskku.

Minister of State, Dr. Ferenc Münnich.

Foreign Affairs, János Peter.

Home Affairs, János Papp.

Defence, Lajos Czinege.

Finance, Rezső Nyers.

Justice, Ferenc Nezvál.

Metalurgy and Machine Industry, János Csörgő.

Heavy Industry, Sándor Czotner.

Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.

Foreign Trade, Jenő Incze.

Internal Trade, János Tausz.

Agriculture, Pál Losonczy.

Health, Dr. Frigyes Doleschall.

Food, Imre Kovács.

Education, Pál Ilku.

Construction, Rezső Trautmann.

Labour, Odón Kishazi.

Communications and Postal Affairs, István Kossa.

President, National Planning Office, Miklós Ajtai.

President, Technical Development Committee, Árpád Kiss.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

[Belgravia: 4048]

Minister in London, His Excellency Béla Szilágyi (1959).

Consulate, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (Belgravia: 4462).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated as approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (Jan. 1, 1960) of 9,997,870.

Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 27, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45 War on the side of Germany. On Jan. 20, 1945, a

Hungarian provisional government of liberation which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice with the United Nations under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation, Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties. During this time land reform was carried out, the great landowners being dispossessed and their estates partitioned among peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists, under the leadership of Mr. Rákosi, having compelled the Social Democrat Party to merge with them, and having disrupted the peasant parties, had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elections in that year, in which candidates for the National Assembly were drawn from a single list, resulted in 95.6 per cent. of the votes cast being obtained by the Communist-dominated People's Front. A campaign was opened to collectivize agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialized."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr. Rákosi as Prime Minister, though the latter continued to hold his post as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry; but in April, 1955, Mr. Rákosi succeeded in turning the tables on his rival who was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerő, who had been one of his closest associates. The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerő's successor as First Secretary of the Party, was announced. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June 17, 1958. Dr. Ferenc Münnich succeeded as President of the Council on Jan. 27, 1958, and held office until Sept. 13, 1961, being replaced by Mr. Kádár. Several other Ministers were replaced at the same time.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade, agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy and 58 per cent. of the total area of the country is arable land. In March, 1961, 14 per cent. of this arable land was owned by

state farms and about 75 per cent. by co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1960 was as follows (1,000 tons):—Wheat 1,767; rye 354; barley 986; oats 203; rice 45; maize 3,504; potatoes 2,656; sugar-beet 3,370; cattle-turnip 1,431; sunflower 68; lucerne 852; red clover 501.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1960 (1,000 tons) were as follows:—coal 26,523; bauxite 1,189; iron ore 516; pig-iron 1,249; steel 1,885; crude oil 1,215; cement 1,571.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct., 1956, but all the ground then lost has since been made up and industrial production rose by 12 per cent. in 1959.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). In the academic year 1959-60 there were 31,000 students at universities, 177,000 at secondary schools of all types and 1,314,000 at general schools.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800-1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849), János Arany (1817-1882), Endre Ady (1877-1918), Attila József (1905-1937), Mihály Babits (1883-1941) and Dezső Kosztolányi (1885-1936).

Finance.—The budget estimates for the year 1961 were: Revenue, Forints 75,987,000,000; Expenditure, Forints 75,724,000,000. The Forint (of 100 Filler) has an official exchange value of 32.87 Forints = £1, but travellers to Hungary are accorded a bonus of 100 per cent. when exchanging sterling and certain other foreign currencies.

TRADE 1960

Imports	Forints 11,267,700,000
Exports	10,168,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£3,961,797	£4,313,797
Exports to U.K.	3,197,216	4,336,930

CAPITAL. Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1960) 1,807,030. Other large towns are: Miskolc (144,000); Debrecen (129,000); Pécs (115,000); and Szeged (99,000).

FLAG.—Red, white, green (horizontally).

BRITISH LEGATION

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ivor Thomas Montague Pink, C.M.G. (1961) £4,115
1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, R. C. Hope-Jones.

1st Secretary, D. J. Swan.

Consul, S. Rulton.

Commercial Secretary, J. D. Lewis.

Military Attaché, Col. W. Harbottle.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. Griffiths.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 34 hours; by air 5 hrs.

ICELAND

(Island)

President, Asgeir Asgeirsson, elected Aug. 1, 1952, re-elected Aug. 1, 1956 and Aug. 1, 1960.
Prime Minister, Olafur Thors (1959).
Foreign Affairs, Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1

[Sloane: 5131-2]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henrik Björnsson (1960).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 177,073 on Dec. 1, 1960.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of six Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 60 members. The present government is a coalition of Conservatives and Social Democrats, with the Progressive and Communist parties forming the Opposition.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to a greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. In 1952, the Icelandic limits were extended from three to four miles, and at the same time a new method of establishing base-lines across bays and estuaries was introduced. This led to a dispute with the U.K., and the British trawler industry succeeded in imposing a ban on the landing of fish by Icelandic trawlers in England. This dispute was settled in October, 1956, by which time a considerable proportion of the Icelandic fish trade had been diverted to Russia. Conferences on the law of the sea held at Geneva in 1958 and 1960 ended without reaching a decision and it was announced on April 28, 1960, that the British Government refused to recognize Iceland's unilateral claim for a 12-mile fishery limit.

After lengthy negotiation between the Icelandic and British Governments, the dispute was settled by an Exchange of Notes on March 11, 1961, by which the United Kingdom Government agreed that it would no longer object to a 12 mile fishery zone around Iceland and the Icelandic Government agreed that United Kingdom fishing vessels could fish within certain specified zones between 6-12 miles for a period of 3 years.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware and timber.

At January 1, 1961, the mercantile marine consisted of 820 vessels of a gross tonnage of 131,301. Of these 60 were trawlers (36,458 tons), 7 passenger ships (7,796 tons), 21 were freight vessels (35,758 tons) and 4 oil tankers (13,878 tons). Excluding trawlers, the number of vessels engaged in fishing was 708 of a gross tonnage of 33,713. There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent.

A regular twice-weekly air service (daily in summer) is maintained between Renfrew and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A. and Germany. Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and lava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

FINANCE		1959
Revenue	Krónur	1,059,891,000
Expenditure	"	954,416,000
External Debt	"	204,362,000
Internal Debt	"	184,742,000

TRADE		1960
Exports	Krónur	3,040,376,000
Imports	"	2,264,723,000

Trade with U.K.		1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£	3,031,118	£3,115,681
Exports to U.K.	£	1,744,557	£3,756,016

The Icelandic *Krona* was devalued with effect from Aug. 4, 1961, with the concurrence of the International Monetary Fund, the new par value being expressed as *Kronur* 43 = \$U.S. 1. (See also p. 84.)

CAPITAL: Reykjavik. Population (Dec. 1, 1960) 72,270.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isafjord and Westmann Islands.

FLAG.—Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufasvegur, 49, Reykjavik

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Andrew Charles Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959). £4,115
1st Secretary and Consul, A. F. Comfort.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Reykjavik, Akureyri and Westmann Islands.

INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President, Dr. Sukarno, born June 6, 1902; assumed office, December 17, 1949.

CABINET

(July 9, 1959, reconstructed Feb. 24, 1960)

Prime Minister, The President (see above).
1st Minister, Ir. Haj. Djuanda Kartawidjaja.
Deputy First Ministers, Dr. J. Leimena (Distribution); Dr. Subandrio (Foreign Affairs).
Minister of National Security, Gen. A. H. Nasution.
Internal Affairs and Regional Autonomy, Ipiq Gandamana.
Justice, Sahardjo.
Finance, Notohamiprodjo.
Production, Brig.-Gen. Suprajogi.
Development, Chacrul Saleh.
Social Welfare, Muljadi Djodjomartono.
Health, Brig.-Gen. Dr. Satrio.
Education, Prof. Prigono.
Religion, K. H. Wahib Wahab.
Agriculture, Brig.-Gen. A. Saleh.
Communications, Maj.-Gen. G. P. H. Djatikusumo.
Trade, Arifin Harahap.
Labour, Ahem Erning Pradja.
Vice-Chairman, Supreme Advisory Council, Ruslan Abdulgani.
Chairman, National Planning Council, Prof. H. Mohammed Yamin.
Liaison with Parliament, Rev. W. J. Rumambi.
Legal Adviser, Wirjono Prodjodikoro.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Minister Counsellor (Economic), Dr. Y. Ismail.
and Secretaries, Miss S. Pringgohardjoso (Consular Affairs); Mr. Soekarno (Press and Public Relations); Iman Surjakusuma (Press and Public Relations); Surjo Atmono (Economic).
3rd Secretary, Mr. Slamet.
3rd Secretary (Economic), Leon Iskandar Sumantri.
Attaché, Marjono Soenarmo.
Naval and Air Attaché, Cmdr. Sardjoeno.
Military Attaché, Col. Siswondo Parman.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of *Jawa* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Riouw-Lingga Archipelago* (which with *Karimon*, *Anambas*, *Natuna* Islands, *Tambelan*, and part of *Sumatra*, forms the "Residency of *Riouw*"), the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo*, *Celebes* Island, the *Molucca Islands* (*Ternate*, *Halmahera*, *Buru*, *Ceram*, *Banda*, *Timor-Laut*, *Larat*, *Bachiam*, *Obi*, *Kei*, *Aru*, *Babar*, *Leti* and *Wetar*), part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok*, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population estimated at 90,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939-45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. The provisional federal constitution then adopted was on August 15, 1950, changed to a unitary Republic of Indonesia in which the separate provinces were guaranteed broad regional autonomy and on February 13, 1956, the agreement of 1949 with the Netherlands was unilaterally abrogated. As a result of the failure of the parliamentary parties to provide political and economic stability, President Sukarno as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces proclaimed martial law on March 14, 1957, and appointed a temporary cabinet under a non-party Prime Minister. At the end of the year the Government,

In response to popular feeling, took over control of most of the Dutch commercial concerns. The great majority of Dutch citizens left the country during the next few months. On February 15, 1958, regional discontent came to a head with the proclamation of a rival Indonesian Government in West Sumatra and North Celebes under Dr. Sjafruddin. The Central Government resorted to military action and organized resistance had ceased in Sumatra by May, 1958.

On July 5, 1959, the President issued a decree dissolving the Constituent Assembly and declared the re-application of the 1945 constitution. The elected House of Representatives was dissolved by the President on March 5, 1960, and a nominated House has been set up in its place. There are also a Supreme Advisory Council and a National Planning Council with advisory powers. Under the 1945 constitution, sovereignty is vested in the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly which was inaugurated in November, 1960. This nominated Assembly is responsible for ratifying national policy, but effective authority is vested in the President himself.

Finance.—The budgetary system in Indonesia has been in deficit for some years now. The note circulation increased from *rupiahs* 19.5 billion to Rp. 25.6 billion during 1959, and to Rp. 34.5 by the end of 1960. Gold and foreign currency cover for the currency declined during the early part of 1959 from around 8 to 5 per cent., but a revaluation of the *rupiah* in August, by means of a currency reform which also devalued the higher notes to one-tenth of their full value, readjusted the percentage of cover to over 30 per cent. An improvement in the foreign currency reserves raised this to 34.7 per cent. by the end of the year. By the end of 1960 the figure stood at 34.6 per cent., since when no further figures for gold and foreign currency cover or money in circulation have been released.

Another effect of the monetary measures in August, 1959, was to reduce the *rupiah* from Rp. 85=£1 to Rp. 126=£1. Further monetary measures introduced from August 27, 1960, allow the import of many previously banned commodities, at a special rate of exchange of *Rupiah* 560=£1. A special tourist rate of exchange of the U.S. \$ equivalent to *Rupiah* 250=£1 was introduced on May 1, 1961.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits, the exploitation of which the Government is now starting.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£11,094,348	£19,366,768
Exports to U.K.	5,603,770	5,907,387

Principal exports to the United Kingdom are rubber, tea, petroleum and sugar. Imports from the United Kingdom are mainly of machinery, electrical equipment, aircraft, cars, cycles, and other

vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, woven and piece goods and sewing thread.

Transport.—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including an island line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago were maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line but in December, 1957, this ceased to operate. The resulting dislocation of shipping services among the islands is gradually being mitigated by the acquisition by the Government Shipping Board of ships for various national shipping companies. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services, including those of B.O.A.C. There are approximately 46,500 miles of roads in Indonesia.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) was renamed Djakarta (estimated population, 3,000,000) and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjiribon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekasan (180,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (500,000), Medan (500,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (450,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjarmasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000), (Bali) Denpasar and Singaradja (120,000); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000).

FLAG.—Equal bands of red over white.

NATIONAL ANTHEM: *Indonesia Raya*. August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

BRITISH EMBASSY Djakarta

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dermot Francis MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1961) £4,125
Counsellor, R. C. Barnes.
Counsellor (Commercial), J. O. McCormick, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Djakarta, Surabaya and Medan.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E., Medan Merdeka Barat, 2, Djakarta.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

Council of Sovereignty (exercising presidential powers), General Najib al-Rubai (*Chairman*); Mohammed Mahdi Kubba; Khalid Nakshabandi (*assumed office*, July, 1958).

CABINET

(February, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Maj.-Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hashim Jawad.
Interior and (Interim) Agrarian Reform, Brig. Ahmad Muhammad Yahya.
Justice, Rashid Mahmud.
Education and acting Minister of Guidance, Brig. Ismail Ibrahim Arif.

Health, Maj. Gen. Muhammad al-Shawwaf.
 Communications, Hassan al-Talabani.
 Planning, Dr. Talaat al-Shaibani.
 Municipalities, Baqir al Dujailli.
 Commerce, Nadhim al Zahawi.
 Public Works and Housing, Hassan Rifaat.
 Minister of State, Brig. Fuad Arif.
 Industry, Brig. Muhiddin Hamid.
 Finance, Dr. Mudhaffar Hussein Jamil.
 Agriculture, Colonel Adil Jalal.
 Oil, Muhammad Salman.

IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON

21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 7141]

Ambassador in London (vacant).
 Chargé d'Affaires, Nathir Umari.
 1st Secretary, Taha Marouf.
 2nd Secretary, Wusama Al-Zahawie.
 Military Attaché, Brig. Abdul Kadir Faik.
 Asst. Military Attaché, First Lieut. Omar Shibly.
 Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Kamal Azzawi.
 Commercial Attaché, Dr. Khalid Al-Shawi.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché, Abdul Kadier Moham-med.
 Cultural Attaché, Ismail Mohamad Ismail (acting).
 Press Attaché, Khalis Azmi.
 Financial Attaché, Tariq Abdul Karim Wajdi.
 Assistant Financial Attaché, Hamid Fahmi Al-Qadhi.
 Attachés, Mamdoh Abdul Hamid Mohammad;
 Widad Ali Ajjam; Abdul Karem Al-Tikreti.

Area, etc.—Lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1957 census):—

	Males	Females	Totals
Baghdad.....	670,161	636,443	1,306,604
Hillah.....	177,543	176,071	353,614
Diyalah.....	166,506	163,307	329,813
Diwaniyah...	246,467	261,081	507,548
Ramadi.....	119,306	114,956	234,262
Karbala.....	105,347	111,668	217,015
Kut.....	137,432	152,638	290,070
Basra.....	252,382	250,502	502,884
Amarah.....	162,188	167,459	329,647
Nazariyah...	210,654	244,990	455,644
Mosul.....	363,331	354,169	717,500
Arbil.....	137,602	134,924	272,526
Kirkuk.....	196,548	192,364	388,912
Sulaimaniyah	156,165	143,813	299,978
Deserts.....	37,059	31,503	68,562
Iraqi communities abroad.....	30,750	11,714	42,464
Delayed registrations.....	124,632	96,434	221,066
	3,294,073	3,244,036	6,538,109

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Wilayat* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1947: Moslems 4,226,974 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 141,664, Jews 116,836, and other religions, 38,862 (Mandaeans, Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

The Euphrates (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlü Dagh. The Tigris has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq.

In 1939 King Faisal II, grandson of Faisal I, acceded to the throne at the age of 3 on the death of his father, King Ghazi, and until 1953, when Faisal II ascended the throne, Iraq was ruled by Prince Abdullillah as Regent. Faisal II, together with Prince Abdullillah, other members of the Royal family and the then Prime Minister, Gen. Nuri es-Said, was assassinated in Baghdad in July, 1958, during a *coup d'état* resulting in the formation of a republican form of government. The monarchy was succeeded by a three-man Council of Sovereignty exercising presidential powers and a republican cabinet formed by Brigadier (now Major-General) Kassem.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. Production of crude oil in Iraq totalled 962,609 long tons in 1935, rising to 4,162,939 long tons in 1938. Revised production figures for the years 1953-1960 are:

	Long Tons	Long Tons
1953....	27,220,199	1957.... 21,361,979
1954....	29,615,569	1958.... 34,931,461
1955....	32,716,227	1959.... 40,897,676
1956....	30,606,282	1960.... 46,534,398

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel furniture, tanning and textiles.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. Not less than 50 per cent. of all oil royalties received (a minimum of £25,000,000 oil royalties per annum is guaranteed, but the Iraq Government is at present receiving about £80,000,000 per annum) is allocated for development projects. The first five-year development programme of public works has been completed and the second one is under way, including flood control, dams and irrigation, roads and bridges,

housing, schools and hospitals and the establishment of local industries. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne traffic. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has recently been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *via* Basrah. Exceptional floods in the spring of 1954 caused serious damage in Central Iraq and interruptions to communications, but effective flood control works have since been completed and prevented severe flooding in 1957.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). The latter serves as a terminus for air traffic originating in the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, and as a staging post for airlines operating between Europe and the Far East. BOAC provides a twice-weekly service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Egypt, Iran, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways operates a daily service to Basra and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Tehran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Zürich, Prague, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi Republican Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Erbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge. The Basra-Baghdad line is being replaced by a standard gauge line. The route for a line between Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya is being surveyed.

Language, Literature and Archaeology.—The language is mainly Arabic (*see* Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capita, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. A British archaeological expedition has been excavating at Nimrud in the same area since 1950.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the Garden of

Eden. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946. It has been replaced by a shoot said to be from the original tree.

FINANCE

	1958-59*	1959-60*
Total revenue....	ID73,613,600	ID95,343,500
Total expenditure....	77,358,453	104,010,880

*Estimated.

The Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils = £1 sterling.

TRADE

(Excluding oil)

	1957	1958
Total imports....	ID121,784,897	ID10,109,795,843
Total exports.....	12,879,622	14,247,690
Re-exports.....	2,358,502	8,957,337

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£31,810,092	£28,887,275
Exports to U.K.....	53,070,199	54,113,163

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and Basrah, 206,302.

FLAG.—Equal vertical stripes of black, white and green; 8-pointed star bearing yellow orb in centre of white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Saleh Al Din Street, Karkh, Baghdad)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1958) £5,015

Counsellor, D. J. B. Robey, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Commercial), W. I. Combs.

Counsellor (Oriental), R. W. Munro.

H.M. Consul, N. G. Standen.

1st Secretaries, P. H. R. Marshall; W. B. M. Johnston (Information); A. J. D. Stirling; C. W. Wallace.

2nd Secretaries, A. B. Urwick; P. G. de Courcy

Ireland; C. H. Tarrant, M.B.E. (Vice Consul);

R. C. B. Taylor; R. J. E. Thomas.

3rd Secretary, A. J. Sindall.

Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. G. Bowden, C.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. R. D. Sharpe.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. M. Horsley, D.F.C.,

A.F.C.

Counsellor (Labour), P. Archer.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Baghdad and Basrah.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Iraq, D. E. Frönn, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

ISRAEL

(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Yitzhak Ben Zvi, born Dec. 6, 1884, elected President of Israel, December 8, 1952, re-elected for term of 5 years, Oct. 28, 1957.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (Mapai).

Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir (*Mapai*).
Agriculture, Moshe Dayan (*Mapai*).
Labour, Giona Josephthal (*Mapai*).
Finance, Levi Eshkol (*Mapai*).
Education and Culture, Abba Eban (*Mapai*).
Justice, Pinhas Rosen (*Progressive*).
Police, Bechor Shalom Shitreet (*Mapai*).
Interior, Moshe Shapira (*N.R.P.*).
Commerce and Industry, Pinhas Sapir (*Mapai*).
Transport and Communications, Yitzhak Ben-Aharon (*Ahdut Ha'avoda*).
Development, Mordechai Bentov (*Mapam*).
Health, Israel Barzilai (*Mapam*).
Social Welfare, Josef Burg (*N.R.P.*).
Religious Affairs, Rabbi Yaacob Moshe Toledano (*non-party*).

NOTE:—*Mapai* = Labour Party.

N.R.P. = National Religious Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
 2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Arthur Lourie (1960).

Consular Section, 2A Palace Green, W.8.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30'–33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15'–35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 7,992 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (Dec., 1960) at 2,150,412 of whom 1,911,277 were Jews, the remainder mostly Arabs. These figures result from the gradual process of Jewish immigration during the 30 years preceding Israel's independence (in 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048). During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judaea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of nearly 4,000 feet; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheeba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including the Hula Region, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the Dead Sea (shared between Israel

and Jordan); area 393 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other streams, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water, therefore, contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Meron, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is tempered in most parts by daily winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are among the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cenaculum on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory); Ein Kerem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Athlit Megiddo and Hazor.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 65 B.C., it was conquered by Moslem Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 19, 1918.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as *The Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. From 1917 until 1948 Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on May 14, 1948, when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were

formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Government.—There is a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. A coalition between the three non-Communist socialist parties (*Mapai*, *Achdut Ha'avoda* and *Mapam*), the National Religious Party and the liberal Progressive party held office from November, 1959, until August, 1961, latterly as a caretaker government, following the resignation of Mr. Ben-Gurion on Jan. 31, 1961, as a result of a prolonged controversy over the circumstances in which Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Minister of Defence, had resigned in 1955. Mr. Ben-Gurion was unable to form a new government and the *Knesset* dissolved pending a General Election. Eleven political parties returned members to the *Knesset* on August 15, 1961, including *Mapai* (42), *Liberals* (17), *Herut* (17), *National Religious Front* (12) and *Mapam* (9).

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 971,469 immigrants had entered Israel from over 100 different countries by the end of 1960.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 14 years is compulsory. In the 1959-60 school year the number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 580,250, of whom about 46,300 were Arab pupils attending Arab schools. There are some 444 schools of other types with about 32,700 pupils. The Hebrew University (Jerusalem, Rehovoth and Tel Aviv) has 6,800 graduate and undergraduate students. The Israel Institute of Technology (*Technion*) at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects for 3,300 students. Tel Aviv University provides courses in sciences and the humanities for 616 students. The Weizmann Institute of Sciences at Rehovoth is engaged in pure and applied research.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1959-60 totalled I£1,394,900,072, while revenue during the same period was I£1,361,222,995.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 100 *agorot*. The effective rate of exchange is I£5.067 = £1 sterling.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Naharia, Beersheba, and intermediate stations. In October, 1960, the total railway network amounted to 640 kms. There were approximately 3,052 km. of paved roads. In December, 1959, there were approximately 70,000 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine on December 31, 1960, included 50 vessels with a total displacement of 381,303 tons. In 1960, 1,761 ships with a net tonnage of 3,380,544 entered Israel ports. Cargo unloaded during the year amounted to 2,035,790 tons and cargo loaded to 1,179,474 tons.

The chief ports are Ψ Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the new port of the Red Sea at Ψ Eilat, with an annual cargo-handling capacity of 150,000 tons, Ψ Jaffa

and Ψ Tel Aviv, where there are harbours for small craft, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. Ψ Acre has an anchorage for small vessels.

Civil Aviation.—The B.E.A./Olympic Airways/Cyprus Airways consortium operates 11 *Comet* services per week between Lydda and London, four of them *via* Nicosia. B.O.A.C. operates two *Rolls Royce 707* services per week on the same route. Israel National Airlines (*El Al*) operate four *Britannia* and 3 *Boeing 707* services per week between Lydda and London and other services to Athens, Zürich, Istanbul, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Munich, Brussels, Nicosia, Tehran, Johannesburg, New York, and Amsterdam. During 1960, 2,926 aircraft arrived at Lydda carrying 111,606 passengers and 1,485,956 kilograms of freight; 113,818 passengers and 1,485,956 kilograms of freight left through the same airport.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to sub-tropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1960-61 season was approximately 470,000 tons. Of this total, 318,000 tons were exported, of which about 125,000 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 13,850 tons in 1960. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and a plan to bring water to the Negev from the Yarkon river is nearly completed. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	I£771,407,000	I£893,173,000
Exports.....	326,179,000	395,372,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£15,196,157	£15,208,725
Exports to U.K.....	15,241,807	14,905,154

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal

exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, artificial teeth, finished and semi-finished textiles and pharmaceutical drugs.

CAPITAL. Jerusalem, population (Dec. 31, 1960), 164,000. Other principal towns are Ψ Tel Aviv-Jaffa (390,000); Ψ Haifa and district (180,000); Ramat Gan (87,000).

FLAG.—White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places, is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish administration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: Farmers' Building (Beit Haikarim).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Patrick Francis Hancock, C.M.G. (1959) £4,115

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. D. K. Arkles, 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Giovanni Gronchi, G.C.B., born at Pontedera in 1887. Elected April 29, 1955.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(July 27, 1960)

President of the Council, Signor Amintore Fanfani.

Deputy President, Senator Attilio Piccioni.

Foreign Affairs, Prof. Antonio Segni.

Interior, Signor Mario Scelba.

Justice, Signor Guido Gonella.

Budget, Signor Giuseppe Pella.

Treasury, Prof. Paolo Emilio Taviani.

Finance, Signor Giuseppe Trabucchi.

Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti.

Education, Senator Giacinto Bosco.

Public Works, Dr. Benigno Zaccagnini.

Agriculture and Forests, Prof. Mariano Rumor.

Transport, Signor Giuseppe Spataro.

Posts and Communications, Senator Lorenzo Spallino.

Industry and Commerce, Signor Emilio Colombo.

Labour and Social Insurance, Signor Fiorentino Sullo.

Foreign Trade, Signor Mario Mortinelli.

Merchant Marine, Senator Angelo Raffaele Jervolino.

State Participation, Signor Giorgio Bo.

Health, Signor Camillo Giardina.

Sports and Tourism, Signor Alberto Folchi.

Without Portfolio, Signor Giulio Pastore (Fund for the South); Signor Tiziano Tessitore (Administrative Reform); Prof. Codacci-Pisanelli (Relations with Parliament).

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 8200]

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Signor Pietro Quaronei (1961).

Minister-Counsellor (vacant).

Counsellor, Count Roberto Riccardi.

1st Secretaries, Signor Emilio Savorgnan; Signor Umberto La Rocca.

2nd Secretaries, Signor Sergio Romano; Signor Guglielmo Guerrini-Maraldi.

3rd Secretary, Signor Umberto Toffano.

Labour Counsellor, Signor Angelo Macchia.

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Clemente Boniver.

Commercial Attachés, Signor Saverio Santaniello; Signor Giovanni Battistini.

Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Emanuele Filiberto Perucca-Orfei.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Giangiorgio Barbasetti di Prun.

Air Attaché, Col. Flavio Danieli.

Assistant Air Attaché, Maj. Francesco Carosio.

Financial Counsellor, Signor Antonino Zecchi.

Cultural Attaché, Prof. Gabriele Baldini.

Press Attaché, Signor Mario de Mandato.

Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1. (Belgravia: 4831).

Consul General, Signor Stanislao Cantono di Ceva.

Area and Population.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies noted below). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 304,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated February, 1961) of 51,217,000.

Live births in 1960 numbered 910,833, deaths 480,849, and marriages 388,025.

Physiography.—The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland and Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet), *Matterhorn* (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

Government.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (born 1805; died 1872), *Garibaldi* (born 1807; died 1882) and *Cavour* (born 1810; died 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

Since the General Election of 1948, governments have been formed by Signor de Gasperi (1948-53, coalition); Signor Pella (1953-54, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Scelba (1954-55, coalition); Signor Segni (July, 1955-May, 1957, coalition); Signor Zoli (June, 1957-May, 1958, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Fanfani (May, 1958-Feb., 1959, coalition); S. Segni (Feb., 1959-Feb., 1960, *Christian Democrat*, with *Liberal* support). Signor Segni resigned on Feb. 24, 1960, when the Liberal Party withdrew its support and, after a long crisis in which two unsuccessful attempts were made to form Centre-Left governments, Signor Tambroni formed another single-party *Christian Democrat* government on March 25, 1960, enjoying the Parliamentary support of the Neo-Fascist Party. This was, however, short-lived, being succeeded in July, 1960, by a new ministry headed by Signor Fanfani which was assured of a majority in both Houses by agreement reached with the Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. All members of Signor Fanfani's cabinet are of the *Christian Democrat* Party. Administrative elections held in November, 1960, and early in 1961, confirmed that the Government and the 3 Centre parties giving it external support commanded overall majority support in the country.

The New Constitution.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

Production.—Agriculture, of which the principal products are cereals, vegetables, fruit, olives and wine, is Italy's basic industry. Wheat production has greatly increased since the war; the yield in 1959 showed an increase of approximately 1,000,000 tons over the average annual yield in the period 1936-39. Other important industrial crops are sugar beet, tobacco and hemp, whereas livestock breeding supplies important dairy and meat industries. Fishing is carried on extensively, mainly for domestic consumption, though some tunny is exported. Italy is generally poor in mineral resources, but the discovery and rapid exploitation since the war of large quantities of natural methane gas has reduced considerably the requirements of imported coal and lowered industrial production costs.

The production of sulphur, principally in Calabria and Sicily, is important, and among other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. The production of oil from natural deposits is rising rapidly and there are 35 oil refineries in the country. Marble is a traditional product particularly of the Massa Carrara district. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollens, cotton, silk, rayons, hemp, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, rolling-stock, motor vehicles, rubber products, leathers, chemicals, agricultural and industrial machinery of all types, paper, furniture, footwear, food preserves and plastics. Numerous artisan industries produce gloves, straw products and typical Italian artistic products such as pottery, glassware, mosaics, coral and imitation jewellery.

Tourist Traffic.—The record total of 18,000,000 tourists visited Italy during 1960, compared with 16,800,000 in 1959, 15,300,000 in 1958, 14,600,000 in 1957 and 12,700,000 in 1956. Of the 1960 total, the largest number were from Germany, 4,665,000. There were 1,500,000 visitors from the United Kingdom in 1960.

Defence.—The Army consists of about 230,000 men and includes two armoured divisions, five recently reorganized infantry divisions, five Alpine brigades and five brigade groups. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 46 escorts, 6 submarines, 93 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. The Air Force consists of about 1,000 aircraft, of which about half are operational; approximate strength: officers, 5,444; men, 51,784.

Language and Literature.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785-1873), Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1959, there were 94 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 18 were published in Rome and 12 in Milan.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

Communications.—Serious damage was done to the Italian railway system by the war, but by the end of 1948 the work of restoring the tracks was almost completed. A large programme for rebuilding stations, replacing and increasing rolling stock, electrification and for repairing and building new roads has been carried out, special attention being given to a large-scale development programme for Southern Italy. The Italian Mercantile Marine has been increased to 5,064,681 tons (Jan. 1, 1960) compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

CURRENCY

In the first six months of 1961 the buying rate for the Italian *lira* averaged about 1,733 = £1.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

General Economic Conditions.—The Italian economy in 1960 was in a flourishing condition. Industry has come to play as important a part in the economy of the country as agriculture. While most of the industrial activity is concentrated in the North, the Government's development programmes and private investment are steadily extending industry in Southern Italy. Industrial production in 1960 was about 17 per cent. higher than in 1959. Steel production was about 25 per cent. more than the 1959 figure of 6,762 metric tons. At the end of 1959 there was one car for every 24 inhabitants; in the first nine months of 1960 motor vehicle production totalled 490,248 units, an increase of 39 per cent. on the first nine months of 1959. The currency and cost of living remained stable. Unemployment fell slightly in 1960 and half way through the year stood at roughly 1.5 million out of a total population of over 51,000,000. Increasing prosperity and the rising standard of living led to a growing demand for consumer goods. Heavy foreign investment helped to balance the higher import bill and during 1960 Italy's foreign exchange reserves rose to U.S. \$3,065,000,000 (at October 31, 1960).

Natural Resources and Industry.—Nearly half Italy's population works on the land. The agricultural staples are citrus fruit, fruit and vegetables, olive oil, wine and cheese. Although Italy is not rich in minerals and imports most of her coal, the development of natural gas deposits in the Po Valley, coupled with hydro-electric power, made possible the industrialization of the North. Recently more gas deposits, and some oil, have been discovered in the South. Electricity production in 1960 was about 15 per cent. above the 1959 level and by the end of the year the capacity of hydro-electric and thermo-electric power stations in Italy was about 63,000 k.w.h. Two nuclear power plants were under construction, the first of which was expected to come into operation early in 1962. The centres of heavy industry are Milan, Turin and Genoa. The main industries are general engineering, the motor vehicle industry, ship-building (the Italian merchant marine tonnage is over 5,000,000), electrical, petro-chemical, rubber, oil refining, textile, clothing, leather, food preserving and processing, and the tourist industry.

Foreign Trade.—Germany, the United States, the Middle East oil states and the United Kingdom are the main sources of Italy's imports. The principal markets for her exports are Germany, the U.S.A., Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In recent years the balance of visible trade has been against Italy, but this deficit has been offset by her invisible earnings, particularly from tourism, and by a high level of foreign investment.

	1958 £'000,000	1959 £'000,000	1960 £'000,000 (Jan-Aug)
Total Imports..	1,155.1	1,200.0	1,116.7
Total Exports..	925.7	1,040.0	863.9

Trade with U.K.

	1959 £72,464,545	1960 £87,634,532
Imports from U.K.....	92,781,659	98,954,509

The following table gives the percentage by value of Italy's total trade in 1959 with EEC, EFTA and United Kingdom:—

	Italian Imports	Italian Exports
EEC.....	26.8	27.8
EFTA (including U.K.)....	18.2	22.2
U.K.....	5.6	7.5

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1872. Population (estimated, Feb. 1961), 2,056,368.

Estimated population of the principal cities and towns on March 31, 1960 was: Milan 1,513,464, ♀ Naples 1,172,915, Turin 1,002,635, ♀ Genoa 770,214, Florence 438,663, Bologna 444,963, ♀ Venice 348,810, ♀ Trieste 282,934, ♀ Bari 319,912, Verona 217,365, ♀ Leghorn 161,752, ♀ Taranto 194,905, Brescia 169,795, Ferrara 151,719, ♀ Reggio Calabria 154,176, ♀ La Spezia 122,458, ♀ Ancona 100,204, ♀ Ravenna 112,787, ♀ Salerno 115,667, ♀ Savona 71,755, ♀ Brindisi 70,564; in Sicily, ♀ Palermo 603,137, ♀ Catania 373,218, ♀ Messina 253,458, ♀ Syracuse 86,398, ♀ Trapani 78,771; and in Sardinia, ♀ Cagliari 178,770.

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanuova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up a Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the line of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with a population of 296,229, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

ISLANDS.—*Pantelleria Island* (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,306. The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 4,458.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir (Henry) Ashley Clarke, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1953).
Minister, D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Counsellors, Hon. E. B. C. Howard, M.V.O.; J. H. Wardle-Smith, C.M.G. (Commercial).
1st Secretaries, W. N. Hugh-Jones, M.V.O.; G. M. E. Paulson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. L. Booth, M.V.O.; C. T. Isolani, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Information Officer); J. K. F. Bamford; I. M. Holder, M.V.O. (Head of Consular Section); D. G. Barr (Head of Visa Section).
2nd Secretaries, J. C. Thomas; C. C. Smellic; L. J. P. J. Craig; J. A. Patterson.
3rd Secretary, R. C. Samuel.
Attaché, A. A. C. Nash.
Naval Attaché, Capt. S. R. le H. Lombard-Hobson, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. W. G. M. Burn, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. P. G. L. Cousens.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. W. S. Fleming.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. J. Abrahams, O.B.E.

Labour Attaché, K. J. Hird, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. D. J. N. Wanstall, C.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Turin, Venice, Trieste and Messina.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. Harvey Wood, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are *British Council Institutes* at Milan and Naples, and a *Centre* at Bologna. There is also a *British Institute* at Florence.

IVORY COAST

(Republic of the Ivory Coast)

President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, elected for five years on November 27, 1960.

President of National Assembly, Philippe Yacé.

President of Economic & Social Council, Jean Delafosse.

President of Supreme Court, Ernest Boka.

Minister of State, Auguste Denise.

IVORY COAST EMBASSY IN LONDON

4 Halkin Place, S.W.1

[Belgravia; 3562]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Amadou Bocoum.

Counsellors, M. Louis Guirandou N'Diaye; M. René Boissin.

1st Secretary, M. Victor Oga Agnon.

The Ivory Coast is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 5° and 10° N and 3° and 8° W and is flanked on the West by Guinea and Liberia, on the North by Mali and the Voltaic Republic and on the East by Ghana. It has an area of about 189,029 square miles—tropical rain forest in the southern half and savannah in the northern—and a population estimated in 1959 at 3,200,000 divided into a large number of ethnic and tribal groups.

Although official French contact was made in the first half of the 19th century, the Ivory Coast became a Colony only in 1893 and was finally pacified in 1912. It decided on December 5, 1958 to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 7, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Ivory Coast was a founder member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, established on May 29, 1959, as a loose union embracing also, without abrogation of sovereignty, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta. The official (and only common) language is French.

The Ivory Coast has a presidential system of government modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic. The single Chamber National Assembly of 70 members was elected on November 27, 1960, for five years. The defence of the Constitution, which was promulgated on Nov. 3, 1960, is vested in a Supreme Court.

Finance.—The currency of the Ivory Coast is the *Franc CFA* (50 francs CFA = 1 French N.F.). Revenue in 1960 totalled *Francs CFA* 26,346,000,000; expenditure *Francs CFA* 26,301,000,000.

Trade.—The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, bananas and timber, a small percentage of the latter being sent to the U.K. The country has a small diamond industry and a few other unimportant deposits. Trade in 1960 was valued at: Imports, *Francs CFA* 29,611,000,000; Exports, *Francs CFA* 37,329,000,000.

CAPITAL, Abidjan (population 200,000) which is also the main port and handled 1,766,708 tons of goods (exports and imports) in 1960.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes, orange, white and green.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Avenue Chardy, Abidjan.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Corney Ravensdale, C.M.G. (1960) £4,115 (also *Ambassador* to Dahomey, Niger and the Voltaic Republic).

1st Secretary and Consul, R. J. Stratton.

2nd Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul, R. Brereton.

3rd Secretary (Information), J. R. Barnes.

Administration Officer and Vice-Consul, J. P. Murray.

JAPAN

(*Nippon Koku*—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan (Nippon Koku Tenno), His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, born Dec. 23, 1933, married April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hironomiya, born Feb. 23, 1960.

CABINET

(July 18, 1960)

Prime Minister, Hayato Ikeda.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zentaro Kosaka.

Justice, Koshiro Ueki.

Agriculture and Forestry, Ichiro Kono.

Construction, Umekichi Nakamura.

Labour, Kenji Fukunaga.

Welfare, Hirokichi Nadao.

International Trade and Industry, Eisaku Sato.

Education, Masuo Araki.

Transport, Noburo Saito.

Postal Services, Hisatsune Sakomizu.

Finance, Mikio Mizuta.

Autonomy and Public Safety, Ken Yasui.

Administrative Agency and Hokkaido Development Agency, Shojiro Kawashima.

Defence Agency, Sensuke Fujieda.

Economic Planning Agency, Aichihiro Fujiyama.

Science and Technology, Takeo Miki.

Administrative Affairs (Director), Hisao Kodaira.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

46 Grosvenor Street, W.1

[Hyde Park; 6030]

Ambassador, His Excellency Katsumi Ohno.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Haruki Mori.

Counsellors, Kosaku Inada (*Financial*); Shizuo Saito (*General Affairs*); Tadatomi Ishimaru (*Commercial*).

1st Secretaries, Kei Miyakawa (*Press*); Sankichi Suzuki (*Transport*); Capt. Yoshio Takahashi (*Defence Attaché*); Kyo Ando (*Agricultural*); Mizuo Kuroda (*General Affairs*); Kiyohisa Mikanagi (*General Affairs*); Jitsuo Okabe (*Labour*); *2nd Secretaries*, Masataka Okura (*Financial*); Shigefumi Tamiya (*Scientific*); Moriyuki Motono (*Commercial*).

3rd Secretaries, Kazuo Kaneko (*General Affairs*); Kimimasa Tarumizu (*Financial*); Sosuke Hanaoka (*Commercial*); Kunihiko Murono (*Visas*).

Attachés, Masamichi Hanabusa (*Protocol*); Hiroyuki Yushita (*Press*); Tsuguo Umehara (*Accounts*).

Area and Population.—Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific

Ocean between longitude $128^{\circ} 6'$ East and $145^{\circ} 49'$ East and between latitude $26^{\circ} 59'$ and $45^{\circ} 31'$ N., with a total area of 182,700 square miles and a population (Jan., 1960) of 93,160,000.

Japan Proper consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,773 sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247 sq. m.), *Hokkaidō*, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945). A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Since that date Japan has restored relations with a number of nations, including the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces, from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure. On July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the Japan-U.S.A. Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to assist in the defence of Japan. However, as Japan's own Self Defence Forces have been built up, U.S. ground troops have been withdrawn. A revised version of the security treaty, which went into effect on June 23, 1960, was the subject of considerable controversy in the summer of that year.

Vital Statistics.—In October, 1960, Japan proper contained 93,418,000 inhabitants. The average annual increase between 1950 and 1960 was 1,021,800. The birth rate in 1960 was 17.2 per 1,000 and the death rate 7.6 per 1,000. The *Ainu*, remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are dying out but are still found in small numbers.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6,

1946, superseding the "*Meiji Constitution*" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Japanese peace treaty came into force on April 28, 1952, after ratification by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan herself. Japan thereupon resumed her status as a sovereign and independent power.

A general election was held on November 20, 1960, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties in the House of Representatives on June 20, 1961, was: Liberal Democratic Party, 299; Socialist Party, 145; Democratic Socialist Party, 16; Communist Party, 3; Independents 2; (2 vacancies). In the House of Councillors it was: Liberal Democratic Party, 136; Socialist Party, 66; Democratic Socialist Party, 16; Independents, 13; Comrades Group, 11; Communist Party, 3; vacancies, 5.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1957 over 25,000,000 hectares of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1960 there were 4,868,000 hectares under cereals (rice 3,336,000 hectares). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 12,000,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches, are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 170,700 hectares (1960), compared with 577,525 in 1935.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore, coal and crude oil are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in January, 1961, was 42,730,000, of which 10,080,000 were classed as proprietors, 22,580,000 as paid workers, 9,590,000 as family workers and the remainder unemployed. Of the total labour force, some 11,370,000 were engaged in agriculture, only 460,000 being paid employees.

Communications.—There were 27,890 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1960. The Japanese mercantile marine reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. On January 1, 1961, the merchant fleet (ocean-going ships over 3,000 tons gross) consisted of 1,937 steel vessels totalling 6,399,868 tons gross. It is intended to expand to 13,350,000 tons by 1970, which will necessitate new construction of 9,700,000 tons, of which 74 per cent. will be industrial carriers.

In Japan the Maritime Safety Board has responsibility for merchant shipping and pilotage. Its strength in 1961 was about 10,900 with some 420 vessels and a few aircraft.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disbanded and all aircraft confiscated by the occupying forces. Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October, 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January, 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorized strength of 110,000. In March, 1954, a Mutual Defence Agreement for the supply of equipment and materials was concluded with the United States. In June, the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. By 1956, the authorized uniformed strength of these forces was 160,000, 22,700 and 10,350 respectively and by 1961 these figures had increased to 170,000, 32,079 and 43,612. The Combined Defence Agency vote for 1961-62 is Yen 171,700,000,000, 9.1 per cent. of the total budget. At the end of 1960, the MSDF had 107 ships (excluding auxiliaries) totalling 99,761 tons of which 42 were destroyers and frigates and 2 new submarines while the Maritime Air Arm had 109 operational aircraft, including helicopters, all of which were shore-based. The ASDF had at the end of 1960, 290 piston and 270 jet training aircraft, 490 jet operational aircraft, many of which are used in a training rôle, 47 transport aircraft and a few helicopters, mostly of U.S. design. Its strength was 5,887 officers, 30,823 airmen and 4,898 civilians, total 41,608. The authorized strength of the Ground Self Defence Force in May, 1961 was 170,000. Broadly the Force is organized in six light divisions, four combined brigades and an airborne brigade. Re-organization is in progress and it is intended to form 12 "Pentonic" type divisions (about 9,000 strong) and one armoured division by 1963. Ground Force weapons are mainly of U.S. manufacture.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has 1 Cardinal, 1 archbishop and 9 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 10 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and

maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1959, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 525, of which 99 were established and maintained by the State, while 72 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 354 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidô (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Uro-Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Japanese who have received school education (99.8 per cent. of the population) can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In April, 1960, there were 771 libraries open to the public (5 National Diet libraries, 723 state and 43 private) with 20,448,533 volumes. In addition, there were 528 University libraries with 23,545,819 volumes in October, 1960. There were 95 daily newspapers in Japan of which 14 were published at Tokyo, 12 at Osaka and 12 in the Nagoya region. Japan's present total newspaper circulation is estimated at 36,373,000 copies and 2.45 per household.

FINANCE

The Budget for the financial year 1961-62, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at Yen 1,952,776,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account.

The official rate of exchange of yen 360=1 U.S.\$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. The list of currencies in which banks are allowed to deal has recently been expanded considerably. Exchange rates of all currencies are allowed to fluctuate within IMF limits.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1959	1960
	Yen 1,000*	Yen 1,000*
Total Imports.....	1,295,816,732	1,616,807,363
Total Visible Exports	1,244,337,203	1,459,633,161
	*Yen 1,000 = £1 (approx.).	

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£32,188,035	£27,662,896
Exports to U.K.....	43,137,882	42,083,272

There was an adverse balance of U.S.\$124,123,496 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships, metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras and transistor radios.

CAPITAL OF JAPAN, Tokyo. Its population in January, 1960, was estimated to be 9,683,802. The other chief cities had the following populations in October, 1960.

ψ Osaka.....	3,011,563
Kyoto, the ancient capital.....	1,284,818
ψ Nagoya.....	1,591,935
ψ Yokohama.....	1,375,710
ψ Kobe.....	1,113,818

FLAG.—White, charged with sun (red).

Yokohama, by sea 11,260 miles distant from London, transit, 35 days; Tokyo, by air 9,974 miles distant from London: transit (B.O.A.C.), 32 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Oscar Charles Morland, K.C.M.G. (1959)

£5,015

Minister, E. R. Warner, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. D. Ritchie, M.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. P. S. W. Dean.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. G. Bishop, D.F.C.

Counsellor (Information), J. G. Figgess, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Consul, L. Pickles.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobe.—*Consul-General, R. G. H. Watts.*
Consuls, R. S. Milward (Osaka); J. H. Callan (Kobe).

Yokohama.—*Consul, C. G. Hampden-King.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative and Cultural Attaché, British Embassy, E. W. F. Tomlin, O.B.E., Suzuki Building, 13 Samon-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bahjat Talhouni (Aug. 29, 1960).

JORDANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

7 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3685]

Ambassador, His Excellency Anastas Hanania.

1st Secretary and Consul, Dr. Ahmed Attiaye.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Abdullah Bitar.

3rd Secretary and Cultural Attaché, Riad Sabri.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Beqaa and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The union was recognized a few days later by the British Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The estimated population is 1,800,000 persons, of whom about 600,000 are displaced Palestinians.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (25 persons nominated by the King) and a House

of Representatives, consisting of 50 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 320,000 tons were exported in 1960, valued at nearly £1,500,000.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country. A new road now connects Aqaba, the country's only port, with Amman.

FINANCE

1961-62

(Estimates)

Expenditure.....	£JD33,420,000
Revenue.....	31,820,000
Deficit.....	1,600,000

Trade with U.K.

1959

1960

Imports from U.K....	£5,757,383	£5,955,315
Exports to U.K.	69,244	153,503

CAPITAL, Amman. Estimated population 280,000.

FLAG.—Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador, His Excellency Hon. John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker-Major, C.M.G., M.C. (1960).....

Counsellor, W. Morris.

Secretaries, L. C. W. Figg; M. C. Whittall; M. A. Marshal.

Commercial Secretary, H. J. O. R. Tunnell.

Press Officer, A. C. Goodison.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, F. J. Wakelin, Jebel Amman, P.O. Box 634, Amman.

KOREA

(Hankuk.)

Korea is situated between 124° 11' and 130° 57' E. long., and between 33° 7' and 43° 1' N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 28,000,000, of whom about 21,500,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and seri-culture are also practised. Gingseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north. In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the

southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korea forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Inchon which was quickly followed by a breakthrough from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

Republic of Korea

President, Yoon Bo Sun, elected for 4 years, Aug. 12, 1960.

Prime Minister, Maj.-Gen. Song Yo Chan (July 3, 1961).

KOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 8025]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Yong Shik Kim.
Councillors, Yoo Dong Han.

1st Secretary and Consul, Kwang Jung Song.
2nd Secretaries, Ha Jong Yoon; Soo Woo Ryee.
3rd Secretary, Ki Soo Kim.
Attaché, Johnsong Limb.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Im Hwan Chung.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 96,930 sq. km. (37,426 sq. miles) and a population (estimated Dec. 1, 1960) of 24,994,117.

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949.

In the elections on March 15, 1960, Syngman Rhee and his nominee the late Lee Ki Poong were returned by overwhelming majorities as President and Vice-President respectively. Widespread resentment against the conduct of the elections culminated in demonstrations by University students in Seoul on April 18 and 19, renewed on April 25 and 26 after demonstrations by the professors, which finally led to the resignation of President Rhee on April 27 and the replacement of his Liberal Party Government. On May 16, 1961, a number of army officers led a revolution which overthrew the government of Dr. John M. Chang, while leaving the President in office. This movement, now re-named the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, rules the country in place of the former House of Representatives and House of Councillors. The Supreme Council's programme calls for efficient, incorrupt government, austerity, social, moral and economic regeneration, strengthened anti-Communism and adherence to the U.N. Charter and Korea's international commitments. The first Chairman of the Supreme Council and Prime Minister, Lt.-Gen. Chang Do Yung, resigned on July 3, 1961, and Maj.-Gen. Song Yo Chan, the Defence Minister, was appointed Prime Minister, the chair of the Supreme Council being taken by Maj.-Gen. Pak Chung Hi.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 550,000 men, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties, a small air force and a Marine Corps which includes one division trained in amphibious operations.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1961, balances revenue and expenditure at Hwan 608,800,000,000. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at Hwan 168,000,000,000.

The official rate of exchange consists of a basic rate, used only for budgetary purposes, of Hwan 1,250 = \$1 plus a variable certificate rate. From Feb.-July, 1961, the certificate rate was Hwan 50 = \$1 giving a total rate of Hw. 1,300 = \$1. (Hwan 3,630 = £1).

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are tungsten and iron ores, graphite, anthracite, fish and fish products, agar-agar, seaweed, raw silk and cotton sheeting. Her main customer is Japan. Imports greatly exceed exports. In 1960 visible exports totalled \$20,451,000; imports amounted to \$32,385,000 of which \$203,044,000 were financed by American aid.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£3,266,461	£2,718,410
Exports to U.K.....	321,263	624,536

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1960), 2,444,883. Other main centres are Ψ Pusan (pop. 1,163,614), Taegu (pop. 678,277) and Ψ Inchon (pop. 402,009). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by a tide variation of 28–30 feet.

BRITISH EMBASSY Seoul

Ambassador, His Excellency Walter Godfrey, C.B.E. (1961)..... £4,115

1st Secretary, S. J. Whitwell, M.C.

Military Attaché, Col. M. E. Peppiatt.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. G. Bishop, D.F.C. (resident in Tokyo).

2nd Secretaries, R. A. Kidd; J. H. Bailey; A. B. Smart.

Vice-Consul, A. C. Walder.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. In January, 1949, the Soviet Government announced that all Russian troops had been withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948.

KUWAIT

(The Shaikdom of Kuwait)

Ruler, Shaikh Sir Abdullah as-Salim As-Sabah, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., born 1895, acceded Feb. 25, 1950.

Kuwait is a fully independent Arab State whose relations with the United Kingdom are governed by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1961, in which Her Majesty's Government confirmed its recognition of Kuwait's independent status. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population, according to a census taken in 1961, of just over 321,000. The total European and American population was about 3,500 in 1961. The port of Ψ Kuwait, the capital (pop. 97,000; with suburbs 210,000), is traditionally an *entrepôt* for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities), skins and wool. However, with the development of the oil industry, the importance of the *entrepôt* trade has diminished. Imports for the year 1959 amounted to approximately £92,500,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to about £7,250,000, excluding oil. Kuwait was traditionally the dhow-building centre for the Persian Gulf, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1960 totalled 80,573,627 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. It employs about 7,000 men, including British,

Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. Total production of crude oil in the neutral zone in 1960 was approximately 49,770,362 barrels. The Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Neutral Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959 and struck oil in commercial quantity early in 1960. The first shipment of crude oil was made in March, 1961. A concession covering the off-shore area of Kuwait proper was awarded to the Shell Company in November, 1960, and the concession agreement in the name of The Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. was signed in Kuwait on January 15, 1961. The establishment of a Kuwaiti company, The Kuwait National Petroleum Co., was authorised by an Emirial Decree on October 5, 1960. This Company took over the distribution of petroleum products in Kuwait from the Kuwait Oil Co., on June 1, 1961.

As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. In 1960–61 there were 27,698 boys and 17,459 girls in 128 schools. Kuwait has a domestic water supply from a State-owned sea water plant which operates on waste natural gas from the oil fields. The plant can produce over 4,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. The power station will have by the end of 1961 a capacity of 130,000 kw. and early in 1962 a further 30,000 kw. will have been added. The town is now served by a network of dual carriageway roads and more are under construction.

Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Kuwait Airways and several Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government. Banking is carried out by the British Bank of the Middle East, the National Bank of Kuwait and the Commercial Bank. The currency is the Kuwait *dinar*, equal in value to the £. The introduction of a new Kuwaiti *rupee* is under consideration.

FLAG.—Red, with white lettering ("Kuwait" in Arabic).

BRITISH EMBASSY Kuwait

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Christopher Blake Richmond, C.M.G. (1961).

Consul, S. M. Black.

British Council Representative in the Persian Gulf, O. J. J. Tuckley, M.B.E., P.O. Box 345, Kuwait.

LAOS

King, Setha Khatya (... Savang Vatthana), born 1908, succeeded Nov. 4, 1959.

Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma (Aug. 16, 1960).

EMBASSY IN LONDON 5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H. Prince Tiao Khammao (1958).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of the Champassac, united under King Sisavang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, father of the present ruler. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles. In 1948, the population was given as 1,500,000; it is now probably slightly over 2,000,000. The independence of the kingdom was recognized by France in July, 1949. Laos was invaded by the Communist Viet Minh in the spring of 1953. Under the terms of the Geneva Armistice Agreements of July, 1954, the Viet Minh troops were to evacuate Laos by November of that year. The two Northern Provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly remained, however, under the effective control of the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces until November, 1957, when an agreement reached between the Royal Laotian Government and the *Pathet Lao* leaders provided for the assumption of control of these provinces by the Government and the integration of the *Pathet Lao* forces into the Royal Army.

The government was overthrown on August 9, 1960, by a *coup d'état* led by Captain Konglae. The new government of Prince Souvanna Phouma was opposed by one half of the army led by General Phoumi Nosavan who set up a Revolutionary Committee at Savannakhet under the nominal headship of Prince Boun Oum. General Phoumi retook Vientiane in December, 1960, and, Souvanna Phouma's government having fled, a government under Prince Boun Oum was approved by the National Assembly on January 4. Captain Konglae and Prince Souvanna Phouma returned to Xieng Khouang where they joined forces with the Communist controlled *Pathet Lao* movement. Supplies of Russian arms and equipment from North Vietnam enabled them to make a considerable recovery, and when the 14-nation conference on Laos began on May 16, the Government forces had been driven back to the line of the Mekong towns.

CAPITAL.—Vientiane, population (estimated) 30,000.

FLAG.—Three-headed white elephant on 5 steps, surmounted by parasol, all on a red ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Mansfield Addis, C.M.G. (1960)
£3,475

1st Secretary, M. Brown.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. H. M. Toye, M.B.E.

Asst. do., Maj. C. E. J. Leaphard, M.C.

1st Secretary (Information), A. G. Trevor-Wilson, O.B.E.

2nd Secretary, A. Crocker.

3rd Secretaries, C. H. V. McColl; D. A. Campbell.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, General Fuad Chehab, elected July 31, 1958; assumed office September 23, 1958.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, M. Saeb Salam.

Foreign Affairs, M. Philippe Takla.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
(22 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)
[Bayswater: 7265]

*Ambassador, His Excellency Hussein el-Jisr (1960).
Counsellor, Elie J. Boustany.*

Attaché, Ibrahim Kharmat.

*Consular Section, 15 Palace Gardens Mews, W.8.
(Bayswater: 8485).*

The Republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,626,000 in 1960.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk, cotton, cement, textiles, confectionery, steel and wooden furniture, wines and other alcoholic drinks are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with a branch of the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Beirut to Tripoli, but the Beirut-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part good.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local

services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 4 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving international as well as local routes. One of these companies (Middle East Airlines) enjoys the financial support of B.O.A.C. and operates *Comet* and *Viscount* services.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archæology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples and Jubail (Biblos), one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 35 daily papers are published, including 3 in French, 2 in English and 4 in Armenian; and a further 30 periodicals.

Education.—There are three universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University which is a recent foundation and in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

CHIEF TOWNS.— Ψ Beirut (population about 450,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. Ψ Tripoli (100,000), Zahlé (40,000), Ψ Sidon (25,000), Ψ Tyre (12,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1961 (Estimated)
£L273,800,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese \mathcal{L} (L); official rate $\mathcal{L}1 = \mathcal{L}L6.13$. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L8.70 = $\mathcal{L}1$.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, wood pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, live-stock, wheat, flour, machinery, crude oil, chemicals and domestic electric appliances, and paper.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, onions, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, cement products, wooden and steel furniture, tobacco and wines.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£9,497,910	£10,876,804
Exports to U.K.	2,380,749	1,889,770

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at each end of the pipeline which can, to all intents and purposes, fulfil Lebanon's needs.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Beirut (2,169 miles), 6 hrs. 40 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Beirut

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Moore Crosthwaite, K.C.M.G. (1958) £4,115
Counsellors, A. J. Edden, C.M.G.; P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E. (Labour).

1st Secretaries, J. N. R. Elliott, C.B.E.; H. G. Balfour-Paul; P. M. Reid; J. M. O. Snodgrass; J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, D. W. M. Pierotti.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. K. Emden, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. F. W. Finnigan, M.C.
Civil Air Attaché, R. S. Swann.

The British Embassy houses the Middle East Regional Information Office (*Counsellor*, G. F. N. Reddaway, M.B.E.) and the Middle East Development Division (*Counsellor*, P. P. Howell, O.B.E.).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, T. W. Morray, O.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, *elect* 1 May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 1, 1944; re-elected in May, 1951, 1955 and 1959 for further 4-year terms.

Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.

Secretary of State, J. Rudolph Grimes.

Treasury, Charles D. Sherman.

Attorney-General, Joseph J. Chesson (*acting*).

Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshicia.

Defence, Harrison Grigsby.

Education, N. V. Massaquoi.

Interior, J. Samuel Melton.

Public Works and Utilities, Joseph W. Boayue.

Agriculture and Commerce, Stephen Tolbert.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George T. Brewer, Jr. (1959).

Consul-General, Mrs M. Reeves-Gorgla, 13 New Burlington Street, W. 1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. Estimates of the population vary between 750,000-2,500,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years (8 years in the first instance) assisted by a Cabinet; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 39 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 2,000 men. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S. International Co-operation Administration and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to advise on various projects. A loan of \$15,000,000 has been

negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance. The U.S.A. has also made loans for the improvement of power supplies and telecommunications.

FINANCE		1958-59
Revenue.....		\$22,664,199
Expenditure.....		*22,778,157
§ = U.S. Dollar. * 9 months only.		

TRADE		1959	1960
Imports.....	\$42,908,547	\$69,190,400	
Exports.....	66,892,469	82,609,200	
Trade with U.K.		1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£3,067,939	£4,553,545	
Exports to U.K.....	2,377,212	3,897,475	

The principal exports are crude rubber, iron ore, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport equipment and foodstuffs.

The language of the Republic is English. British weights and measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL, Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 41,000. Other ports are Ψ Marshall and Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG.—alternate horizontal stripes. (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Harold Arthur Neville Brown (1960).....£3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, E. G. Andrews.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France, Pan American Airways, Ghana Airways, Nigerian Airways, K.L.M. S.A.S., Ethiopian Airways and Air Liban aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia and Air France aircraft call at James Spriggs Payne Airfield just outside Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idris I, born 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; sworn in March 25, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Muhammad Uthman al-Said.
Foreign Affairs, Sulaiman al Jirbi.
Justice, Wahbi al Buri.
Finance, Ahmad al Hasairi.
National Economy, Salim al Sadiq.
Health, Abdul Qadir al Badria.
Petroleum Affairs, Fuad al Ka'bazi.
State, Muhammad Bahaih.
Agriculture, Hamid al Abadi.
Labour and Social Affairs, Abdul Mula Lanqi.
Defence, Yunis Abd al Nabi Bilkhair.
Industry, Abn al Qasim Allaqi.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Abdussalam Buseiri.

Counsellor, Dr. Omar Muntasser.

2nd Secretaries, Bashir Sunni Muntasser; Guima Turkey; Zubeir Lenghi.

Cultural Attaché, Ahmed Ben Khayal.

Commercial Attaché, Suleiman Fteita.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population estimated (1954) at 1,091,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. Twenty-two oil companies are prospecting in the country and two American companies, Esso and Oasis, have already found exploitable fields.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. Recently an Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan a series of rock-paintings more than 3,000 years old which are technically in advance of any yet seen. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. A road from the coast to Sebha, capital of the Fezzan, is under construction. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. Small railway systems exist in the Tripoli and Benghazi areas. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina) regularly used by commercial airlines, and military airfields at El Adem (near Tobruk, R.A.F.), and Wheelus Field, Mellaha (near Tripoli, U.S.A.A.F.).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 22,

1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 35 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 5 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants provided that the number of members in any one of the three provinces shall not be less than 5, and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and 1,000 millièmes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼, 10 piastres and 5 piastres) and five denominations of coins (1 and 2 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millièmes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years. During the first five years £1,000,000 was paid annually for economic development, while from 1953-55 £2,750,000, in 1956 £3,000,000 and 1957 £3,250,000 was paid to the Libyan Budget. The figure for the second five-year period has been fixed at £3,250,000 for the Budget; the development aid from this source has ceased. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States-Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£8,317,637	£12,377,228
Exports to U.K.....	739,256	693,041

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya. A new Federal capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (170,000); Misurata (56,902); Benghazi (69,718); Homs-Cussabak (62,272); Derna (15,891); Barce (9,992); Tobruk (4,995); Sebha (7,298).

FLAG.—The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant) £4,115
Counsellor, G. N. Jackson, M.B.E.
1st Secretaries, A. A. W. Landymore; D. C. Carden (Oriental); J. G. Morley; J. A. N. Graham.
Consul (Tripoli), D. I. Newman.
Vice-Consul (Benghazi), L. H. Cook.
2nd Secretary (Commercial) (Tripoli), D. R. Collard.

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.

British Council Representative, Dr. A. Craig-Bennett, O.B.E., 16 Zaviet el Dahmani, Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN (Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; suc. Aug. 25, 1938; married March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 59.61 square miles and a population (census, Dec. 1960) of 16,495. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, cameras, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, ceramics, artificial teeth and sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, bed springs, conveyor belts, cooking ovens, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue (1960), *Swiss francs* 11,134,512. Expenditure (1960), *Swiss francs* 10,899,880.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£49,527	£124,720
Exports to U.K.....	1,871,364	1,695,385

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG.—Blue and Red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1960) 3,370.

British Consul-General, S. Lockhart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) (resides at Zürich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxembourg, K.B.E.). *Heir Apparent* (and since May, 1961, *Lieutenant-Representative* of the Grand Duchess), The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), born Jan. 5, 1921, married, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, Princess Marie Astrid, born Feb. 17, 1954; Prince Henri, born April 15, 1955; Prince Jean and Princess Margaretha (twin son and daughter), born May 15, 1957.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Werner.

Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Defence, M. Eugène Schaus.

Labour, Social Security, Public Health, M. Emile Colling.

Public Works, Physical Education, M. Robert Schaffner.

Agriculture, Education, M. Emile Schaus.

Justice, Economic Affairs, Middle Classes, M. Paul Elvinger.

Interior, Transport, M. Pierre Grégoire.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Belgravia; 6961]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency André J. Clasen (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (Belgolux). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which have their seat in Luxemburg; of the European Economic Community and of "Euratom". Besides Belgolux, Luxemburg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg Customs Union (Benelux).

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (estimated, 1959) 318,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 3,000,000 tons. The revenue for 1961 was estimated at *Francs* 5,763,391,000, expenditure *Francs* 5,871,955,000. The Luxemburg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 140 *Francs* = £1. There are approximately 260 miles of railway.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£448,587	£311,230
Exports to U.K.....	512,366	1,117,801

The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1957), 67,500, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; also speak German and many English.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY Luxemburg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Geoffrey William Aldington, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1961)..... £3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, C. A. Thompson.
Vice-Consul, B. Smith.

MADAGASCAR

(La République Malgache)

President and Head of Government, M. Philibert Tsiranana (1959).

Vice-President of the Government, M. Calvia Tsiebo
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Albert Sylla.

MALGASY EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ambassador, His Excellency M. Razafy-Andriamihaingo (1961).

Area 228,000 sq. miles. Population (1960), 5,312,000. Madagascar is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French protectorate in 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and the administration entrusted to a Governor General. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1957, giving the island internal autonomy and Madagascar adopted republican status on Oct., 14, 1958, while remaining within the French Community. Complete independence was proclaimed on June 26, 1960, and immediately thereafter, the President of the Republic, M. Philibert Tsiranana, signed formal agreements with the French Government confirming Madagascar's continued membership of the French Community and establishing co-operation with the French Republic on defence, monetary, judicial and educational matters, etc.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; minerals include gold, graphite and mica. The island's basic exports suffered drastic reductions in 1959 through disastrous cyclones and accompanying floods. Total exports in 1960 were *Frs. CFA* 18,489,400,000 compared with *Frs. CFA* 18,645,000,000 in 1959. Principal exports in order of value during 1960 were coffee (31½ per cent. of total exports), vanilla, sugar, rice, raffia, tobacco, fresh meat, sisal, essential oils, hides, butter beans and groundnuts. The main imports in 1960 (which totalled *Frs. CFA* 27,657,200,000) were transport equipment, textiles, metal goods, chemical products, food products and beverages, machinery, clothing, etc., and mineral products (cement, petroleum oils, etc.).

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£682,257	£595,729
Exports to U.K.....	806,962	968,958

CAPITAL, Tananarive (240,000). Other towns are ΨTamatave (39,627), the chief port; Fianarantsoa (36,189); ΨMajunga (34,119), the second port; Tuléar (33,843), and Diego Suarez (22,772).

The former dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel, Juan de Nova, Europa Island and Bassas da India (uninhabited), are integral parts of the French Republic and, as such, are administered by the Ministry of Overseas Territories and Departments of the French Government. The island of Saint-Marie, off the east coast of Madagascar is recognized as a dependency of the Malgasy Republic but its inhabitants are to enjoy dual (French/Malgasy) nationality.

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of red (above) and green, with vertical white band by staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY 19 Rue Amiral Pierre, Tananarive (P.O. Box 167)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Edmund Dudley Street. £3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, P. P. Caruana, M.B.E.
Vice-Consul, M. Pitchen.

There is an Honorary British Vice-Consul at Tamatave.

MALI

(Republic of Mali)

President of the Council, Modibo Kéita.

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in north-west Africa, is bounded by Mauritania in the west, by Algeria in the north, by the Republic of Niger in the east and by the Voltaic Republic, Ivory Coast and Guinea in the south. It has an area of 582,437 square miles and the population was estimated at 3,708,000 in 1957.

Formerly the French colony of Soudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Sénégal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 22 by the secession of Sénégal. Dissolution of the Federation was recognized by the Sudanese Republic and the title Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 1960. The Republic is no longer a member of the French Community.

CAPITAL.—Bamako (68,600).

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of green (by staff), yellow and red; with black figure on yellow band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Bamako

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Charles Martin Le Quesne.

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1958–1964), Señor Adolfo Lopez Mateos,
assumed office, Dec. 1, 1958.

CABINET

Minister of Interior, Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

Foreign Affairs, Sr. Manuel Tello.

Finance, Lic. Antonio Ortiz Mena.

Communications and Transport, Ing. Walter C. Buchanan.

Public Works, Ing. Javier Barros Sierra.

Navy and Marine, Admiral Manuel Zermeno Araico.

Education, Sr. Jaime Torres Bodet.

Health and Public Welfare, Dr. José Alvarez Amezcua.

National Defence, General Augustin Olachea Aviles.

Industry and Commerce, Lic. Raul Salinas Lozano.

Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Salomon Gonzalez Blanco Garrido.

Agriculture and Livestock, Ing. Julian Rodriguez Adame.

National Property, Lic. Eduardo Bustamante.

Hydraulic Resources, Sr. Alfredo del Mazo.

Attorney General, Lic. Fernando Lopez Arias.

Social Security, Lic. Benito Coquet.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 4037]

Ambassador, His Excellency Señor, Lic. Don Antonio Armendariz (1961).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.

Counsellor, Señor Lic. Don Rubén González Sosa.
Commercial Attaché, Señor Lic. Don Julio Faesler Carlisle.

3rd Secretary, Señor Lic. Don. Raul Valenzuela Ezquerro.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 14° 33' to 32° 43' N. lat. and 86° 46' to 117° 08' W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles.

Preliminary results of the Mexican General Census taken on June 8, 1960, showed a total population of 34,625,903.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano (El Parícutin) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan, but is no longer active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, the *Rio Balsas* and *Rio Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

History and Archaeology.—The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flowered in the periods from 500 to 1100 A.D. and 1300 to 1500 A.D. and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive archaeological remains: the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in the States of Yucatán and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacán, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun (216 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacano); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajín in the State of Vera Cruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochtitlán, suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and a distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 1810 a revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 1821, when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to war from 1845–48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 1862 Mexican insolvency

resulted in invasion by French forces which installed Maximilian as Emperor. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juárez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which saw an enormous increase of foreign, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In 1910 began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

Government.—Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists of a Senate of 60 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 178, elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years; they cannot be re-elected.

There are five political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the government party.

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico and Coatzacoalcas are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Acapulco and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Work is proceeding on two new ports, Matamoros on the Atlantic and Topolobampo on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1959 to 300,000 gross tons, with 890 vessels of which 60 per cent. were tug-boats and dredgers. There were 23,730 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1958. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system: help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States. Railway wagons are already manufactured in Mexico and it is possible that railway carriages will be manufactured before very long. Work is going ahead fast on a track between Chihuahua and Topolobampo to link north central Mexico with the Pacific.

The total length of road at the end of 1959 was 47,820 kilometres, of which 41,651 kilometres were usable in all weathers. Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent roads from the United States, and work is continuing on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatán and the Guatemalan border. These are already usable for all but the rainy season. The road between Durango and Mazatlán was opened in 1961.

At the end of 1958 the national telegraph system's lines were 180,046 kilometres in length. International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the Government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications are similar.

There is a good internal network of air services: commercial flights rose from 88,000 in 1958 to 102,000 in 1959. Distances covered were 48,000 kilometres within the country and 42,000 kilometres abroad in 1959. Registered civil aircraft in 1958 numbered 661, of which 85 were commercial and 576 private. The principal international air services are from Mexico to New York, Vancouver, Toronto, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, Lima, Guatemala, direct; Mexico to Houston-Montreal-Amsterdam; Mexico to Panama-Caracas; and Mexico to Miami-Paris.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000

acres are under cultivation and great efforts are being made to increase this area. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, rice, chickpeas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican cactus yields several fermented drinks, mezcal and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sisal-hemp (herequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

In 1959 there were 21,561,000 head of cattle, 5,228,000 horses, 2,698,000 mules, 3,297,000 donkeys, 5,788,000 sheep, 10,620,000 goats, 9,422,000 pigs and 127,067,000 poultry.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries, 80 per cent. of all consumer goods now being made in Mexico. Most of the remaining 20 per cent. is in fact made up of bulk imports of foodstuffs and motor vehicles for assembly, so that the true figure for local manufacture of consumer goods is nearer to 90 per cent. The steel industry has expanded rapidly and produced 1,600,000 tons of steel in 1960. The mineral wealth is great, but in recent years the low world market prices have caused a slump in the mining industry. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quick-silver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1959	1960
Gold (Troy oz.)	313,539	296,319
Silver (Troy oz.)	44,080	44,690
Copper (Metric tons)	57,257	60,333
Lead (Metric tons)	189,680	190,670
Zinc (Metric tons)	263,934	262,925

The total petroleum reserves are said to be over 4,000 m. U.S. barrels. Total production of crude oil and natural gasoline reached 108,000,000 barrels in 1960, against 106,000,000 in 1959. During 1959 and 1960 Petroleos Mexicanos, the nationalized oil industry, received large credits from various countries for the re-equipment of the industry and the development of the petro-chemical industry.

Woolen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear and clothing and of domestic appliances of all kinds have made such progress in recent years that all these industries are protected by high import duties and import licence restrictions.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 4,423 million kWh in 1950 to 9,774 million kWh in 1959.

Defence.—The regular army has a strength of fifty infantry battalions, one infantry brigade and a Presidential Guard of three battalions, 21 cavalry regiments, a parachute battalion and a small number of artillery and engineer units. There is also a conscript army of about 250,000 men organized into National Service divisions, each 6,000-7,000 strong. The Navy has some 36 ships of all kinds and the Air Force some 160 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec,

7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1957 there were 28,417 primary schools with 3,814,940 pupils, 889 secondary schools with 276,838 pupils, and 864 technical and commercial secondary schools with 174,126 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1910. There are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1957, only 28 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

	FINANCE	1961
Estimated revenue (Budget)...	Pesos	11,042,000,000
" expenditure (do.)...	"	11,041,500,000
		1959
Bonded Internal Debt	"	7,026,600,000
Debts of Mexican States.....	"	74,717,500,000
External Debt	"	771,500,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12.50 pesos=1 \$U.S. (See also p. 84.) Mexican gold and dollar reserves stood at \$U.S. 410,200,000 on Dec. 31, 1960.

	TRADE	1960
Total Imports.....	Pesos	19,111,850,000
Total Exports.....	"	18,741,687,000
		1959
Imports from U.K.....	£	13,574,555
Exports to U.K.....	£	20,509,340
		1960
		7,163,979
		5,638,661

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc and other metals, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, Population (Census, June 8, 1960) 4,829,402. Other towns are Guadalajara (734,346), Monterrey (600,609), Puebla (285,284), Mérida (177,405), Aguascalientes (122,809), San Luis Potosí (173,886), Mexicali (171,648), Chihuahua (144,653), Morelia (101,395).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Calle del Río Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Isham Peter Garran, K.C.M.G. (1960).....£4,115
Commercial Counsellor, D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.
1st Secretaries, J. M. Heath (Consul); H. F. Bartlett (Information); L. Sherbourne (Commercial); J. S. Rew (Labour).
2nd Secretaries, O. J. H. Robinson; Hon. R. E. L. Johnstone, M.V.O. (Commercial).
Information Officer, M. L. Creek.

Vice-Consuls, J. J. Caselton; G. E. Rickards.
Archivist, H. D. Le May.

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Chihuahua, Coatzacoalcas, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Mérida and Progreso, Monterrey, Pachuca, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreón, Veracruz.

British Council Representative.—M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E. Calle M. Antonio Caso 127, Col. San Rafael, Mexico 4, D. F.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Paseo de la Reforma, 13, Mexico, D.F.—**Manager,** N. P. Wright.

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days. By air, 6 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to Vera Cruz and the Pacific Coast.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, born March 14, 1958, and Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 1957.

Minister of State, M. Emile Pelletier.
Secretary of State and Director of Prince's Household, M. Paul Noghes.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

4 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1

[Chancery: 5323]

Consul-General, H. E. Cubitt,

Vice-Consul, A. J. Hucker.

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1956) 20,422 inhabitants (Monégasque nationals, 2,696), and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a Council of State of 13 members and a Council of Government composed of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco-ville.

FLAG.—Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE

Monaco—Consul-General, L. Pott, C.B.E.

MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic)

Prime Minister, Tse Den-bal (May, 1952).

Area and Population.—Mongolia is an almost entirely unsurveyed tract in Asia, bounded by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R. in the north, the Chinese province of Sinkiang and the Great Wall of China in the south, by Manchuria on the east and by the Tarbagatai Mountains and the Turkestan provinces of U.S.S.R. on the west.

The total area is estimated at 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 square miles with a total population (not yet enumerated) of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are traditionally adherents of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.

North-West Mongolia consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altair range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtysh and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The principal town of North-Western Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight") which has an estimated population of 80,000 to 100,000; other centres are Uliassutal, and Kobdo, of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of North-Western Mongolia has been incorporated in the Soviet Union as the Tannu Tuva autonomous Province which lies between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital being Kyzyl.

South-East and South Mongolia include the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Shamo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwangho river. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi. Of recent years this trade has been organized and financed by Soviet Russia. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kukulkhoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Birukhoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchill and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhka was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.M. King Hassan II, born July 9, 1929; acceded February 26, 1961, on the death of his father, King Mohammad V.

CHIEF MINISTERS

(May 8, 1961)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Agriculture and Interior, H.M. King Hassan II.

Minister Without Portfolio and personal representative of the King, Ahmad Balafrej.

Justice, Abdul Khaliq Torres.

Foreign Affairs, Driss M'hamed.

National Economy and Finance, M'hamed Douiri.

Education, Abdelkrim Benjelloun.

Commerce, Industry, Mines and Merchant Marine, Driss Slaoui.

Information and Tourism, Moulay Ahmad Al Alaoui.

Public Health, Dr. Youssef Bel Abbas.

Public Works, Abderrahman Ben Abdelali.

Posts and Telegraphs, Mohammad Cherkaoui.
Labour and Social Affairs, Dr. Abdelkrim Al Khatib.

MOROCCAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

65 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.

[Knightsbridge: 8827]

Ambassador, Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi.
Secretaries, Mohamed Abderrahman El Alaoui;
Abbas El Mokri; Abdelhaq Saadani.
Chancellors, Abdelhaq Lahlou; Driss Lahlou.

Area and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude $27^{\circ} 40' - 36^{\circ}$ N. and longitude $2^{\circ} - 11^{\circ}$ W. with an area estimated at approximately, 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1960) of 11,598,700. It is traversed in the north by the Rif Mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction, by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the *Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Administration.—The Treaty of Fez of 1912 provided for the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco, and France became responsible for the foreign relations of the Sultan and for the defence and administration of the country. The subsequent Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 provided for the establishment of a Spanish "sphere of influence" extending over northern Morocco with the exception of the Zone of Tangier, Ceuta and Melilla (see under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories." Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhuma, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions. The pacification of the French Zone of Morocco was completed in 1934.

Tangier, until 1960, enjoyed a special régime. Before the war of 1914-1918, negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments took place but the outbreak of the war prevented the proposed international régime for Tangier from being put into operation. A new Convention providing for the Tangier Statute for the international administration of the Tangier Zone was, however, signed by the three Governments at Paris on December 18, 1923. It was brought into force on June 1, 1925, and modified by a Protocol of July 25, 1928, by which Italy adhered to it. Under the Convention only native affairs were reserved to the Sherrefian authority. In March, 1941, Spain suppressed the international administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted for him the Sultan's Khalifa in the

Spanish Zone. In 1956 negotiations between the Moroccan Government and the Statutory Powers culminated in the Tangier Conference which sat in Tangier in October. This was followed by the grant of a Royal Charter on August 26, 1957, ensuring the continuation of a free monetary system and free trade in Tangier. These arrangements ended on April 19, 1960, when the Zone was fully incorporated into Moroccan territory.

On August 20, 1953, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco for 25 years, was de-throned, and exiled together with his family. Sidi ben Moulay Arafat was proclaimed Sultan in his stead but although a series of reforms was instituted as a progressive handing over of government to the Moroccans, the Nationalist movement increased rapidly and civil disturbances became serious. The insistent Moroccan desire for the return of their former Sultan led to the withdrawal in September, 1955, of Sultan Moulay Arafat. Mohammed ben Youssef was reinstated as Sultan and he returned to Morocco on November 16, 1955. The formation of a Moroccan Government quickly followed; negotiations with France which opened in February, 1956, culminated in a joint Franco-Moroccan declaration of March 2, 1956, which recognized Morocco's independence and sovereignty. Negotiations with the same end in view were then engaged with Spain, resulting in a similar joint declaration of April 7, 1956.

Following independence there has been a series of Governments, headed by prominent Moroccan political personalities. A split in the Istiqlal Party in 1957 led to the emergence of a left wing grouping known as the National Union of Popular Forces, a leading member of which, M. Abdulla Ibrahim, headed a Government, the fourth since independence, charged with the organization of elections for Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Municipal and Communal Councils. These took place on May 9 and May 29, 1960 respectively. King Muhammad V dismissed this Government on May 20, 1960, and took charge himself as Prime Minister with his son, the Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, as his Deputy. At the same time the King announced that a Constitution would be enacted by the end of 1962, drawn up by a constitutional Council of 78 members who were appointed by the King later that year. King Muhammad died suddenly on February 26, 1961, and was succeeded by the Crown Prince, who took the style of King Hassan II.

Defence.—In the protectorate era, the protecting powers were responsible for defence. Arrangements were completed during 1951 with France for the use of air bases in the Southern (former French) Zone by the U.S. Air Force. Bases were constructed at Nouaceur, Sidi Slimane and Benguerir, but in 1959 it was agreed that the U.S.A. would evacuate her forces by the end of 1963 and there followed a period of increasing pressure upon France and Spain to evacuate their forces also. France agreed to evacuate her land and sea forces by March 2, 1961, under an agreement signed on September 1, 1960, and subsequently agreed to the complete evacuation of all her forces by October, 1961. There has been no agreement with Spain, but Spanish forces on Moroccan territory have been substantially reduced. The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 40,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was also formed in 1956 and a navy in 1960. The Soviet Union agreed in November, 1960, to supply Mig 15 and 17 jet aircraft for the Moroccan air force. 14 aircraft were delivered in February, 1961. They were accompanied by a party of technicians and instructors. The Moroccan Army has also received a consignment

of Russian small arms. The Army already possesses quantities of American, British and French equipment.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The construction of dams for irrigation and for electric power is an important factor in the country's development. Its industries are in the main extractive and such as rely on local raw materials. Importance is also attached to the tourist trade.

Among agricultural, forest and animal products in sufficient quantity for export are citrus fruits, early and canned vegetables, leguminous plants, esparto, vegetable fibre, cork, skins and hides, casings, raw wool, fish (preserved and canned). Livestock in 1960 included about 15,000,000 sheep, 6,000,000 goats, 2,500,000 cattle and smaller numbers of donkeys, camels, horses and pigs.

Morocco's leading mineral exports are phosphates, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other minerals produced include anthracite, petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates reached 7,620,000 tons in 1960 and almost as much was exported. There is an oil refinery at Sidi Kacem and another is being built near Casablanca. Production of crude oil in 1960 amounted to 92,000 tons.

Morocco's main import requirements are: petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, household-ware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France and the franc area, the U.S.A., Germany, Cuba, China, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium, was valued in 1960 at: Imports, DH 2,080,000,000; Exports DH 1,792,000,000 (dirham (DH) = 100 M. francs.).

Trade with U.K.*

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£4,511,408	£4,929,219
Exports to U.K.	10,608,903	13,800,610

* Excluding Tangier Province

There are British Chambers of Commerce at Casablanca (101 Boulevard Mohammed el Hansali) and at Tangier (Boite Postale 2142, Socco).

TANGIER PROVINCE

	1959
Imports	M.fr.s.9,785,838,000
Exports	1,592,688,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£625,557	£289,680
Exports to U.K.	101,925	150,470

Finance and Currency.—A new unit of currency, the dirham (1 DH = M. francs 100) was introduced in October 1959, concurrently with the devaluation of the M. franc from M. francs 1,176 = £1 to M. francs 1,416.8 = £1. Future public accounting will be expressed in dirhams, the rate for which is thus: DH 14.168 = £1.

The 1961 Ordinary Budget amounted to DH 1,616,300,000 and the Development Budget to DH 451,100,000.

Communications: Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due South from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan

railroads cover 1,092 miles and traction is electric or by diesel locomotives.

Roads.—In the former Southern Zone the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for year-round traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the former Northern Zone an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Mellila, and on to Oujda through Berkane.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or a matter of hours by air, 4 days by sea. There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Royal-Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European countries and to Algeria, West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Congolese Republic.

Language.—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns. The European population, about 500,000 in 1954, has since been much reduced by the departure of a large part of the French community. Three Arabic, five French and one Spanish newspapers are published daily.

Education.—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. There is a secular university at Rabat. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

CAPITAL. Rabat (population 224,901). The other chief towns are: Casablanca (960,812); Marrakesh (241,900); Fez (215,812); Meknès (177,128); Tangier (141,926); Oujda (127,055); Tetuan (101,155); Kenitra (85,563); Safi (81,091). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknès were capitals at various times in Morocco's past history.

FLAG.—Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Ashton Beaumont, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1961)..... £4,115

1st Secretaries, R. McC. Andrew; A. Shepherd (Commercial); H. T. Carlisle.

2nd Secretaries, J. L. Y. Sanders (Oriental); C. A. Whitney-Smith.

3rd Secretary, Miss J. Clarke.

Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. M. D. Dawson, R.N. (resident in Gibraltar).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. Neilson, M.B.E. (resident in Gibraltar).

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. T. W. Horton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (resident in Gibraltar).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rabat, Tangier, Tetuan, Casablanca, Fez and Larache.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. J. Hilton, 288 Avenue Mohammed V, B.P. 427, Rabat.

MUSCAT & OMAN

(The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman)

Sultan, Said bin Taimur, born, Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from

near Tibat on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast of the peninsula which belongs to the Trucial Shaikhdom of Sharjah. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province, which is the only part of the Arabian peninsula to receive the benefit of the monsoon. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while ΨMurbat is the port. ΨGwadar, situated on the Baluchistan coast, formerly belonged to the Sultanate, but was transferred to Pakistan on September 8, 1958.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, although the Sultan himself has stayed in Salalah since 1958. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The inhabitants of the towns of Muscat (pop. 3,500) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are mostly of Baluchi and Negro stock. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. A Development Secretary was appointed in 1958, and under his control much progress has been made in agriculture, public health, education and roads. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is ΨMuscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). 241 vessels of all nationalities

with a total tonnage of 771,447 entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1960. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is once every two or three weeks in each direction. The G.P.O. London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. A motor road connects Muscat with Matrah and a motorable track extends to Khor Fakhan at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. There is also a motor road running up the Wadi Samail to the interior for about 180 miles. Hajar and Boshier are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah. Other routes are being developed, but none should be used without previous arrangement.

In December, 1951, a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated).....Rs. 40,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian Gulf rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 170 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs. 3½ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasala; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Pals = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£1,462,217	£707,677
Exports to U.K.....	10,028	15,242

Trade is mainly in the hands of Hindu Banias and Muslim Khojas, many of whom derive British nationality by descent, and is mainly to and from India and Pakistan. The chief imports are cereals, tea, cigarettes, matches, sugar and cotton piece goods. The chief exports are dates and limes.

CAPITAL, Ψ Muscat, population (estimated) 3,500.
Muscat—British Consul-General, J. F. S. Phillips.

NEJD. See Saudi Arabia

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah:
succeeded, March 13, 1955.

CABINET

(December 26, 1960)

Dr. Tulsi Giri; Vishwa Bandhu Thapa;
Rishikesh Shah; Surya Bahadur Thapa; Anirudha Prasad Sing.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
[Bayswater: 1594]

Ambassador, His Excellency Kali Prasad Upadhyay (1961).

1st Secretary, Bharat Raj Bhandary.

Military Attaché, Col. Rabi Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. (1955), 8,337,537) lies between India and Tibet on the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills and Terai Plains are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. Katmandu, the capital, is connected with India by a road, the mountain section of which was built by India under the Colombo Plan.

Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. The revenue realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is approximately £5,500,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget.

The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in 1768. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before and of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas. After ten years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, King Mahendra resumed direct powers on December 15, 1960, with the object of leading a united country to basic democracy.

CAPITAL.—Katmandu (pop. 306,579).

FLAG.—Double-peaked standard of brown with blue border on peaks; white human face in centre of each peak.

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Leonard Arthur Scopes, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)
£3,415.

British Council Representative, W. L. Clough.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., born April 30, 1909; married January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1911, succeeded, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina, who reverted to the title of Princess Wilhelmina.

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 31, 1938.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

CABINET

(May 19, 1959)

Prime Minister, J. E. de Quay (Catholic).

Vice Premier and Minister of Transport and Waterways, H. Korthals (*Liberal*).
Minister for the Interior, E. H. Toxopeus (*Liberal*).
Foreign Affairs, J. M. A. H. Luns (*Catholic*).
Justice, A. C. W. Beerman (*Liberal Protestant*).
Education, Arts and Sciences, J. M. L. Th. Cals (*Catholic*).
Finance, J. Zijlstra (*Conservative Protestant*).
Defence, S. H. Visser (*Liberal*).
Economic Affairs, J. de Pous (*Liberal Protestant*).
Agriculture, V. G. M. Marijnen (*Catholic*).
Social Affairs, Dr. G. M. J. Veldkamp (*Catholic*).
Social Welfare, Miss M. A. M. Klompé.

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5040]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Baron Adolph Bentinck (1958).
Counsellor, Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen.
1st Secretaries, Baron R. S. N. van der Feltz; A. Mansvelt.
2nd Secretary, W. F. van Eckelen.
Attaché, J. G. W. Faber.
Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt. R. M. Crommelin.
Assistant Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Cdr. J. Leeftang.
Air and Military Attaché, Col. C. R. R. Manders.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. D. de Jong.
Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Dr. H. J. Friedericy.
1st Secretary (Press Affairs), B. W. N. Servatius.
Minister Plenipotentiary (Economic Affairs), Dr. H. van Blankenstein.
1st Secretary (Commercial and Financial), P. C. Witte.
Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.
Agricultural Attaché, P. J. Lardinois.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, L. W. Binkhorst.
Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.
Consular Section, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Consul-General, N. Brat.
Consul, A. G. Jonker.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 12 provinces plus the North-East Polder (reclaimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on Jan. 1, 1961, was 11,556,000. The live birth-rate in 1960 was 20.8 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7.6.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Production of coal (1960) was 12,498,000 metric tons; oil, 1,918,000 metric tons; and steel, 1,941,000 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important

industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing about 655 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I., a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

General elections were held on March 12, 1959, for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) now stands at Catholic People's Party 49; Labour Party, 48; Liberal, 19; Anti-Revolutionary, 14; Christian Historical Union, 12; Communists, 3; Pacifist Socialists, 2; Political Reformed, 3. The present Cabinet was formed on May 19, 1959, after an interregnum of four months.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils after the General Elections. Representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Anti-Revolutionary Party, 8; Christian Historical Union, 8; Party of Freedom and Democracy, 7; Communist, 4; Political Reformed Party, 1.

Defence.—The post-war army is a component part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 12 modern destroyers and 6 submarines, supported by an escort force of 24 frigates and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force," has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. Part of the latter is integrated into a N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eleven national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are several regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (R.C.) (commercial) and Eindhoven (polytechnic) (opened in Sept. 1957).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers is 4,232 miles (large rivers comprising

696 miles) and of main roads approximately 2,830 miles. On Jan. 1, 1961, the total length of the railway system amounted to 2,018 miles, of which 1,015 miles were electrified. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1961, consisted of 1,734 ships of total 4,604,000 gross registered tons, including vessels registered in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, but excluding tugs and contractors' equipment. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in the summer of 1960 was 164,500 miles.

FINANCE

Budget, 1961

Current Revenue.....	Fl.9,058,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	7,765,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	410,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	1,897,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue	9,468,000,000
Expenditure..	9,662,000,000
Funded Internal Debt.....	12,151,000,000
(June 30, 1960)	
Internal Floating Debt.....	5,095,000,000
(June 30, 1960)	
Foreign Debt.....	1,580,000,000
(June 30, 1960)	

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 9.987 and 10.286 florins = £1.

See also p. 84.

TRADE

During 1960 further progress was made towards the establishment of the European Economic Community, as established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957, between France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries (Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, which already form a customs union).

The Netherlands has removed quantitative restrictions on the great majority of imports in accordance with the agreement between O.E.E.C. countries. On July 1, 1960, the extent of liberalization was 97 per cent. (agricultural produce 89.8 per cent.; raw materials 99.5 per cent. and manufactured products 96.6 per cent.). 94 per cent. of imports from dollar countries were liberalized.

The rate of overall production in the Netherlands rose from 138 to 157 in 1960 and that of production per worker from 127 to 140 (1953 = 100).

In 1960 Dutch imports amounted to Fl. 17,217,000,000 and exports to Fl. 15,305,000,000 so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 88.9 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom during 1960 amounted to Fl. 1,183,401,000 and exports to Fl. 1,167,058,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£112,978,973	£115,409,247
Exports to U.K....	159,983,905	180,899,463

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (January 1, 1960), 606,110.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Ψ Amsterdam 869,602; Ψ Rotterdam 729,852; Utrecht 254,186; Haarlem 169,215; Eindhoven 166,032; Groningen 144,485; Tilburg 136,991; Nijmegen 129,576; Arnhem 124,241; Enschede 123,799; Breda 107,124; Alpendoorn 103,126 and Hilversum, 101,238.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands of red, white and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Andrew Napier Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1960).....£5,015

Counsellor, G. A. Carey-Foster, C.M.G., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Counsellor (Commercial), E. A. Midgley, M.B.E.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. E. H. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. C. Button, D.S.O., D.F.C., 1st Secretaries, H. Lewty (Commercial); T. H. Gillson (Information).

Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh, O.B.E.

Agriculture Attaché, J. Mellon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and Consular Officers at Willemstad and Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles and at Paramaribo in Surinam.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. R. H. Paget, O.B.E., 343 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. Netherlands New Guinea:—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1956, 730,000), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelm is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. As a result of the failure of the two sides of the Commission to agree, the position of New Guinea remains unchanged under Dutch sovereignty. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1960, £45,347; imports, £291,456. Governor of Netherlands New Guinea, Dr. J. Platteel.

II Netherlands West Indies:—

"Nederlandsch West-Indië" comprise Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population in 1952 of about 237,930; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394.1 sq. miles, with a population of 190,340 at January 1, 1958. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The Netherlands Antilles has a considerable trade with the United Kingdom:

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Netherlands Antilles		
Imports from U.K....	£9,456,968	£7,516,388
Exports to U.K....	25,399,111	22,697,612
Surinam		
Imports from U.K....	£1,313,845	£1,596,324
Exports to U.K....	39,468	39,150

The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (population, 1952, 86,400); the capital of Curaçao is Ψ Willemstad (pop. 45,000) of Aruba, Ψ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Ψ Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of St. Eustatius, Oranjestad; and of Saab, Bottom. Governor of Netherlands Antilles, Dr. A. B. Spekenbrink. Governor of Surinam, J. van Tilburg.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Col. Luis Somoza, re-elected Feb. 2, 1957.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alejandro Montiel Argüello.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1960 estimate) of 1,474,549, of whom about three-quarters are of mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians or negroes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 16 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and ipecacuanha are also important. Livestock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 270 miles of railway all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,271 miles of telephone, and there are several powerful wireless stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally from Corinto on the Pacific coast to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Until the advent of aircraft, the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but LANICA Airways now have a daily service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1961 there were 5 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 4 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There are universities at León and Managua.

FINANCE

	1957–58	1958–59
	<i>Cordobas</i>	<i>Cordobas</i>
Revenue.....	258,698,000	248,029,000
Expenditure.....	267,436,700	268,757,000

Official Exchange Cordobas 7 = U.S. \$1.

London rate, C\$19.90 = £1. See also p. 84.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Imports.....	U.S. \$77,944,000	U.S. \$66,841,208
Exports.....	72,086,000	72,191,812

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£842,217	£878,122
Exports to U.K.....	1,148,917	1,001,019

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 55 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL, Managua, population (1959), 198,939; León, 48,541; Granada, 31,648; Masaya, 29,449; Chinandega, 18,667; Matagalpa, 14,494; Bluefields, 11,248; Jinotepe, 14,995. ψ Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Managua

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Patrick Murdoch Johnston (1961)..... £3,415

NIGER

(Republic of Niger)

President, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of National Defence, Hamani Diori, elected for five years, November 9, 1960.

President, National Assembly, Boubou Hama.

Situated in West Central Africa, between 12° and 24° N. and 0° and 16° E., Niger has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, Chad in the east, Nigeria and Dahomey in the south, and Mali and the Voltaic Republic in the west. It has an area of about 484,000 square miles with a population estimated in 1959 at 2,800,000. Apart from a small region along the Niger Valley in the south-west near the capital the country is entirely savannah or desert. The main races in Niger are the Haussas in the east, the Djerms in the south-west and the nomadic Touaregs in the north.

The first French expedition arrived in 1891 and the country was fully occupied by 1914. It decided on December 18, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 3, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961.

The constitution of Niger, adopted on November 8, 1960, provides for a presidential system of government, modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic, and a single Chamber National Assembly, whose life was extended under the terms of the constitution for a further period of five years. Niger is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente* (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.

Finance and Trade.—Revenue in 1960 totalled francs CFA 4,928,000,000 and expenditure francs CFA 5,828,000,000. Total value of trade in 1959 was: Imports, francs CFA 1,787,000,000; Exports francs CFA 2,851,000,000. The currency of Niger is the Franc CFA (50 francs CFA = 1 French N.F.). Cattle-rearing and the cultivation of groundnuts are the main industries and provide the two main exports.

CAPITAL.—Niamey (30,200).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes, orange, white and green with an orange disc in the middle of the white stripe.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR (see Ivory Coast).

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Olav V, K.G., G.C.B., b. July 2, 1903; succeeded, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII, married March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 29, 1901; died April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (see below) and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Harald, b. Feb. 21, 1937.

CABINET

(January 22, 1955)

Prime Minister, M. Einar H. Gerhardsen.

Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard M. Lange.

Defence, M. Gudmund Harlem.

Justice and Police, M. Jens Haugland.

Finance and Customs, M. Peter Bjerve.

Social Affairs, M. Olav Brautk.

Agriculture, M. Eimar Wöhni.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, M. Helge Svetsen.

Commerce and Shipping, M. Arne Skaug.

Communications, M. Trygve Bratteli.

Fisheries, M. Nils Lyso.

Municipal and Public Works, M. Andreas Cappelen.

Industry and Crafts, M. Kjell Holler.

Wages and Prices, M. Gunnar Bøe.

Family and Consumer Affairs, Mme. Aase Bjerkholt.

All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 10 Palace Green, W.8

(Western: 8686)

Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 7151]

Ambassador to London (vacant).

Counsellor, M. Knut B. Aars.

Counsellor (Commercial, Economic and Financial), M. Erik Andreas Ribu.

Counsellor (Fisheries), M. Olaf Grönaas.

1st Secretary, M. Kjell Eliassen.

2nd Secretary, M. Ivar Eriksen.

Naval Attaché, Captain Eilg John Bruen, D.S.C.

Air and Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Olaf Grönmark, D.F.C.

Counsellor, specially attached, M. Herman Kristoffer

Lehmkuhl, C.B.E.

Cultural Attaché, M. Halvard E. Sæther.

Counsellor (Press and Information), M. Rolf Jerving.

Press Attaché, M. Sverre Refsal.

Commercial Attaché, M. Jacob Chr. Prebensen,

20 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Asst. Commercial Attachés, M. Ole F. Knudsen;

M. Chr. Salvesen.

Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consul-General, M. G. F. C. Collin.

Consul, M. A. A. Boustoun.

Vice-Consul, M. A. Petersen.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 323,917 sq. km. with a population (1959) of 3,572,000. In 1958 there were 62,985 births (17.9 per 1,000 inhabitants), 31,645 deaths (9.0 per

1,000) and 23,931 marriages (6.8 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1958 was 20.0 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 34 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 22 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 9 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 12,500,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 3,200,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1958 the total catch amounted to 1,370,000 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was 863,000 barrels in 1959.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 16 months in the Army.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary

schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 5,161 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 929 students in 1959. The State Institute of Technology in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1959 it was attended by 1,433 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludwig Holberg (1684-1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805-1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833-1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859-1952) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882-1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1958 there were 87 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,298,000, and 90 newspapers publishing on two or three days a week with a total circulation of 335,000.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1959 was 4,492 km., of which 77 were private lines. The length of telegraph and telephone lines in 1959 was 86,110 km. (State, 79,956) with 3,584,000 km. of wire (State, 3,369,000). At the end of 1959 a total of 462,863 road motor vehicles were registered, of which 192,377 were passenger cars (including taxis) and 151,516 were motor cycles.

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Widerøes Flyveselskap A.S. in 1959:—kilometres flown, 19,436,000; passengers carried, 577,790.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, Jan. 1, 1960, consisted of 2,209 vessels of 10,486,000 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

FINANCE		1958-59
Revenue (Budget).....	Kr.	5,711,400,000
Expenditure (do.).....	Kr.	5,773,400,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1957).....	Kr.	6,445,654,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1957).....	Kr.	1,563,805,000
Rate of Exchange (average, 1958) Kr. 20.014 = £1. See also p. 84.		

TRADE		1958	1959
		Kroner	Kroner
Total imports.....		9,359,485,000	9,448,521,000
Total exports.....		5,314,574,000	5,788,752,000
Trade with U.K.		1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£	58,662,627	70,958,503
Exports to U.K....	£	63,837,687	77,613,639

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of

silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL. Ψ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1958), 461,591. Other towns are Ψ Bergen 114,711, Ψ Trondheim 58,915, Ψ Stavanger 52,848, Ψ Drammen 30,704, Ψ Kristiansand 27,610, Ψ Alesund 19,047, Ψ Haugesund 26,391, * Moss 19,780.

FLAG.—Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Bergen or Oslo, 2 hrs. 55 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)..... £4,115
 Counsellor, W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.
 Counsellor (Commercial), W. S. Laver.
 1st Secretaries, J. A. Forward (Consul); R. Sneddon, M.B.E. (Visa); F. Wells (Information).
 2nd Secretary, J. F. Walker, M.B.E.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. Donovan.
 Naval Attaché, Cdr. R. M. Fell, R.N.
 Military and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. R. S. Kerby.
 Chaplain, Rev. Canon H. W. Badham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bergen, Oslo, Tönsberg, Trondheim, Tromsø, Stavanger, Alesund, Kristiansund and Narvik.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. P. Lucas, M.C., Fridtjof Nansen Place 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 4, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. In 1956 the production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, was 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-81° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

* Boundaries extended, January 1, 1958.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'—71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53' 9" 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

QUEEN MAUD LAND.—On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMAN. See Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Dr. Roberto Chiari; elected May 21, 1960; assumed office, October 1, 1960.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Sergio Gonzalez Ruiz; José D. Bazan.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Galileo Solis.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17A Thurloe Place, S.W.7

(Kensington: 5713)

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Roberto E. Arias.

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Demetrio Fábrega.

Counsellor, Señor Elio V. Ortiz.

Attachés, Señor Francisco Harmodio Icaza; Señorita Lasteria López.

Consul-General (London), Señor Belgica Q. de Ortiz.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Señora Carmen Lara de Paniza.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at Newcastle, Glasgow and Birmingham.

Panama on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 53 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population, according to preliminary figures of the 1960 census, was 1,067,766. The birth rate in 1959 was 40.8 and the death rate 9.2 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. In 1960-61 there were 1,215 official primary schools and 83 private primary schools; 27 official secondary and 100 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 161,800 in 1960-61; secondary students, 38,874. There were 7,534 students at Panama University.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 8 daily newspapers published in the capital, 2 of which print editions in English. There is also one English and one Spanish weekly newspaper.

FINANCE

	1961
Estimated Budget Revenue....	Balboas 63,127,000
Estimated Budget Expenditure..	" 63,127,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1960)...	" 31,437,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1960)...	" 55,209,000

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	\$98,263,005*	\$109,122,847*
Exports.....	22,339,170*	19,505,816*

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. .	£3,312,196	£4,040,322
Exports to U.K.	453,464	500,130

* Panamanian official figures.

† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and 1 foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, fresh shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL, Panama City. Population (1960), 271,425 (Panama Province, 369,280; Panama District, 292,190; Colon, 59,032 (Colon Province, 103,738; Colon District, 72,889).

FLAG.—Opposing quarters of red and blue; 2 quarters of white bearing blue star (next staff above) and red star.

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at La Guardia on the island of Coiba (or Quilbo) in the Pacific and stations on the island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(120 Via España, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Edgar Vaughan, C.B.E. (1960)..... £4,115

1st Secretary and Consul, G. L. Bullard.

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, H. Gilmartin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Panama City, Colon and Bocas del Toro (Changuinola).

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (261st), His Holiness Pope John XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), born at Sotto il Monte (Bergamo), Nov. 25, 1881, elected Pope (in succession to Pius XII) Oct. 28, 1958.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, appointed Aug. 14, 1961.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Sancta Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846-1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were in-

corporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION

(91 Via Condotti, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1960)..... £4,115 1st Secretary, D. Cape. Attaché, J. D. Utley. Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958. Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor. Finance, General Cesar Barrientos. Interior, Dr. Edgar Ynsfran. Defence, General Marcial Samaniego. Justice and Labour, Dr. Juan Ramón Chaves. Education and Worship, Dr. Febio da Silva. Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Dionisio Gonzales Torres. Public Works and Communications, General Mario Coscia Tavarozzi. Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina. Industry and Commerce, Dr. Domingo Montanara. Minister without Portfolio, Arg. Tomás Romero Pereira. President of Central Bank, Dr. Cesar Romero Acosta.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

518 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
[Western: 1253]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Ramiro Recalde de Vargas (1960). Consul-General, Sr. Oscar Barrios Arce. There are Paraguayan Consulates in London and Liverpool.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland sub-tropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (1950 Census) of 1,408,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy

in many parts and liable to floods: while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or "endless," is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist: it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government. The Chamber of Representatives comprises 40 members. In 1954 women were accorded civil rights.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, yerba maté, tobacco, and petit grain essence (which are the principal exports), mandioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). Direct shipping services operate frequently between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción, and monthly between Liverpool, London and Asunción. A shipping service from New York was started early in 1955. Five airlines operate services from Asunción. Aerolíneas Argentinas operates a service with Sunderland flying-boats six times weekly between Asunción and Buenos Aires, stopping at Corrientes. Twice a week this service also calls at the river ports of Rosario and Formosa, and once a week at Posadas. There are also landplane services twice a week. Braniff (American) has a bi-weekly service through Asunción between Buenos Aires and the United States (calling also at Lima and La Paz). Panair do Brasil, a Brazilian company affiliated to Pan American Airways, operates a twice weekly service between Asunción and Rio de Janeiro, and weekly services between Asunción and Buenos Aires and Santiago. Pluma (Uruguayan) carries on a twice-weekly service between Montevideo and Asunción, while Real, another Brazilian airline, operates a service five times a week between Rio de Janeiro and Asunción, calling at São Paulo and Foz de Iguaçu. There are about 100 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, and about 200 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition. Bus services connect the principal towns.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Guarani (the idiom of the most advanced tribe of Indian inhabitants with whom the Spanish explorers formed an alliance) but Spanish is spoken in the larger towns. Three daily newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 2,000 students.

	FINANCE	
	1959	1960†
	Guaranies	Guaranies
Revenue.....	2,367,700,000	2,083,753,000
Expenditure.....	2,312,900,000	2,083,753,000
External Debt.....	1,023,400,000	—
Internal Debt.....	419,700,000	—

†Estimated for April–Dec.

Currency.—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange has been fairly stable at *Gs.* 347·6 = *£*1.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products.

	Trade with U.K.	
	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	<i>£</i> 863,085	<i>£</i> 816,235
Exports to U.K.....	1,761,813	1,840,743

CAPITAL. *Ψ* Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 266,634; other centres being *Ψ* Encarnación 33,664. Concepción 28,357 and Villarrica 26,000.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 171, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Horace Frederick Alfred Gates, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1959)

*£*3,415
1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, L. Cox.

3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, A. B. Blackwood.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. F. D. Holroyd, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Gp.-Capt. D. J. Devitt.

Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 2 days.

*PERSIA

(Keshvar-e-Shahanshahi-ye-Iran)

Shahanshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlavi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958); married Dec. 21, 1959, Farah Diba (Queen Farah Pahlavi).

Heir, Prince Riza, born Oct. 31, 1960.

CABINET

(May, 1961)

Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Amini.

Minister of War, Lt.-Gen. Ali Asghar Naqdi.

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Ali Asghar Purnhumayun.

Commerce, Dr. Jahangir Amuzegar.

Foreign Affairs, Husain Quds Nakha'i.

Interior, Lt.-Gen. Sadeq Amir Azizi.

Finance, Abdul Husain Behnia.

Minister without Portfolio and Under Secretary to the

Prime Minister, Hadi Ashtari.

P.T.T., Eng. Hushang Sam'i.

Labour, Ata'ullah Khusruvani.

Industry and Mines, Eng. Chulam Ali Farivar.

Justice, Nur-ud-Din Alamuti.

Roads, Eng. Jamal Ganji.

Agriculture, Dr. Hasan Arsanjani.

Education, Muhammad Darakhshesh.

Health, Dr. Ebrahim Riahi.

PERSIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Ambassador's Residence)

[Kensington: 6458]

Offices of the Embassy and Consulate:

50, Kensington Court, W.8.

[Western: 2511]

Consular Section: [Western: 6540]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mohsen Rais (1961).

Minister, Mostafa Vassighy.

Counsellor, Dr. Amir Mohammed Esfandiary, M.V.O.

1st Secretaries, Abbas Najm, M.V.O.; Arsalan Nayermouri; Dr. Bahram Bahramy; Shamsedin Golestaneh.

2nd Secretaries, Bahman Rochan; Dr. Fereydoun Soutoudeh.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Mohammad Hady Esfandiari, C.V.O.

Asst. Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Zia Nikubonyad.

Cultural Counsellor, Mas'ud Farzaad.

Assistant Cultural Counsellor, Ali Asghar Emami-Ahari.

Commercial Attaché, Nubar Gulbenkian.

Labour Attaché, Keighobad Zafar.

Press Attaché, Manuchehr Razmjoo.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 18,900,000 in the 1956 census. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but amongst them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914–18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.

government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. In 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Reza Shah abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained; and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. Soviet forces, however, eventually left the country in the month of May. This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia, subsequently rejected by the Majlis, and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed on April 30 by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." On April 29 the Shah appointed Dr. Mussadiq Prime Minister. The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal. The application was not approved.

In August, 1953, after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq.

The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. In December, 1953, diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which Persia had broken off in October, 1952, were re-established, and in August, 1954, the oil dispute was settled by an agreement, ratified on October 29, which provided for compensation to the A.I.O.C. and for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil by a Consortium in which the A.I.O.C. have a 40 per cent. share (*Production and Industry*, below). In November, 1955, Persia joined the Baghdad Pact, later Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 21 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristsans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The present strength of the Persian Army, mainly conscript, is approximately 185,000, including 10,000 officers and 40,000 N.C.O.'s. The N.C.O. cadre is up to establishment but officers are still under strength. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards and comprises 12 divisions and ancillary troops grouped in 6 corps. The present strength of the Air Force is approximately 5,000. It is equipped with about 200 American aircraft, of which 60 are jet ground attack types.

The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Mission, has been reorganized. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of frigates, landing craft and motorboats in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. There are over 9,000 schools, 1,700,000 pupils, and also a few foreign schools in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kāsim Mansūr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyām, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihū'd-Dīn, known as Sa'dī (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Dīn Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press consists of a large number of Tehran and provincial newspapers and periodicals. Two Tehran dailies and three weeklies have circulations exceeding 20,000 copies. Circulations in the provinces are very small. English and French dailies are published in Tehran.

	FINANCE	
	1959-60*	1960-61*
	<i>Rials</i>	<i>Rials</i>
Revenue.....	64,158,755,080	81,024,105,804
Expenditure....	65,267,541,306	81,926,682,103

*Estimated

The commercial rate of exchange was stabilised in 1955 as follows: Bank Mellī buying rate: *Rials* 210 = £1. Selling rate *Rials* 214.2 = £1. The official rate of Exchange is *Rials* 75 = \$1.

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep

and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium is prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton spinning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahi areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Caspian Fisheries Company), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000. Oil shipments were resumed on Oct. 30, 1954, and recent production figures have been (long tons): 1955, 15,772,000; 1956, 25,934,000; 1957, 37,800,000; 1958, 39,800,000; 1959, 44,700,000; 1960, 51,000,000.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Persia were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Persia £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Persia and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20-25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusravi to Tehran; from Tehran *via* Arak to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran *via* Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bus-hire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, *via* Yazd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not-asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shapur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation as is one from Bandar Shah to Gorgan.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. *Iranian Airways* (non-government owned) formed in May, 1946, runs services to some Middle Eastern countries as well as internal services. *Persian Air Services*

(independently owned) formed in late 1954, runs non-scheduled passenger and freight services to adjoining countries and also to Europe. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Alitalia and Aryana Airways operate services to Tehran.

TRADE

	1958-59	1959-60
Imports . <i>Rials</i>	33,458,260,394	<i>Rials</i> 41,630,135,378
Exports . "	7,940,615,161	" 7,701,017,170

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£38,221,770	£36,152,642
Exports to U.K.....	56,930,740	48,685,158

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, china-ware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, India and the U.S.S.R.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1956) 1,500,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (290,000), Isfahan (254,000), Meshed (242,000), Shiraz (169,000), Resht (109,000), Kerman (62,000), Hamadan (100,000), Yazd (66,000), Kermanshah (125,000), Abadan (226,000), Ahwaz (120,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of green, white and red; with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Tehran.

H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood Harrison, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1958).... £5,015
Counsellors, G. E. Millard, C.M.G., C.V.O.; F. C. Mason, C.M.G. (Economic); A. R. H. Kellas.
1st Secretaries, F. J. Leishman, C.V.O., M.B.E. (Head of Chancery); A. K. Forter; I. M. Hurrell, M.V.O. (Press); E. N. Smith (Commercial); R. L. Cook (H.M. Consul); A. G. Read, O.B.E. (Labour).
and Secretaries, D. J. Makinson (Press); A. F. Davidson; R. K. Robertson (Commercial).
3rd Secretaries, D. L. N. Goodchild; D. E. St. A. Harvey.
Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. S. J. Watson, M.B.E.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. S. Owen.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. H. Wilmot, 38 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran.

PERU

(República del Perú)

President of the Peruvian Republic, Señor Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, elected for six years, June 28, 1956.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(July 19, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Commerce, Sr. Pedro Beltrán.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis Alvarado Garrido.
Interior, Dr. Ricardo Elias Aparicio.
Justice and Religion, Dr. José Merino Reyna.
Development and Public Works, Ing. Jorge Gríevic Madge.

War, General Victor Tenorio Hurtado.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Guillermo Tirado Lamb.
Air, Lieut.-General Salvador Noya Ferré.
Education, Dr. Alfredo Parra Carreño.
Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Rodrigo Franco Guerra.
Agriculture, Ing. Alex Zarak Risi.
Labour and Indian Affairs, Dr. José Luis Gonzalez Suarez.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 1917]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber, K.B.E. (1954).

1st Secretary, Señor Don Hubert Wieland.

Air Attaché, Gen. J. Melgar.

Consul-General, Señor Don Luis R. Méndez.

Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street), Señor Don Victor Pezet.

Vice-Consuls, Señor Guillermo Nieto; Señor Jaime Cáceres.

There are Consulates at Hull, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $0^{\circ} 00' 48''$ and $18^{\circ} 21' 00''$ S. latitude and between $68^{\circ} 39' 27''$ and $82^{\circ} 20' 13''$ W. longitude. The area of the Republic, including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles. The total population on June 30, 1959, was estimated at 10,524,000. In 1959 there were 367,412 births, 101,519 deaths and 38,371 marriages.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being Huascaran (22,211 feet), Huanaboy (20,855 feet), Ausangate (20,235 feet), Arequipa (or Misti) volcano (18,364 feet), Hualcan (20,000 feet), Chachani (19,037 feet), Antajasha (18,020 feet), Pichupichu (17,724 feet), and Mount Melgas (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population. In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933,

1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

Production.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat barley, grapes and coffee. At June 30, 1959, the gainfully employed population numbered 3,893,551, of whom 2,255,923 were engaged in agricultural and pastoral activities. About 4,259,082 acres were under cultivation at the end of 1958 and steps are being taken to increase this area, which was probably larger in Inca times, by more intensive irrigation. Minerals produced in 1958 were valued at soles 5,056,952,000 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, bismuth, antimony and vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 167,011 metric tons in 1958.

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *via* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout the major part of its length.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,494 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 578 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,180 miles and private enterprises about 726 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (*see* Andean Highway, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks; the Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 4 destroyer escorts and 3 frigates; 4 new submarines completed in U.S.A. in 1954–57; 4 L.S.T.'s; 8 river gunboats; 2 transports; 2 river transports; 3 (8,000 ton) oil tankers and five smaller tankers; 6 motor launches; a fleet supply ship; a submarine salvage vessel and 2 tugs. There is a naval cadet school at La Punta and a submarine base at Callao. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo, Las Palmas (near Lima) and Piura, an air transport squadron at Lima and a seaplane base at Iquitos. The air force is equipped with British- and American-built aircraft.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and

14. In 1958 there were 1,308,236 pupils undergoing primary education and 122,221 attending secondary schools. There were 11,802 state primary schools with 29,155 teachers and 154 state secondary schools with 3,762 teachers, providing 5 year courses from 12 to 17. In addition there were 2,087 private schools providing primary and secondary education with 10,097 teachers and 317 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had 10,442 students in 1957, and there are smaller universities at Cuzco, Arequipa and Trujillo, a Catholic university at Lima, and a national engineering university.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879–1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1960 there were 5 main national daily papers, and 48 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

FINANCE

	1958 Soles	1959 Soles
Public revenue...	3,351,732,185	4,134,033,183
Public expenditure	4,252,390,195	4,977,394,128
Internal debt....	3,206,334,937	3,473,331,589
Internal floating debt.....	28,402,670	653,145,870
Administrative debt.....	240,000	120,000

Rate of Exchange (fluctuating) at April 30, 1961: Soles 75.11 = £1; Soles 26.81 = U.S. \$1.00. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1959 Soles	1960 Soles
Total imports.....	8,123,963,244	10,225,263,271
Total exports.....	8,643,658,484	11,796,650,873
Imports from U.S.A.	3,656,090,000	4,486,843,558
Exports to U.S.A....	2,703,115,000	4,263,120,364

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K..	£6,198,957	£7,956,527
Exports to U.K....	£4,395,215	£7,315,033

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, lead, copper, petroleum, silver, iron ore, fish, zinc, wool and coffee.

CAPITAL. Lima. Population (estimated 1959) 1,212,901; other large towns are Ψ Callao (131,305), Arequipa (124,334), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas (69,681), Ψ Trujillo (62,230), Ψ Iquitos (55,560), Ψ Chiclayo (74,885).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, red, white, red; coat of arms on white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices; Edificio República, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Berkeley Everard Foley Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958)..... £4,125

1st Secretary, G. E. Hall.

Commercial Secretary, L. P. F. L'Estrange, O.B.E.

Consul, R. V. Hembllys-Scales.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C. (Resident at Santiago).

Air and Military Attaché, Group-Capt. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C.

2nd Secretaries, D. J. Couvell; B. W. Gordon (Commercial); D. C. Lees (Vice-Consul).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos, Talara and Mollendo.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E., Camana 787, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and Colon, 21–27 days; *via* Liverpool and Colon, 17–30 days. Direct BOAC service Lima–London.

THE PHILIPPINES

(República ng Pilipinas)

President, Carlos P. Garcia, elevated from Vice-Presidency, Mar. 18, 1957, on death of President Magsaysay, re-elected Nov. 17, 1957.

Vice-President, Diosdado Macapagal.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs, Felixberto M. Serrano.

Finance, Dominador R. Aytona.

Justice, Alejo Mabanag.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Cesar Fortich.

Public Works and Communications, Florencio Moreno.

Education, José Romero.

Labour, Angel M. Castano.

National Defence, Alejo Santos.

Health, Elpidio Valencia.

Commerce and Industry, Manuel Lim.

Secretary of General Services, Serafin Salvador.

Press Secretary, José C. Nable.

Executive Secretary, Natalio Castillo.

Chairman, National Economic Council, José Locsin.

Commissioner of the Budget, Faustino Sy-Changco.

Administrator of Economic Co-ordination, Juan Chiocho.

Administrator of Social Welfare, Mrs. Amparo P. Villamor.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY IN LONDON

9a Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3646]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leon Ma. Guerrero (1954).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20'–4° 30' N. lat. and 116° 55'–126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon.....	40,422	Mindoro.....	3,759
Mindanao..	36,538	Leyte.....	2,786
Samar.....	5,050	Cebu.....	1,703
Negros.....	4,906	Bohol.....	1,492
Palawan....	4,550	Masbate.....	1,262
Panay.....	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyan and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines at the 1960 census was 27,455,199.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Mohammedan Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish, American and Indian.

Government.—The Portuguese navigator Magellan came to the Philippines in 1521 and was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are English, Spanish and the National language (of Malay origin) Tagalog. A majority of the people read or understand English, which is the language of instruction. The literacy rate is estimated at 75 per cent. There is a National library in the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing English press. Education accounts for about a quarter of local expenditure in

the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive. There are 22 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there is also the State-supported University of the Philippines at Manila (1908).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941-45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 22,747 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 832 miles were in operation in 1960. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway, on Luzon island, has been converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, José Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays an important rôle in inter-island travel and in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines (54 per cent. Government-owned) operate eight weekly services to Hong-Kong; foreign airlines serve the Hong-Kong and other international routes.

FINANCE 1961-62

Estimated Receipts.....	P1,357,511,626
Estimated Expenditure.....	1,347,672,299

P=Philippine Peso=50 cents U.S.

TRADE 1958 1960

Total Imports... P.1,124,200,000	P.1,285,480,277
Total Exports... 982,600,000	1,069,159,490

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£7,781,662	£8,887,540
Exports to U.K.....	3,409,238	4,557,011

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manilla hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

CAPITAL.—Manila, in the island of Luzon: population (1960), including the separately administered but integral areas of Quezon City and Pasay City (formerly Rizal), 3,006,627. Quezon City has been designated as the future capital of the Philippines, but pending completion of government building projects, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the government are still located in Manila. The next largest cities are Cebu (259,194), Davao (231,833), Iloilo (150,976), Zamboanga (131,411) and Bacolod (119,169).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of blue (above) and red; gold sun with three stars on a white triangle next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Arthur Pilcher, C.M.G. (1959)..... £4,115

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are honorary British Vice-Consuls at Cebu, Davao, and Iloilo-Bacolod.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman, Aleksander Zawadzki.

Deputy Chairman, S. Kulczyński; O. Lange; B. Podedworny; E. Ochab.

Secretary, J. Horodecki.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Josef Cyrankiewicz.

Vice-Chairmen, S. Ignar; P. Jaroszewicz; Z.

Nowak; E. Szyr; J. Tokarski.

Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki.

Finance, J. Albrecht.

Agriculture, M. Jagielski.

Mining and Electric Power, Jan Mitrega.

Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.

Foreign Trade, W. Trzpczynski.

Communal Economy, S. Sroka.

Internal Trade, M. Lesz.

Shipping, S. Darski.

Justice, M. Rybicki.

Education, W. Tulodziecki.

Transport, J. Popielas.

Communications, Zygmunt Moskwa.

Forestry, R. Gesing.

Health, R. Baranski.

Culture and Arts, Tadeusz Galinski.

Higher Education, Henryck Golanski.

Internal Affairs, Wladyslaw Wicha.

Heavy Industry, F. Waniolka.

Chemical Industry, A. Radlinski.

Food and Purchases, E. Pisula.

Building and Building Materials, M. Olewinski.

National Defence, M. Spychalski.

Health and Social Welfare, J. Sztachelski.

Chairman of Planning Commission, S. Jedrychowski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Witold Rodzinski (1960).

Counsellors, M. Bohdan Tomorowicz; M. Zdzislaw Szewczyk.

1st Secretary, M. Czeslaw Makowski.

2nd Secretary, M. Stanislaw Konik.

Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Aleksander Wolynski.

Attachés, Mme. Felicia Muszynska; M. Wladyslaw Neuman; Mme. Jadwiga Pastecka; M. Henryk Matusiak.

Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Mieczyslaw Roman.

Asst. Military Attaché, Col. Zdzislaw Modrzewski.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jerzy Dzierzynski; M. Jan Koscinski.

Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Area and Population.—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder

and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles. At a census held in December, 1960, the population was 29,731,000 (preliminary figures). In 1960 live births showed a rate of 22.4 per 1,000; deaths, 7.5 per 1,000; infant mortality, 56 per 1,000 (provisional figures). Roman Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of the inhabitants.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznan and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion was recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznan in June, 1956, and subsequently M. Wladyslaw Gomułka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszyński was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office.

Fresh elections to the *Sejm* were held in April, 1961; M. Cyrankiewicz remained Prime Minister, with the composition of the Government almost unchanged.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1960-61 there were over 4,900,000 pupils in elementary schools and over 300,000 in secondary schools, and over 700,000 students in technical, professional and trade colleges and schools. There are universities at Krakow, Warsaw, Poznań, Łódź, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), Nobel Prize-winner for literature in 1905, Bolesław Prus (1847-1912), and Stanisław Reymont (1868-1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 46 daily papers published in Poland, 11 of them in Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 90 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but 86 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

FINANCE 1961

Estimated revenue. Złoty 228,400,000,000
Estimated expenditure. „ 225,900 000 000

The official exchange rate is 11.20 złoty = £1 but this is not used in practice. A special rate of 67.20 złoty = £1 has been in force since Feb. 11, 1957 for non-commercial transactions with western countries. All foreign trade is conducted in foreign currencies. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£16,300,290	£14,543,219
Exports to U.K.	32,481,595	36,068,940

CAPITAL.—Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (Dec., 1960) 1,136,000. Other large towns are Łódź (708,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; Wrocław (Breslau) (429,000); Ψ Gdansk (Danzig) (286,000); Poznań (408,000); Krakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of medieval Poland (479,000); Bydgoszcz (231,000); Katowice (269,000); Częstochowa (164,000); Lublin (181,000); Ψ Gdynia (148,000); Chorzów (147,000) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (269,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of white (above) and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleja Róż, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir George Lisle Clutton,
K.C.M.G. (1960) £4,115
Counsellor, P. G. F. Dalton, C.M.G.
Naval and Military Attaché, Col. I. H. Murray,
M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. A. Hughes, D.F.C.
Consul, R. N. Dawson.
Commercial Secretary, J. A. Dobbs.

BRITISH CONSULATE

There is a British Consular Office at Gdynia.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. J. O'Kelly, O.B.E., Al Jerolimskie, 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Américo
Deus Rodrigues Tomás, inaugurated President
August 9, 1958.

CABINET

(1932—reconstructed on a number of occasions)
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr. António
de Oliveira Salazar, G.C.M.G.
Minister of State, Assistant to President of the Council,
Dr. José Correia de Oliveira.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alfredo Rodrigues dos
Santos Junior.
Justice, Prof. Dr. João de Matos Antunes Varela.
Finance, Prof. Dr. António Manuel Pinto Barbosa.
Army, Brigadier Mário Pereira da Silva.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Fernando Quintanilha
Mendonça Dias.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Franco Nogueira.
Public Works, Eng. Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira.
Overseas, Prof. Dr. Adriano Moreira.
Education, Prof. Dr. Manuel Lopes de Almeida.
Economy, Prof. Eng. José do Nascimento Ferreira
Dias.
Communications, Eng. Carlos Gomes da Silva
Ribeiro.
Corporations and Social Security, Prof. Dr. José
Gonçalves Proença.
Health, Dr. Henriques de Miranda Vasconcelos
Martins de Carvalho.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 5331]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Minister-Counsellor, Senhor Salvador Sampayo
Garrido.

1st Secretary, Senhor Fernando Delfim Maria
Lopes Vieira.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Augusto Casimiro
Ferreira Gomes.

Naval Attaché, Commander Jaime Lopes.

Press Counsellor, Senhor António Potier, M.V.O.

Commercial Counsellor, Senhor Luiz Leotte do
Rego.

Commercial Attaché, Senhor António Bento Franco
Mendes.

Asst. Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Henriques
da Rocha Ramos.

Economic Counsellor, Senhor Mário Soares de
Oliveira Neves.

Consulate-General, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1
(Sloane: 0095).

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,980,682 (1958). It lies between 36° 58' 42" 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 11' 48" 9' 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic.

In 1958 there were 212,467 live births, 91,891 deaths and 73,096 marriages in Continental Portugal.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II. and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. The President is elected for seven years by indirect vote of the electors, who vote for members of an electoral college to select the President. He is not eligible for a second term. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporate Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decrees-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The principal mineral products are iron pyrites, wolfram, iron ores, tin, and gold and silver. The principal manufactures are textiles, furniture, pottery, glassware, cork goods, leather, paper, cement, fertilizers and chemicals. A steel works has recently begun production.

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) provides *inter alia* for irrigation, agricultural resettlement and afforestation, for the development of electricity generation, mainly by hydroelectric means, of the steel and chemical industries, for extensive port works including a new shipyard at Lisbon, railway electrification, a bridge over the River Tagus at Lisbon and the expansion of the fishing and merchant fleets.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is: officers 2,821 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 34,000 with a yearly class of 31,000. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of over 60 destroyers, frigates, sloops, submarines, mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and other small craft. The destroyers are of pre-war design, and many of the others have been either built or bought abroad mainly in the U.K. or U.S.A. The frigates, minesweepers, submarines and coastal patrol vessels are all of late-war or post-war construction. The establishment of the Air Force is 500 officers and 2,000 men with 350 aircraft of all types.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic

and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusitadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camões (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and compulsory for three years from the age of 7. In 1952 a series of new measures was decreed to ensure school attendance and to reduce illiteracy, which was 30 per cent. at the time of the 1950 Census. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycées, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Communications.—On Jan. 1, 1959 there were 2,235 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. The Lisbon-Sintra (15 miles), Lisbon-Cascais (16 miles) and Lisbon-Entroncamento (66 miles) lines are electrified and work on the Entroncamento-Oporto was expected to start in 1961.

On Dec. 31, 1959, the mercantile fleet comprised 90 long-distance vessels with a total gross registered tonnage of 427,430 tons, 19 port-to-port vessels (21,452 tons), 30 national coasters (3,791 tons) and 41 international coasters (6,351 tons). In 1959, 35,147,174 gross tons of shipping entered ports in continental Portugal and adjacent islands, including 5,890,065 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service, services in Portuguese Africa and an airline running services within Portuguese India and to Karachi. British European Airways and Transportes Aereos Portugueses operate a daily service between London and Lisbon by agreement between them which calls at Oporto twice weekly in both directions. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE		1961
Revenue (Budget).....	Escudos	11,787,900,000
Expenditure (do.).....		11,780,900,000
Public Debt (Dec. 1959)....		14,854,900,000
of which Internal Debt.		11,845,400,000
External Debt, Redeemable		546,500,000
Owing to Bank of		
Portugal and to General		
Deposits, Credit and		
Provision Fund.....		1,057,600,000
Marshall Plan.....		1,405,400,000

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) contemplates an expenditure of about 21,000,000,000 Escudos in metropolitan Portugal, and about 9,000,000,000 Escudos in the Overseas Provinces.

Currency.—Escudo (of 100 Centavos) = 3d. Conto (of 1,000 Escudos) = £12 10s. Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 escudos = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE		1959	1960
	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos
Imports.....	13,680,972,000	15,685,321,000	
Exports.....	8,351,451,000	9,408,129,000	

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£20,362,974	£22,337,338
Exports to U.K.	14,814,676	17,933,864

The principal exports in 1960 were canned fish, cotton piece goods, cork manufactures, unmanufactured cork, unmanufactured or semi-manufactured wood, resins, port wine, ordinary wines and cotton thread, 25.7 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 13.6 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 11.3 per cent. to the United States and 9.0 per cent. to Western Germany.

Principal imports in 1960 were iron and steel, raw cotton, crude oil, passenger cars and sugar, 14.4 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 17.1 per cent. from Western Germany, 11.9 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 8.3 per cent. from France.

CAPITAL, Ψ Lisbon. Population (Census, 1950) 790,434. Ψ Oporto. 284,842; Ψ Setúbal 44,030.

FLAG.—Green and red, with arms in centre.

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 2½ hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua São Domingos a Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Archibald David Manisty Ross, K.C.M.G. (1960), £4,115
Counsellor, A. L. Mayall.

Commercial Counsellor, T. C. Sharman, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. G. C. Potter, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. J. Burnaby-Atkins.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. C. E. A. Garton.

1st Secretary and Visa Officer, Mrs. M. J. Dunlop, M.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul-General, F. C. Bishop.

1st Secretary and Information Officer, G. Stow.

2nd Secretary, Miss T. Solesby.

2nd Secretaries (Commercial), H. F. Fisher; W. Watson, M.B.E.

Attaché, T. H. Froebeliuss, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lisbon, Oporto, Setúbal and Vila Real de Santo Antonio (Portugal), Ponta Delgada (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), Funchal (Madeira), Lourenço Marques and Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Luanda (Portuguese West Africa) and Macão.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. G. G. Muir, O.B.E., D.S.C. The British Institute, Rua de Luís Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There is a British Institute at Coimbra (Rua Alexandre Herculano 34) and an Anglo-Portuguese Association at Oporto (Rua de Breyner, 79).

ROYAL BRITISH CLUB, rua S. Pedro d'Alcantara, 3, Lisbon.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at Madorninha Senhora de Hora, Oporto, and 134 Rua 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira).

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314

square miles, with a population of 269,769. Ψ Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 37,035; Machico (4,734). Trade with U.K., 1960: Imports from U.K., £891,366; Exports, £231,380.

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. Ψ Ponta Delgada the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are Ψ Angra, in Terceira, (10,296) and Ψ Horta (8,564). Trade with U.K., 1960: Imports from U.K., £728,998; Exports, £169,810.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Anião, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolao, Boa Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and a population (Census of 1950) of 148,331. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 119,969,000; imports (1957) *Escudos* 378,361,000; exports *Escudos* 346,820,000, shipping entries (1957) 8,749,927 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Praia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mindelo, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SÃO TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1950), 60,159). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,899,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 137,345,000; exports, *Escudos* 173,670,000. Capital, Ψ São Tomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of São Tomé.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,145,266, with present capital Ψ St. Paul de Luanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Revenue (1957): *Contos* 2,172,394; imports (1957), *Contos* 3,595,578; exports, *Contos* 3,327,927. Imports from U.K., 1960, £4,291,637. Shipping entries (1957) 8,991,000 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1950) 510,777 (capital Ψ Bissau, population 6,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 150,446,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 208,082,000; exports, *Escudos* 207,359,000; shipping entries (1953), 186,783 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay) in Angola, which traverses the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and then runs southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1950) of 5,732,317. Capital Ψ Lourenço Marques (48,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 3,131,067,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 3,111,562,000; exports, *Escudos* 2,029,294,000; trade with U.K., 1960: Imports from U.K., £6,397,051; Exports, £2,984,962. Shipping entries (1956), 18,463,714 gross tons.

Ψ MACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1950) of 187,772. Revenue (1957), *Escudos* 109,755,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. Portuguese Possessions in India cover about 1,500 sq. miles and consist of the colony of Goa with the islands of Anjediva, São Jorge and Morcegos on the Arabian (Malabar) sea coast; *Daman* (Damao) with the territories of Dadra and Nagar-avely on the Gujerat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, together with the tiny island of Diu with coastal tracts of Gogola and Simbor. (Dadra and Nagar-avely came under the *de facto* control of the Indian Government in July, 1954). The total area of these territories is 1,540 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 637,591. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 344,913,000; imports (1955) *Escudos* 710,990,000; exports *Escudos* 328,107,000; shipping entries (1957), 2,475,971 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1950) of 442,378. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,546,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 61,330,000; exports *Escudos* 38,880,000; shipping entries (1957), 88,587 gross tons. Capital, *Ψ*Dili, pop. 7,000.

QATAR

Ruler of Qatar, Ahmad bin Ali bin Abdullah al Thani.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 4,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 40,000.

Oil deposits on land are being exploited by the Qatar Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of I.P.C., under a concession granted by the Ruler, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. Oil is now being extracted at the rate of about 8,000,000 tons a year. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment in the oil industry and on development projects, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport, an increasing number of modern buildings, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. The offshore concession is held by the Shell Company of Qatar, which is at present drilling for oil in the sea bed. Regular air services connect Qatar with the other Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms (Bahrain, the Trucial States and Kuwait), Muscat, the Lebanon, Europe and the United Kingdom. The Ruler has an international staff of technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian external rupee.

Foreign affairs are in the charge of the British Political Agent who lives in Doha.

CAPITAL, Doha. **Population,** Approximately 30,000.

FLAG.—White and coffee-coloured, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, J. C. Moberly.
Director-General, Dept. of Finance and Administration,
Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al Thani.
Secretary-General, Ahmad Mulla.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara Romina)

STATE COUNCIL

President, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

Vice-Presidents, Ion Gheorghe Maurer; Stefan Voitec; Avram Bunaciu.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 21, 1961)

President of the Council, Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

Vice-Presidents of the Council, Emil Bodnarus

Petre Borilă; Alexandru Moghioros; Gheorghe Apostol; Alexandru Birladeanu; Alexandru Draghici.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Corneliu Manescu.

Justice, Ioan Constant Manoliu.

Finance, Aurel Vijoli.

Internal Affairs, Col.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.

Petroleum Industry and Chemicals, Mihail Florescu.

Education and Culture, Ilie Murgulescu.

Forest Economy, Mihai Suder.

Agriculture, Ioan Cosma.

Health and Social Welfare, Volnea Marinescu.

Metalurgy and Machine Building, Constantin Tuzu.

Light Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.

Commerce, Gheorghe Radulescu.

Armed Forces, Col.-Gen. Leontin Salajan.

Transport and Communications, Dumitru Simulescu.

President of State Planning Committee, Gaston Marin.

Food Industry, Janos Fazekas.

Mines and Electric Power, Bujor Almasan.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 9666]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Petre Balaceanu (1957).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1956) of 17,489,794.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added *Bessarabia*, the *Bukovina*, *Transylvania*, the *Banat* and *Crșana-Maramureș*, these additions of territory being confirmed in the *Treaty of St. Germain*, 1919, and the *Treaty of Petit Trianon*, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., *Bessarabia* and Northern *Bukovina* were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobruđa (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The People's Democratic Front, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 414 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Præsidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the Uniate Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued, and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization and the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Workers' Party.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in February, 1957 and in March, 1961.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of Roumania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1960 was about 10,000,000 hectares.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1936

(the peak pre-war year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now claimed that, with the discovery of new oil-fields, production has recovered and reached a new peak of 11,500,000 tons in 1960. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver, mica and uranium. At the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1951-55, the Government claimed to have exceeded their intention of increasing industrial production by 244 per cent. compared with 1950. The subsequent Five-Year Plan was later reduced to cover a four-year period, 1956-59, during which an average annual increase in industrial production of 10 per cent. was claimed. The new Six-Year Plan (1960-65) provides for an average annual increase of industrial production of 13 per cent.

Other 1960 production figures, with 1965 targets in brackets are:

Crude oil.....	11,500,000 tons (12,200,000)
Coal.....	8,163,000 tons (11,500,000-12,500,000)
Electric power 7,626,000,000 kWh (18,500,000,000)	
Natural gas .6519,000,000 cu. metres	
	(13,300,000,000)
Steel:	1,806,000 tons (3,000,000)
Pig Iron.....	1,014,000 tons (2,000,000)

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folk-lore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1960, 31 daily newspapers were published. The dominating religion is that of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory with 2,588,000 in attendance, including over 241,000 at secondary schools and 80,000 in higher education. There are four Universities, at Bucharest, Iași, Cluj and Timisoara. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Brasov, Galatz and Iași, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and agricultural colleges at Bucharest, Iași, Cluj, Craiova and Timisoara.

Communications.—In 1939 there were about 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic, of which about 1,000 miles were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now ceded to the Soviet Union. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, has been reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Giurgiu, Braila, and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). Work on a canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza was abandoned in 1953 and no more was heard of the project to build a canal linking Bucharest with Danube Estuary.

FINANCE

Final figures of actual state revenue expenditure in 1959 were: Revenue, Lei 51,058,000,000; Expenditure, Lei 48,260,000,000.

	1960*	1961*
	Lei	Lei
Revenue.....	56,800,000,000	65,651,000,000
Expenditure.....	55,930,000,000	64,801,000,000

*Budget Estimates.

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) was revalued for the third time since the war on Feb. 1, 1954, foreign exchange rates being fixed at £1=16.80 lei and 1 U.S. \$=6.00 lei. On July 1, 1957, the Roumanian State Bank announced the payment of 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions. This premium brings the tourist exchange rate to £1=33.60 lei and 1 U.S. \$=12 lei.

	TRADE	
	1959	1960
	Lei	Lei
Imports... U.S. \$3,011,800,000		U.S. \$3,886,700,000
Exports...	3,134,600,000	4,303,700,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., although relatively small has increased since the signature of an Anglo-Roumanian trade arrangement in 1960.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
	£	£
Imports from U.K....	£1,519,632	£3,032,697
Exports to U.K.....	2,148,756	3,964,596

By far the greater part of Roumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL. Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1956) 1,236,905. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1956 are: Cluj (154,752); Timişoara (142,251); Stalin (123,882); Ploesti (114,560); Iaşi (112,989); Arad (106,457); and Braila (102,491).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

Minister, His Excellency James Dalton
Murray, C.M.G. £4,115
1st Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, P. McKearney.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. F. Godwin.
Air Attaché, Group Captain E. C. S. Fewtrell,
D.F.C.
2nd Secretaries and Vice-Consuls, C. W. Squire;
C. J. Jones.

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

Civil-Military Directory, Col. Aníbal Portillo;
Lt.-Col. Julio A. Rivera; Dr. Feliciano Avelar
(assumed power, Jan. 25, 1961).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Rafael Eguizabel
Tobias.

SALVADOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Roland Gardens, S.W.7

[Fremantle: 2455]

Ambassador, Dr. Antonio Melendez (1958).
Secretary and Consul-General, Dr. Ricardo González.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 8,058 square miles, with a population estimated (1960) at about 2,580,000. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucupa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. A new Constitution was adopted in 1950. The President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two. President Lemus was elected in 1956, but was deposed in Sept., 1960. A five-man *Junta de Gobierno* assumed power, but was itself deposed in Jan., 1961, when the present Civil-Military Directory took office.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as cotton, maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—The illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing

or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways, TACA, TAN, LANICA, SAHSA and LACSA connect El Salvador with the rest of the world.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and two television stations.

FINANCE

	1960 Colones	1961 Colones
Revenue (Budget).....	163,908,000	170,264,000
Expenditure (do.).....	181,000,000	188,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1960):		
External Debt.....	59,254,211	
Internal Debt.....	50,041,550	

TRADE

	1959 Colones	1960 Colones
Imports.....	248,600,000	306,000,000
Exports.....	283,400,000	292,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£1,221,390	£1,488,436
Exports to U.K.....	807,790	246,920
Par of Exchange 250 Colones = \$1 (U.S.), 7.00 Colones = £1. (See also p. 84.)		

Coffee accounted for 69 per cent. of the exports in 1960 and cotton for 13 per cent. The others are sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products and petrol.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. (1959), 242,389. Other towns are Santa Ana (135,450); San Miguel (75,103), Ψ La Union (Cutoco), Ψ La Libertad and Ψ Acajutla.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue; coat of arms on white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Geoffrey William Kirk, C.M.G. (1960).

1st Secretary and Consul, L. J. A. Parish.

Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at La Libertad.

San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Repubblica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti",

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

37-39 High Holborn, W.C.1
(Holborn: 9861)

Consul General, R. E. Rudge.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonemason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity is respected by Italy. The Republic is governed

by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (April 1 and October 1), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population about 17,000. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cattle, ceramics, lime, concrete, cotton yarns, colour and paints. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

In 1960 revenue totalled lire 1,151,280,000; expenditure lire 1,645,402,000; there is no debt. The capital San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG.—Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Sa'udiyya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1902, succeeded Nov. 9, 1953. The Saud family previously ruled in Nejd but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait. Ibn Saud, the father of the present king, occupied Riyadh in 1900 and conquered the larger part of Nejd in 1913. In 1921 he became Sultan of Nejd, conquered the Hejaz and became King in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to Saudi Arabia in 1932.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1904.

Foreign Affairs, Shaikh Ibrahim al Sewayel.
Economy and Finance, H.R.H. Tallal bin Abdul Aziz.
Interior, Abdul Aziz.

Defence and Civil Aviation, H.R.H. Mohammed bin Saud.

Agriculture, Shaikh Abdullah Debag.

Education, Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Hassan.

Trade and Supplies, Shaikh Ahmed Shata.

Communications, H.R.H. Bader bin Abdul Aziz.

Oil and Mineral Resources, Shaikh Abdullah Tariqi.
Health, Dr. Hassan Latif.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(Diplomatic relations suspended.)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the Treaty of Jeddah (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dabana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic

and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Kharj, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1955 production of crude oil from field storage amounted to over 350,000,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (100,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Ψ Al Khobar and Ψ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauif. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Ψ Qatif, Ψ Uqair and Ψ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ψ Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Ψ Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The Hejaz ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihama) extends from Asir in S. to Trans-Jordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejeh, Yanbu', Rabegh, Gizan and Ψ Jedda, the main port of Saudi Arabia. Jedda contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is scheduled for reconstruction. The Oasis of Khaiibar, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (al Madinah al Munawwarah, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 100,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Ψ Jedda (200,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a

part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Irsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jedda and Mecca. Industry was, and is, almost non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi Arabia's principal commercial connection; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver rial, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. Though paper money is widely used, it is not officially recognised as currency. It has virtually supplanted gold as a means of payment for transactions nevertheless. Exchange rates, which were formerly subject to violent fluctuations, have now been given a considerable degree of stability by the operations of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£6,843,692	£6,174,931
Exports to U.K.	5,362,100	9,788,226

Communications.—The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road, apart from those in the oilfields area, connects Mecca with its Port of Jedda, but a new road from Jedda to Medina (about 410 miles) was partially completed by a British firm and the remainder has been completed by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Trans-world Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Convair and Bristol aircraft. Scheduled services are flown between Jedda, Talf, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jedda. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, Arab Airways (both subsidiaries of B.O.A.C.), Air Liban and Misrair call at Jedda, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jedda-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are over 300 Government schools, mostly primary, but including seven secondary schools and one preparatory school, which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG.—Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom on November 6, 1956. The Government of Pakistan has assumed responsibility for the protection of British interests in Saudi Arabia.

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia

SIAM. See Thailand

SOMALIA

(Somali Republic)

President, Aden Abdulle Osman, elected July 6, 1961, for a term of six years.

Prime Minister, Dr. Abdi Rashid Ali Shirmarke.

Deputy Prime Minister, Abdi Hassan Boni.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullahi Issa.

The Somali Republic occupies part of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya (2° South latitude) to Capo Guardafui (12° N.); and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with French Somaliland. Somalia is bounded on the west by French Somaliland, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately 288,000 sq. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated at about 1,864,000. Cattle raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is a modest export trade in cattle on the hoof, skins and hides. Italy imports the bulk of the banana crop under agreement with the Somali Government.

Government.—The Somali Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was set up on July 1, 1960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until June 26, 1960, with the exception of a short period in 1940–41 when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by the United Kingdom from 1941 until the end of 1950, when it was placed under Italian administration by resolution of the United Nations. This trusteeship came to an end on July 1, 1960, when Somalia became independent and united with the former British Somaliland Protectorate under the title of the Somali Republic. The President of the Legislative Assembly of Somalia was elected provisional first President of the Republic. Aden Abdulle Osman was returned to office as the first substantive President of the Republic and a new government was formed on July 27, 1961.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Mogadishu, population (estimated 1956), 74,056. Other towns are Hargeisa (50,000), Kismayu (30,000), Ψ Berbera (19,000) and Burao (10,000).

FLAG.—Five-pointed white star on blue ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Mogadishu

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Eardley Bromley, C.M.G. (1960). £4,115

British Council Representative, R. A. F. Sherwood, Via Lungomare Duca d'Abruzzi, 5, P.O. Box 262, Mogadishu.

SOUTH AFRICA

(Republiek van Suid-Afrika)

President, Charles Robberts Swart, elected for a term of 7 years, May 10, 1961; assumed office May 31, 1961.

CABINET

(May 31, 1961)

Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

Minister of External Affairs, E. H. Louw.

Social Welfare and Pensions, J. J. Serfontein.

Justice and Education, Arts and Science, B. J. Vorster.

Transport, B. J. Schoeman.

Economic Affairs and Mines, Dr. N. Diederichs.

Interior, Labour and Immigration, J. de Klerk.

Agricultural Technical Services and Water Affairs,

P. M. K. Le Roux.

Defence, J. J. Fouché.

Post and Telegraphs and Health, Dr. A. Hertzog.

Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges.

Lands, Forests and Public Works, P. O. Sauer.

Bantu Administration and Development, M. D. C. de

Wet Nel.

Bantu Education and Indian Affairs, W. A. Maree.

Agricultural Economics and Marketing, D. C. H. Uys.

Coloured Affairs, Community Development and

Housing, P. W. Botha.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 4488]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency, Dr. Hilgard Muller (1961).

Minister, M. I. Botha.

Administrative Secretary, F. W. Thomashoff.

Attaché (Administrative), J. H. B. van der Poel.

1st Secretary, A. J. Oxley.

2nd Secretary, A. F. Drake.

3rd Secretaries, B. J. Kruger; T. I. Steenkamp.

Director of Information, A. H. W. Steeward.

Trade Commissioners: W. A. Horrocks; E. H.

Coaton; O. J. la Grange.

Military Attaché, Brig. H. J. Martin, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. C. Goosen.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lieut. D. F. Silberbauer.

Assistant Army Attaché, Capt. S. A. Peddie.

Area and Population.—The Republic occupies the southernmost part of the African continent from the courses of the Limpopo, Malopo and Orange Rivers (34° $50'$ $22''$ South latitude) to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and part of Mozambique. It has a total area of 472,359 square miles, and a total population (census of 1961, preliminary) of 15,841,128 (White, 3,067,638; African, 10,807,809; Coloured, 1,488,267; and Asian, 477,414). Populations of the Provinces at the 1961 census (preliminary figures) were: Cape Province (278,465 sq. miles), 5,308,839; Natal (33,578 sq. miles), 2,933,447; Transvaal (110,450 sq. miles), 6,225,052; Orange Free State (49,866 sq. miles), 1,373,790.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vrhaid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the

interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartberg* and *Langberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Niuveld* ranges to the north is the *Great Karroo Plateau*, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (*Kompasberg*, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the *Orange Free State*.

The *Orange Free State* presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The *Transvaal* is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the *High Veld* of the south, the *Bankenveld* of the centre, and the *Low Veld* of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the *Transvaal* and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of *Natal* has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces. The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensberg* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of *South West Africa* and the *Cape Province*. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the *Transvaal* and flows into the *Indian Ocean* through *Portuguese East Africa*. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

Government.—The self-governing colonies of the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Natal*, the *Transvaal* and the *Orange River Colony* became united on May 31, 1910, under the *South Africa Act*, 1909, in a legislative union under the name of the *Union of South Africa*, the four colonies becoming *Provinces* of the *Union*. The *Union of South Africa* continued as a member of the *British Commonwealth* until 1961, the *Crown* being represented by a *Governor-General*. A referendum held among white voters on October 5, 1960, decided by a narrow majority in favour of *Republican status*. 1,633,772 votes were cast—a poll of 90.73 per cent.—with 52.05 per cent. in favour. The *Union of South Africa* became a republic on May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the *Commonwealth*. Mr. C. R. Swart, *Governor-General* of the *Union* from Jan. 12, 1960, resigned on April 30, 1961, and was elected the first *President* of the *Republic* on May 10, by an electoral college consisting of the members of both *Houses of Parliament*. The *President* assumed office on May 31, 1961.

The *Senate*, as reconstituted by the *Senate Act*, 1960, consists of 54 members, appointed or elected for a term of five years. Eleven are appointed by the *Government* (8 for the *Republic*, 2 for *South West Africa* and a *Coloured representative*). Forty-three are elected (*Transvaal*, 14; *Cape Province*, 11; *Natal* and *Orange Free State*, each 8; and *South West Africa*, 2). The *Act* of 1960 reintroduced proportional representation at elections to the *Senate* and excluded *Native representation*.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 160 elected members, 52 of whom represent the *Cape of Good Hope*, 26 *Natal*, 68 *Transvaal*, 14 the *Orange Free State*, and 6 *South West Africa*. There are also 4 members elected under the *Separate Representation of Voters Act*, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters in the *Cape Province*. Members of both *Houses* must be *South*

African citizens of white descent. *White female franchise* was introduced under the provision of *Act No. 18* of 1930. *Cape Bantu voters* ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959.

In Nov., 1959, the party representation in the *House of Assembly* was as follows: *Nationalist Party*, 103; *United Party*, 53; *Representatives of Coloured Voters*, 4. Total, 160.

Defence.—The *South Africa Defence Act*, 1957, became law on Nov. 1, 1958. This *Act*, as amended in 1961, provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the *Citizen Force or Commandos* spread over a period of four consecutive years. Thereafter citizens are required to serve with the *Reserve* for a prescribed period of time.

Education.—The *Provinces* have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the *Department of Education, Arts and Science* under the *Minister* is concerned with 9 *Universities*, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and *State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools* *State-aided vocational schools* and *State and State-aided special schools* for the physically handicapped. There are two non-white university colleges and three *Bantu university colleges*, students of these taking the examinations of the *University of South Africa*. The number of full-time students at the universities in June, 1960, was 26,947.

The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the *Provincial Education Department* in each of the four *Provinces*. Each *Department* is controlled by a *Director*. The majority of schools for whites in all the *Provinces* are *state schools*. In all *Provinces* primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary education in all the *Provinces* is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the *Cape Province*. Expenditure on education in 1959-60 by the *Central Government* was R.41,823, and by provincial administrations R.122,667, a total for the *Republic* of R.164,490.

Communications.—The total open mileage of *Government-owned railway lines* at the end of March, 1960, was 13,564 miles, of which 12,771 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 793 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on *Government railways* up to March 31, 1960, amounted to R.1,329,646,170. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to R.197,683,598. Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in *South and South West Africa*. Regional air services are operated between *Johannesburg and Bulawayo* and *Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques*. The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by *South African Airways* and the *British Overseas Airways Corporation*, using modern pressurized aircraft and providing a regular service between *Johannesburg and London*.

In 1960, *South African ports* handled about 17,984,025 tons of goods, excluding mail, passengers' baggage and stores, in the overseas trade and 972,000 tons in coastwise trade. The total harbour revenue for 1959-60 was R.17,573,932, the expenditure R.7,392,570. The principal ports are *Cape Town*, *Port Elizabeth*, and *East London (Cape Province)*; *Durban (Natal)*; *Walvis Bay* and *Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa)*.

On March 31, 1960, there were 3,280 post and 3,457 telegraph offices open.

Production and Trade.—The principal crops produced in 1958 (lbs. '000) were wheat, 1,617,885; barley, 23,925; oats, 87,276; kaffir corn, 531,200;

meat, 8,461,200; potatoes, 571,845; ground-nuts, 254,856. Mineral production is of the greatest importance in the South African economy, value of production in 1960 being: Gold, R.536,018,614; Diamonds, R.33,852,188; Coal, R.54,988,000; Copper, R.21,069,396; Tin, R.1,903,358; Silver, R.1,471,882; Asbestos, R.21,612,000; and Prescribed minerals, R.98,519,378. 42,079,084 tons of marketable coal was produced in 1960.

Value of trade in 1960 (with 1959 figures in italic type) was: R.1,111,540,344 (R.977,388,134); Exports, R.876,076,356 (R.857,832,144).

Trade with U.K.*

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£148,899,724	£153,202,084
Exports to U.K.	89,263,574	97,083,368

*Excluding gold bullion and specie.

Currency.—The South African £ reached parity with the £ sterling in 1946. A new decimal currency the *Rand* (R.) was introduced in South Africa on Feb. 14, 1961, including the British High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. By agreement with the International Monetary Fund the par value of the *Rand* had previously been fixed at 10s. sterling. Five silver coins, the *crown* (50 cents); *florin* (20 cents); *shilling* (10 cents); *6d.* (five cents); and *3d.* (2½ cents); and three bronze coins, 1 cent, ½-cent and ¼-cent, were struck for ordinary use. Sterling was expected to circulate for a period up to 20 months together with the new coinage before the change is complete. (See also p. 84.)

Finance.—Revenue of the Union of South Africa in 1959-60 totalled R.702,712,000 (1958-59, R.584,562,000); Expenditure, R.598,976,000 (1958-1959, R.561,860,000). The Gross Public Debt of the Union on March 31, 1960, was R2,464,000,000.

CAPITAL.—The administrative seat of the Government is PRETORIA, Transvaal; population (census of 1960, preliminary), 415,989; the seat of the Legislature is Ψ CAPE TOWN, population (1960), 731,484. Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance. Other large towns are Johannesburg, Transvaal (1,096,541); Ψ Durban, Natal, the principal harbour on the south-east coast (655,370); Germiston, Transvaal (204,605); Ψ Port Elizabeth, Cape (270,815); BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange Free State (140,924); Benoni, Transvaal (135,467); Springs, Transvaal (135,231); PIETERMARITZBURG, capital of Natal (95,124); Veerreniging-Vanderbyl Park, Transvaal (115,892); and Ψ East London, Cape (114,584).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of equal width; from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe, the old Orange Free State flag hanging vertical, towards the pole the Union Jack horizontal, away from the pole the old Transvaal Vierkleur, all spread full. The national flag was adopted by the Union in 1927 and was flown side by side with the Union Jack. This practice was expected to be continued in Natal.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Hill Street, Pretoria

91 Parliament Street, Cape Town (Jan.-June)

Ambassador and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, His Excellency Sir John Maud, C.G.B., C.B.E.

Minister, H. G. M. Bass.

Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner,

D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Information Adviser and Director of U.K. Information Services, W. S. G. Smele.

1st Secretaries, Miss E. J. Emery; The Viscount Dunrossil; J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E.; A. G. Evans.

2nd Secretary, P. B. Lewis.

Air Attaché and Senior Service Liaison Officer, Air

Comdre. F. J. Rump, O.B.E.

Military Attaché, Col. P. H. Macmillan.

Assistant Air Attaché, Sqdn.-Ldr. J. MacDonald, D.F.C.

Assistant Military Attaché and Secretary, Major W. J. Cadler.

There are United Kingdom trade commissioners at Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban and United Kingdom information offices at Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

British Council Representative, R. T. Butlin, O.B.E.

South West Africa.

Administrator, D. T. du P. Viljoen.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30'–18° 20' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsbird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 318,261 square miles, and the population (1961 census, preliminary) is 525,064, of whom 73,154 are whites.

South West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the conclusion of the War of 1914–1918 the territory was mandated to the Union of South Africa in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of 1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly are now chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Republican Government.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Republic has the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay and Ψ Luderitz.

SPAIN

(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 17, 1892, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1936.

CABINET

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando Maria Castiella.

Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega.

Army, Teniente General Don Antonio Barroso y Sánchez-Guerra.

Marine, Almirante Don Felipe Abizruza y Oliva.

Air, Teniente General Don José Rodríguez y Díaz de Lecea.

Justice, Sr. Don Antonio Iturmendi Bañales.

Finance, Sr. Don Mariano Navarro Rubio.

Industry, Sr. Don Joaquín Planell Ricra.

Agriculture, Sr. Don Cirilo Cánovas García.

Labour, Sr. Don Fermín Sanz Orrio.

Education, Sr. Don Jesús Rubio García-Mina.

Public Works, Sr. Don Jorge Vigón Suerodíaz.

Commerce, Sr. Don Alberto Ullastres Calvo.

Information and Tourism, Sr. Don Gabriel Arias Salgado.

Under Secretary to the Presidency, Contralmirante Don Luis Carrero Blanco.

Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Solís Ruiz.

Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José María Martínez Sánchez-Arjona.

Minister without Portfolio and President of the Council of Economy, Sr. Don Pedro Gual Villalbí.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6181]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Marqués de Santa Cruz (1958).

Minister-Counsellor, Don Juan Serrat.

Minister-Counsellor (Consular), Don Alvaro de Aguilar y Gomez Acebo.

Minister-Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Don Manuel Orbea.

2nd Secretaries, Viscount Priego; Don Santiago Martínez Caro.

3rd Secretaries, Don Francisco Javier Palazón; Don Luis Jordana Fuentes (Consular).

Naval and Military Attaché, Captain Don Manuel Aldereguia.

Air Attaché, Col. Don Mariano Cuadra.

Commercial Counsellor, Don Francisco Bozzano.

Commercial Attaché, Manuel Barroso.

Information Counsellor, Don Luis López Ballesteros.

Information Attaché, Don Francisco J. Mayans.

Agricultural Attaché, Don Antonio Lavín.

Labour Attaché, Don Luis Burgos Boezo.

Honorary Attachés, Don Rafael de Romero; Don Aurelio Valls Belda.

Consular Section, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Commercial Office, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

Spanish Institute, 102 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43' 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and

605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 190,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec., 1960) of 30,245,757. Provisional returns for 1960 gave 645,151 births, 271,979 deaths and 235,315 marriages. Infantile mortality was estimated at 3.53 per 100 births.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and Hispania was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-74). Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886, On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the Nationalists (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State*. In the Civil War of 1936-39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the re-institution of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (May, 1955) of 515 members: *ex officio* members—16 ministers, 101 National Councilors of Falange, the President of the Council of State,

the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, 22 rectors of universities, 3 presidents of Royal Academies, and 52 mayors of the provincial capitals including Ceuta and Melilla. *Elected Members*—153 representatives of national syndicates, 101 representatives of municipalities, 4 representatives of Royal Academies, and 15 representatives or professions. *Nominated Members*—50 persons of high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social rank.

On April 1, 1947, a Law of Succession was promulgated creating two new bodies: the Council of the Realm and the Council of Regency. The main duty of the Council of the Realm is to nominate a successor to Generalissimo Franco should the latter not already have done so before the time of his decease or incapacitation. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council of three was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—*Army*—Spain is divided into 9 Military Regions. Seven of these regions have a Corps headquarters with 2 infantry Divisions (with the exception of the 8th region, which has one Division). The 9th region has no Corps headquarters, and only one Division. There are independent commands in the Balearics and Canaries. There are also one armoured and one motorized cavalry Division. The Spanish Army in Morocco is being reorganized as a consequence of Moroccan independence.

The active *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 27 A/S escorts (destroyers, frigates and corvettes), 3 minelayers, 19 minesweepers, 3 landing ships, 2 squadrons of helicopters and a large number of small craft. An extensive modernization programme is being carried out, and is due to be completed in 1961.

The *Air Force* is divided into 5 Air Regions with 2 overseas Air Zones, and a separate, functional Air Defence Command. It consists of 5 Fighter Wings, 2 Fighter-Bomber Wings, 3 Light Bomber Wings and 2 Transport Wings, with many training and rescue aircraft.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. Official figures of illiteracy in 1950 give a total number of illiterates, excluding children under 10, of 3,983,890, or 14.24 per cent. of the population (men, 9.86 per cent., women, 18.30 per cent.). There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provincial Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-

1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jiménez (1956).

FINANCE 1960

Revenue.....	Pesetas 72,700,000,000
Expenditure.....	67,107,000,000

Public Debt (December 31, 1960) excluding parastatal entities and State-guaranteed issues: *Pesetas* 93,113,200,000.

The rate of exchange for the *peseta* in June, 1961, was 168.0 *pesetas* = £1 sterling (see also p. 84).

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. In 1960 the orange crop, of which Germany, France and the Netherlands were the chief importing countries, amounted to 1,600,000 tons. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced. Exports of agricultural products in 1960 represented about 53 per cent. of Spain's export earnings.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1960 the coal output amounted to 15,540,000 tons and iron ore 4,896,000 tons. The iron and steel industries produced 1,895,000 tons of pig iron and 1,958,000 tons of steel. Other production figures (in tons) included: cement, 5,180,000; lead, 71,000; zinc, 151,000; wolfram, 696; sulphuric acid, 1,107,000; paper, 345,000; cotton yarn, 80,760; and wool yarn 12,133. Production of electric power was 18,600 million kWh. The fishing industry is of importance.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical products and light engineering manufactures.

The tourist industry is becoming increasingly important and it is estimated that 4,332,363 tourists visited Spain in 1960.

Communications.—In 1960 there were 11,335 miles of railways in service. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1960 consisted of 1,742 vessels of 1,643,621 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE

	1959 Pesetas	1960 Pesetas
Imports.....	47,690,405,000	43,280,199,000
Exports.....	29,859,709,000	43,501,454,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959 £	1960 £
Imports from U.K. .	£20,302,623	£24,772,276
Exports to U.K.	35,255,364	56,230,579

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population 2,000,000. Other large cities are Ψ Barcelona (1,800,000), Valencia

(543,000), Ψ Seville (500,000), Ψ Malaga (350,000), Zaragoza (301,000), Bilbao (281,000); Murcia (243,000).

FLAG—Three horizontal bands, red, yellow and red, with coat of arms on yellow band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Barcelona (713 miles), 3 hrs.; Madrid (775 miles), 3 hrs. 30 mins.; Valencia, 3 hrs. 30 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Peter Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1960).....£5,015

Minister, C. P. Hope C.M.G., T.D.

Counsellor, B. Malley, C.M.G., C.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, A. G. Banks.

3rd Secretary, H. J. H. Maud.

Counsellor (Commercial), P. S. Stephens.

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. Goodden, C.B.E.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), B. C. Camous, M.B.E.

1st Secretary (Information), D. R. Ashe.

2nd Secretary (Information), E. J. Anglin.

Naval and Air Attaché, Cdr. R. A. M. Hennessy, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier M. J. A. Paterson, D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. E. A. Garton.

Archivist, Miss N. B. Low.

Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Ney.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Valencia, Cartagena, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Jerez, Algeciras, La Linea, Vigo, Coruña, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), Ceuta and Melilla (Morocco) and Madrid.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Carrera San Jeronimo 28, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 11 (Segundo), Barcelona; Pascual y Genis 22, Valencia.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviz and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 441,842. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. 149,921; Ψ Mahon (Minorca), pop. 16,547.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 908,718. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 177,746) in Gran Canaria, where major oil companies have installations for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierzo), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz in

Tenerife, pop. 124,462. Trade with U.K., 1960: Imports from U.K., £4,422,954; Exports, £13,132,074.

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES or ÎLE DE LA CONFÉRENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

Ψ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 64,000.

Ψ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 87,000. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni (mainland) was divided into two provinces on April 1, 1960, each becoming a province of Metropolitan Spain under a civil governor, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. *Fernando Póo* lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Ψ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 204,495, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 3 E. long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni (the second province) is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni Benito and Campa rivers, and at Ψ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA.—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara consist of two provinces—Ifrni and Spanish Sahara. Ifrni (capital, Sidi Ifrni) extends on the coast from the mouth of Bou Sedra (Asif Salogvad) (approximately 29° 38' N. lat.) to the River Assaka (Nun) which forms the S.W. boundary. The eastern boundary runs between 9° 50' and 9° 55' W. long. The coast line is 36 miles in length and the territory measures approximately 950 square miles. The province of Spanish Sahara extends from 27° 40' N. lat. in the north to La Agüera (Cape Blanco) in the south, though the main southern boundary runs along latitude 21° 20'. The land area is approximately 125,000 square miles. Spanish Sahara is divided into two regions separated by latitude 26° which passes south of Cape Bojador. The northern region is the Seguela el Hamra (Rio Rojo) of which

the capital is Aaiun. It extends eastward to approximately $8^{\circ} 40'$ W. long. The southern region is the Río de Oro, of which the capital is Villa Cisneros. Its eastern boundary is approximately 12° W. long. Total population about 36,000.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name includes six islands: population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

The Chafarinas (or *Zaffarines*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Council of Ministers

President, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief, Ferik Ibrahim Abboud.

Minister of Information and Labour, Lewa Mohammed Talaat Farid.

Works and Mineral Resources, Lewa Ahmed Rida Farid.

Minister of State for Headquarters and Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Lewa Hassan Beshir Nasr.

Communications, Lewa Ahmed Magdoub El Bahari. *Commerce, Industry and Supply*, Miralai Mohammed Ahmed Irwa.

Interior and Local Government, Miralai El Magboul El Amin El Hag.

Education and Justice, Sayed Ziada Osman Arbab.

Finance and Economics, Sayed Abdel Magid Ahmed.

Foreign Affairs, Sayed Ahmed Mohammed Khair.

Health, Sayed Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Ali.

Animal Resources, Sayed Santino Deng.

Agriculture, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power, Sayed Mekki El Manna.

[The first seven Ministers are also members of the Supreme Council for the Armed Forces.]

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sayed Amin Ahmed Hussein (1961). *1st Secretaries*, Baghir Abdel Mutaal; Mohamed Kamal el Bakri.

3rd Secretary, Ali Yassein Geily.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Sulciman Ibrahim Mohamed.

Cultural Attaché, Bushra Abdel Rahman Soghayer. *Assistant Cultural Attaché*, Shafik Shawgi.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, $3^{\circ} 36'$ N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about $21^{\circ} 49'$ E. (at $12^{\circ} 45'$ N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea at $38^{\circ} 35'$ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and

the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The *White Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The *Blue Nile* flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the *White Nile* at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population of 10,262,556 (census, 1956), partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are beginning to go over to Islam. Population of provinces at the census of 1956 was: Bahr-el-Ghazal 991,022; Blue Nile 2,069,646; Darfur 1,328,765; Equatoria 903,503; Kassala 941,039; Khartoum 504,923; Kordofan 1,761,968; Northern 873,059; Upper Nile 888,611.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 2, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. On November 17, 1958, by means of a *coup d'état*, the Army took over control of the country. The constitution was suspended, Parliament and political parties dissolved. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and a Council of Ministers were set up.

Education.—Arabic has been adopted as the national language, and the Government has taken over formal education in the southern provinces, which had hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. The University of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) was raised to university status on July 24, 1956. It has over 1,300 students. There are 13 boys' and 2 girls' secondary schools with 5,403 boys and 586 girls; 132 boys' and 29 girls' intermediate schools with 19,351 boys and 3,947 girls; 668 boys' and 292 girls' elementary schools with 123,077 boys and 48,887 girls; 1,382 junior elementary schools with 135,824 pupils; 15 technical intermediate boys' schools with 1,694 pupils and 5 technical secondary schools with 711 pupils. Khartoum Technical Institute has 727 students. There are 4 training centres for men with 553 students and 2 training centres for women with 176 students. A training centre for intermediate school teachers has 162 students. In addition there are 272 non-government schools of various grades.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (Egyptian type) cotton, but smaller quantities of short-staple (American type) cotton are also grown. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Gezira Scheme, a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. An extension to this known as the South West Extension (Managil Scheme) has also been producing long staple cotton since 1959. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A line branching out southwards to Wan from the Sennar/Nyala western line has reached Aweil. Regular rail and Nile steamer services (operated by Sudan Railways) connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers system to the South. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, Aden and the United Kingdom.

FINANCE

	1961-62*
Revenue.....	£S57,015,874
Expenditure.....	51,651,909

* Estimated.

£S = Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.

Exchange Rate 07-15 Piastres = £1 sterling.

TRADE

	1960
Total imports.....	£S62,999,000
Exports.....	63,374,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£12,974,208	£16,540,516
Exports to U.K.....	18,623,255	16,835,276

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1960 to £S35,895,000. Exports of gum arabic amounted to £S6,970,000. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. The town contains many mosques, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 93,103. Omdurman has an estimated population of 113,551.

FLAG.—3 horizontal stripes of blue, yellow and green.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ian Dixon Scott,
C.M.G., C.I.E. (1961)..... £5,015

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. F. C. Springford, Aboul Ela New Building, P.O. Box 1253, Khartoum.

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

*King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends**, *Gustaf VI Adolf, K.G.*, elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889; succeeded Oct. 29, 1950.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married Oct. 20, 1932, Princess Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Crown Prince Carl Gustaf (Heir Apparent); Princess Margaretha, born Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, born Jan. 19, 1937, married May 25, 1961, Prince Johann Georg of Hohenzollern; Princess Desirée, born June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, born Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, G.C.B., born Feb. 28, 1912.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.

Justice, Herman Kling.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Östen Undén.

Defence, Sven Andersson.

Social Affairs, Torsten Nilsson.

Civil Service Affairs, Sigurd Lindholm.

Communications, Gösta Skoglund.

Finance, Gunnar Sträng.

Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ragnar Edenman.

Agriculture, Gösta Netén.

Commerce, Gunnar Lange.

Interior, Rune B. Johansson.

Ministers without Portfolio, Mrs. U. Lindström;

Sven af Geijerstam; R. Hermansson.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Portland Place, W.1
[Langham: 2080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gunnar Hägglöf, G.C.V.O.

Counsellors, C. Carbonnier (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); P. B. Kolberg.

2nd Secretaries, R. Nyström; S. Brattström.

Attaché, J. af Sillén.

Military Attaché, Col. N. I. Carlborg.

Naval Attaché, Capt. B. Hedlund.

Air Attaché, Col. N. H. Dahl.

Assistant Air and Naval Attaché, Capt. B. Ruben.

Press Attaché, G. Fagrell.

Cultural Attaché, P. A. Hildeman.

Labour Attaché, U. Berggren.

Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.

Consulate-General, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3
(Royal: 1901).

Consul-General, C. Bergenstråhle.

Consul, H. Sköld.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 local government districts, "Län," with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1960, of 7,471,345. Of the 48,104 foreigners (non-Scandinavians) with permission to reside in Sweden, about 5,600 are Baltic refugees and 19,000 Germans. In 1959 there were 104,844 births (14.0 per 1,000 inhabitants), 70,922 deaths (9.5 per 1,000) and 49,899 marriages (6.7 per 1,000). In 1959 the infantile mortality rate was 16.4 per 1,000.

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII. in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 22 per cent. of the working population is devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 282,000 being owners and 51,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial agricultural and forest; the southern, agricultural and industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, oiliferous plants and grasses. Dairy produce, however, accounts for about half the value of Swedish agricultural production. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmaren. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, spruce and birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite and marble. There are also considerable deposits of low grade uranium ore. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; small quantities of coal are worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1958 there were 16,587 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 676,646 operatives, and 187,375 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at Kr. 162,257,000 in 1959.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 9,740 miles in length (of which 9,170 are the property of the State) were open on January 1, 1960. At the beginning of 1960 there were 353 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 359 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and at the beginning of 1961 the number of television licences issued totalled about 1,050,000. The number of private cars in use on the same date was estimated at about 1,100,000 or 1 to every 7 of the population. The Mercantile Marine (March, 1961), consisted of a total of 1,482 ships of 3,836,000 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines system (on behalf of the Swedish Airlines) and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and intercontinental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000 being trained annually; strength of the Army during the war of 1939-45 was about 500,000, equipped on modern lines and principally mechanized. The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 13 frigates, 37 motor torpedo boats, 21 submarines and a large

number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The Air Force consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Germanic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norwegian. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Uppsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III. (1771-1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849-1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (1859-1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864-1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1961 there were 180 daily newspapers in the country, 5 major papers being published at Stockholm, 4 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477); Lund (founded 1668); Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE		1961-62 (Estimated) Kronor
Revenue (Operational Budget) . . .	16,498,312,000	
Expenditure (Operational Budget) . . .	15,906,315,000	
Debt (May, 1960):—		
Consolidated Internal	15,556,784,860	
Internal (Floating)	4,242,270,080	

Total Internal debt 19,799,054,940

The Swedish Krona (of 100 Ore) exchanges at 14.37-14.6 Kronor=£1 sterling. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE		1959 Kronor	1960 Kronor
Imports	12,448,600,000	14,897,900,000	
Exports	11,417,300,000	13,287,700,000	
Trade with U.K.		1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£111,979,869	£130,625,018	
Exports to U.K.	128,253,922	163,874,696	

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins, copper, iron and steel. The chief exports are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL: Ψ Stockholm. Population (1960), 807,600. Other towns are Ψ Göteborg (404,758), Ψ Malmö (229,877), Ψ Norrköping (91,683), Ψ Helsingborg (76,822), Örebro (75,512), Borås (66,444), Västerås (77,795), Uppsala (77,979), Linköping (65,240), Eskilstuna (59,120), Ψ Gävle (54,690).

AIR TRANSIT: Stockholm (899 miles), 4 hrs.

FLAG.—Yellow cross on a blue ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Laboratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Strandvägen 82, Stockholm.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Coulson, K.C.M.G. (1960). £5,025
Counsellor, S. H. Hebblethwaite.
Counsellor (Commercial), F. C. Everson, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries, G. Randall Coate (*Information and Press*); A. D. Thomas, O.B.E. (*British Council Representative, Cultural Attaché*); V. T. Bayley, and Secretary, C. T. Brant.
1st Secretary (Commercial), D. F. Murray.
and Secretary (Commercial), J. C. Longbotham, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. N. Elliott, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. F. L. Gilbert, M.V.O.
Assistant Military Attaché, Major J. A. S. Walker.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. S. Wilson-MacDonald, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. D. P. Roberts.
Scientific Attaché, W. F. G. Drury.
Labour Attaché, K. Kenney (*Resident in Helsinki*).
Consul, W. F. M. Davies, O.B.E.
Vice-Consul, R. F. G. Taylor, M.B.E.
Archivist, Miss M. D. Gillespie.
Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Rycart, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Göteborg, Helsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

**President and Minister of Foreign Affairs* (1962), Dr. Friedrich Traugott Wahlen.
Vice-President (1962) and *Defence*, M. Paul Chaudet.
Interior, Prof. Hans-Peter Tschudi.
Economic Affairs, M. Hans Schaffner.
Justice and Police, M. Ludwig von Moos.
Finance and Customs, M. Jean Bourgnicht.
Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, M. Willy Spühler.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

(28 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1)

[Paddington: 9021]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Armin Daeniker (1955).
Counsellor, Jean de Stoutz.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Theophil Mosimann.
Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Marcel Heimo.
Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Jean Reviliod.
1st Secretaries, Marcel Vogelbacher; William Roch; Hans Gallusser.
Attaché, Walter Rieser.
Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Lt. René Scherrer.
Labour Attaché, Félix Ansermoz.
Consular Section, 1 Montagu Place, W.1.
Consul and Head of Chancery, Ernst Ribi.

There is a Swiss Consulate in Manchester.

Area and Population—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3

subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1960) of 5,429,061. In 1960 there were 94,372 live births, 52,094 deaths and 41,574 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 12 per 1,000 live births. In 1950, out of a total of 4,714,992, 56 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 41 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0.4 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and other metal-lurgical industries, clothing, watchmaking, wood-working, foodstuffs, chemicals, cotton, silk and rayon, embroidery and footwear.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 196 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—*Army*. Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs.; initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). Under the proposed reorganization of the Swiss forces, the ages for military service will be reduced as follows: Elite, 20–32 years, Landwehr, 33–42, Landsturm, 43–50.

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

Air Force. Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—By the end of May, 1960, the electrification of the entire Federal Railways' system of some 3,215 miles of track was completed. At the end of 1960, there were 39,535 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. By Dec. 31, 1960, the number of telephone subscribers amounted to 1,090,975 and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. There were also 1,444,975 licensed radio receivers and 128,956 television receivers. At the end of 1959, the total length of first-class roads was 10,840 miles. The number of motor vehicles licensed on Sept. 30, 1960, was 865,106 (485,233 private cars, 291,326 motor cycles and motor scooters, 3,127 motor buses, 79,196 motor lorries and 6,224 tractors). A merchant marine, established in 1940, consisted in 1960 of 26 vessels with a total displacement of 139,693 tons (gross). In addition 433 vessels with a total tonnage of 376,233 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1960, goods handled at the Basle Rhine Port amounted to 6,961,750 tons. 115 lake vessels transported 9,931,000 passengers and 577,362 tons of freight in 1958. During 1960, Swissair flew 31,996,000 kilometres and carried 1,285,520 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) *Primary*: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12–15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Basle (founded 1460), Basle (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845–1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877–) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE		1960
Revenue.....	Swiss Francs	3,376,000,000
Expenditure.....	" "	2,601,100,000
Federal Public Debt		
(Dec. 31, 1960):—		
Internal consolidated		5,935,100,000

Since the convertibility of sterling in December, 1958, the rate of exchange has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12.10 and 12.19 = £1 sterling for transactions through normal financial channels. The rate of exchange for sterling notes has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12.05 and 12.25 = £1 since the abolition of controls on imports of sterling notes into the United Kingdom.

TRADE		1959	1960
Total Imports..	Fr.8,267,900,000	Fr.9,648,100,000	
Total Exports..	7,273,800,000	8,130,700,000	

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£49,822,848	£44,844,479
Exports to U.K.....	39,478,367	45,048,291

The principal imports are metals and goods manufactured from them, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, machinery and motor vehicles. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL. Basle. Population (estimated Dec. 1957), 161,300. Other large towns are Zürich (428,200), Basle (200,500), Geneva (168,900), Lausanne (118,900), St. Gallen (73,900), Winterthur (76,200), Lucerne (66,400), Biel (56,500) and La Chaux de Fonds (38,800).

FLAG.—Red, with white cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Basle (446 miles), 2 hrs.; Geneva (468 miles), 2 hrs.; Zürich (491 miles), 2 hrs. 10 mins.

RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Basle, 16 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Francis Grey, C.M.G. (1960)

*Counsellor, J. S. Rooke, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Commercial).
1st Secretaries, R. S. Scrivener; W. Steedman;
C. S. R. Giffard (Commercial).
2nd Secretaries, R. D. Cliff; A. L. Kettles (H.M. Consul).*

*Military Attaché, Col. A. G. Rich.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. Drake, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Attachés, H. N. Fryer; P. W. Homberger.*

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva, Lucerne, Montreux and Zürich.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Perryman, Rämistrasse 34 Zürich, 2.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND. St. Jakobstrasse 21, Basle. (Branch at 1 Galeries Benjamin Constant, Lausanne.)

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Berne.—President, Professor R. Fricker.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—President, Dr. R. Schneebeli.

SYRIA. See United Arab Republic

THAILAND (Siam)

King. His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kityakara, April 28, 1950; crowned, May 5, 1950; daughter born, April 6, 1951; son and heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born, April 2, 1955; third daughter born, July 4, 1957.

Prime Minister. Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat.

Foreign Minister. Nai Thanat Khoman.

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

21–23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7 [Frobisher: 2983]; 28 Princes Gate, S.W. 7 [Knightsbridge: 5421].

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mom Luang Peckdhip Malakul (1958).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated

1960) of 25,500,000. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent state. Under the interim constitution promulgated in February, 1959, following on the bloodless revolution of October, 1958, the King exercises legislative power by and with the advice and consent of a Constituent Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by himself. The 240 members of the Constituent Assembly, who were appointed in February, 1959, under the terms of the interim constitution, as well as acting for the time being as the national legislature, have the additional task of drafting a permanent constitution for Thailand, but no definite date has yet been set for the completion of this.

Language, Religion and Education.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 16 millions in 1953, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok from May 12-15, 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1960 there were 27,374 schools of all kinds, with 4,344,689 pupils and 131,651 teachers. There are 5 Universities attended by 40,829 students, 34 training colleges and 196 vocational schools (all types).

Production and Industry.—The country's most important products are agricultural or forest; rice (about 4,500,000 tons a year), rubber (about 170,000 tons a year and increasing) and timber (about 1,300,000 cubic metres a year and decreasing). Other crops of some importance are sugar cane, tapioca, kenaf, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, soya beans and coconuts.

As regards mineral wealth, tin (production about 10,000 tons a year) is important, and small amounts of wolfram, iron and lead ores are mined, and over 100,000 tons of lignite. Upwards of 200,000 tons a year of salt is produced by sea-water evaporation, but production is declining owing to marketing difficulties.

Much emphasis has been laid since 1959 on the encouragement of foreign investment in new local industries. By mid-1960 forty contracts had been signed for investment of this sort, including 4 car assembly plants, two pharmaceutical factories (the latter already in production), as well as textile, electrical bulb and appliances, and a wide range of other factories of moderate size.

Up to 1959, industry had been comparatively undeveloped in Thailand; but industries established previously include: cement, sugar, a little iron and

steel, soap products, cigarettes, leather, glassware, ceramics, gunny bags, paper, textiles, marble, plywood and shaving board and tapioca. Cottage industries produce silk and cotton textiles in substantial quantity, and these and the local black-engraved (niello) silverware and bronzeware are popular with visitors.

Communications.—About 2,250 miles of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1961. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Pradet, linking up with the Cambodian state railway at this border town (160 miles E.); via Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekhong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiangmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malayan Peninsula, via Sungai Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

In 1960 the country had about 6,000 miles of main, all-weather roads, of which about 1,000 miles might be termed first-class. A large road-building programme is in preparation. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Japan and Australasia, as well as other parts of S.E. Asia. The Thai Airways Company has internal services between Bangkok and all the principal towns, and a new company, Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. There are about 14,500 miles of telegraph lines. The harbour at Bangkok can take vessels up to 10,000 tons dead weight.

	FINANCE	1960	1961
		Millions of Baht	
Budget Estimates			
Total revenue	7,700	8,000
Total expenditure	7,700	8,000

Since 1953 Thailand has received a total of U.S.\$106,000,000 in loans from the International Bank for rehabilitation and development of railways, the port of Bangkok, and irrigation, including the latest loan (in 1957) of \$66,000,000 for the Yan-Hee hydro-electric project.

The value of United States economic and technical aid to Thailand amounted by July, 1960 (the beginning of the U.S. fiscal year) to U.S.\$275,200,000 (including \$46,200,000 in loans); the expected programme for 1961 being about \$24,300,000. In addition, the military aid programme up to the end of the fiscal year 1959 cost \$304,718,000 (\$17,000,000 in 1959) and the estimate for 1960 was \$24,782,000.

The exchange rate for the Baht is not officially fixed, but has for some time remained in the neighbourhood of Baht 59 = £1 sterling, with little fluctuation. Foreign exchange reserves are at present sufficient and steady, and the currency backing is 60 per cent.

	TRADE	1960	
		Millions of Baht	£ sterling
Total imports (c.i.f.)	9,362	159,000,000
Total exports	8,610	146,000,000

	Trade with U.K.	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£12,480,064	£12,432,861
Exports to U.K.	2,006,966	3,790,322

In 1960 the value of rubber exports equalled the value of rice exports. These two commodities together accounted for about 60 per cent. of the total value of all Thailand's exports. Other exports consisted mainly of tin, live cattle, eggs,

maize, tapioca, teak, hides and skins and lac. Main imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL. Ψ Bangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1,660—2,318,000; in the delta of the Manam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiangmai, Nakorn Sawaan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY (Bangkok)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dermot Francis MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1961)..... £5,015

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Bangkok, Chiangmai and Phuket.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Bruce, 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.

TOGO (Republic of Togo)

President, Sylvanus Olimpio, assumed office as Head of State April 27, 1960; elected President, April 9, 1961.

Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paulin Freitas.

The Republic occupies a narrow strip of territory running north from a short coast-line on the Gulf of Guinea and lies between the Republics of Ghana on the west and Dahomey on the east. It has an area of 36,000 sq. miles and a total population of 2,500,000, including people of several African races. The Ewe race are in a majority in the south. The economy of Togo is largely agricultural, the main exports being coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, copra, cotton and manioc. A promising start has been made in the growing of teak. Development of phosphate mines by a group of French companies began in 1955 and it was expected that exports rising to 600,000 tons would begin in 1961.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£348,397	£457,284
Exports to U.K.....	47,742	116,938

Formerly part of the German colony of Togoland surrendered by France as a mandated territory and from 1946 as a trusteeship under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. On November 14, 1958, the United Nations General Assembly voted for the cancellation of the trusteeship and for the establishment of an independent state at a date in 1960 to be agreed between Togoland and France. Accordingly, the Republic of Togo was set up as an independent state on April 27, 1960. A new constitution was adopted and a President elected on April 9, 1961.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Lomé (70,000).

FLAG.—Green and yellow horizontal stripes; a quarter in red in one corner bearing a white star.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Hugh Adam Watson, C.M.G. (1959) (Resident at Dakar).

British Chargé d'Affaires at Lomé, Togo, J. W. S. Corbett, D.S.O.

TRUCIAL STATES

Seven independent Shaikhdoms, known collectively as the Trucial States, have treaty relations with the British Government originating in treaties to prevent slavery and the piracy, which formerly gave the name of "The Pirate Coast" to this area, and to maintain a perpetual maritime truce. The earliest treaty dates from 1820.

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 1892, is responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the British Political Agent in the Trucial States. Six of the states lie on the coast of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West and one, Fujairah, lies on the Gulf of Oman. The approximate combined area of the states is 32,000 square miles and the estimated population is about 86,000. Security in the area is maintained by the Trucial Oman Scouts, the force having its headquarters at Sharjah.

Revenue is chiefly derived from customs dues on imports and oil concession payments. The export of dried fish is also a significant source of revenue and some pearling is carried on. Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. holds concessions in all the states except Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah and Sharjah. The British Government has financed a Trucial States Development Fund to contribute to the material welfare of the people, particularly in the field of health, agriculture and education and Kuwait and Qatar have also contributed educational assistance to the states. There is a hospital in Dubai and dispensaries in all the states. Her Majesty's Courts have jurisdiction over certain categories of foreigners. The Rulers of all the states meet together in the Trucial Council to discuss matters of mutual interest twice or three times a year. The currency is the Persian Gulf Indian rupee.

Abu Dhabi is the largest of the Trucial States in area, stretching from the Khor el Odaid in the West to the borders with Dubai in the region of Jebel Ali. It includes seven villages of the Buraimi oasis and a number of settlements in the series of oases known as the Liwa. Two oil companies are operating in Abu Dhabi territory, Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the Abu Dhabi off-shore concession area. Oil has been discovered off Das Island, where the latter company has its headquarters and production is expected to start in 1962. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and at Das Island. A cable office was opened in Abu Dhabi at the end of 1960 and the British Bank of the Middle East has a branch there. Ψ *Dubai* is by far the largest town in the Trucial States and has a population estimated at about 40,000. It is the main port for the import of goods into the Trucial States and the interior of Oman, and there is also a lively entrepôt trade. The value of imports in the year 1960 was over £6,000,000. It has a good natural harbour, improvements to which began in 1959. An airport was completed in 1960 and the Dubai Telephone Company commenced operations in the same year. The main source of revenue is from customs. Wireless communications are managed by International Aeradio Limited and the Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. *Sharjah* has a port, much silted up, and a diminishing entrepôt trade. It has an airport served by Gulf Aviation which connects it with Doha, Bahrain, Kuwait and Muscat. *Sharjah* has dependencies on the Batinah coast at Khor Fakkan, which forms a good natural harbour, Kalba and Dibba. The Eastern Bank has a branch in Sharjah. There is a

trade school there run by the British Government. *Ajman* is the smallest state, having a population of only about 3,000. It has inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. *Umm el Quwain* does a small trade in dried fish. It has an oasis at Falaj al Mu'alla where palms and some fruit are grown. *Ras al Khaimah* has a population of about 7,000, of whom about half live in the town. It is an ancient seaport near which some remains of archaeological interest have been found. Dates, vegetables and tobacco are grown. An agricultural experimental station and agricultural school have been opened in Ras al Khaimah territory under the Trucial States Development Scheme. *Fujairah* was recognized as one of the Trucial States in 1952. The inhabitants are in the main cultivators in the mountains of the Musandam peninsula and on the Batinah coast. The most important export is tobacco.

British Political Agent, Trucial States, D. F. Hawley, M.B.E. (resident at Dubai).

British Political Officer, Abu Dhabi, R. O. Miles (acting).

TUNISIA

(Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba; elected July 25, 1957; re-elected Nov. 8, 1959.

CABINET

(April 15, 1956)

Presidency of the Republic and National Defence, Bahi Ladgham.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sadok Mokaddem.

Interior, Taieb Mehiri.

Justice, Hedi Khefacha.

Plan, Finance and Commerce, Ahmed ben Salah.

Industry and Transport, Azzedine Abasi.

Education, Mahmoud Messadi.

Agriculture, Abdesslem Knaï.

Health and Social Welfare, Moudher ben Ammar.

Posts and Telegraphs, Rachid Driss.

Public Works and Housing, Ahmed Nouredine.

TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5167]

Ambassador, His Excellency Taieb Slim.

Secretaries, Hachemi Wanès; Miss Faïka Farouk; Said ben Ammar.

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles. A census held in connection with the preparation of electoral registers showed (Feb., 1956) a total population of 3,800,000 of whom 3,430,000 were Tunisians.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956. Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State. On June 2, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7, 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 14 regions each ruled by a Governor assisted by a Secretary-General.

Production, Trade, etc.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The chief exports are cereals, olive oil, phosphates, iron-ore, lead and derivatives, wines, etc., dates, etc.; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. In 1960 imports totalled 80,092,000 dinars and exports 50,267,000 dinars. The greater part of the trade is with France which, in 1960, took 52 per cent. of the exports and supplied 60 per cent. of the imports.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£2,374,484	£2,597,322
Exports to U.K.	£4,291,081	£5,185,974

A new currency, the Tunisian *dinar*, was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. The *dinar* stood at 1.168 frs. (French) on Dec. 31, 1959; it was not devalued in line with the French franc in Dec., 1958, but Tunisia remains in the franc zone and in customs union with France. A revision of the union in Sept., 1959 (renewed almost unchanged in Sept. 1960), reduced or eliminated the tariff advantages enjoyed by certain French goods.

CAPITAL, Ψ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are Ψ Sfax (65,635), Ψ Sousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

FLAG.—Red crescent and star in a white orb, all on a red ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Anthony Edward Lambert, C.M.G. (1960) £4,115
1st Secretaries, D. T. West (Consul); N. D. Clive, O.B.E., M.C.; R. T. Eland (Information); W. R. Thomson (Labour).
2nd Secretary (Commercial), A. E. Farrell.

TURKEY

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

Head of State (Devlet Başkanı), Chairman of the Committee of National Union, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, General Cemal Gürsel, born 1895, assumed power May 27, 1960.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 28, 1960)

Names as spelt in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, Gen. Cemal Gürsel.

Minister of State, Gen. Sitki Ulay.

National Defence and Deputy Prime Minister, Fahri

Özdiçek.

Interior, Nasir Zeytinoglu.

Foreign Affairs, Selim Sarper.

Finance, Kemal Kurdas.

National Education, Ahmet Tahtakılız.

Communications, Orhan Mesnil.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

69 Portland Place, W.1.

[Langham: 5326]

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 5252]

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Feridun C. Erkin (1960).

Counsellors, Haluk Kura; Kamurun Gürün; Berduk Olgaçay.

1st Secretaries, Erdem Erner; Faruk Sahinbas; Behiç Hazar; Nusret Aktan.

2nd Secretaries, Saip Sungurtekin; Reşat Arim;

Yüksel Söylemez; Mustafa Vardar; Üner Kırdar; Salih Karaca; İlhan Kiciman; Sinasi Akçay; Rasim Burak.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Necati Pinar.

Air Attaché, Col. Fikret Koroğlu.

Military Attaché, Col. Sadi Koçay.

Commercial Counsellor, Celil Vayisoglu.

Asst. do., Atalay Sancar.

Press Attaché, Yusuf Sitki Mardin.

Asst. do., Münci Güz; Sadun Tanju.

Cultural Attaché, Ekrem Üçyigit.

Asst. do., İlhani Çokar.

Attaches, Ugur Ertan; Nihat Altan; Rıza Coban;

Servet İleri; Miss Zehra Sagnak.

Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, İsmail Soysal.

Consul, Muammer Tuncel.

Vice-Consul, İldeniz Divanlıoglu.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914-18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The sixth general census of population was held in October 1955. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct., 1945.....	18,790,174
Oct., 1950.....	20,936,524
Oct., 1955.....	24,111,778
Oct., 1960.....	27,776,769

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 2,262,023 in 1955) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 21,849,755 in 1955), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia

and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914-18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. Following the introduction of a multi-party régime in 1945, the Democratic Party was returned to power in 1950 and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which now rule through the Committee of National Union, a body originally composed of 38 military officers, but reduced to 23 following an internal purge in November 1960. The committee has ruled since January 1961, in conjunction with a civilian House of Representatives, the two bodies together forming the Constituent Assembly. Following a prolonged trial on multiple charges of crimes against the Constitution, Adnan Menderes, the former Democratic Party Prime Minister, was executed on Sept. 17, 1961, together with the former Foreign and Finance Ministers. Sentence of death passed on Celal Bayar, former President, was commuted to life imprisonment. Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *vilayet* with subdivisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Each *vilayet* has a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1955 there were over 17,800 primary schools, with about 1,877,000 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), two at Ankara (including the recently-founded Middle East Technical University), one at Izmir and one at Erzerum (the Atatürk University). The expenditure allocated to education in the 1961 budget was £11,051,974,650.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects.

Production and Industry.—Although it is estimated that 16 per cent. of the country is entirely unproductive and only 16 per cent. fully arable, agriculture provides a livelihood for 75 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agriculture products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but is being modernized at an accelerated pace. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazel-nuts, opium, sugar beet, and many varieties of fruit. Since 1949, when there were only 4 sugar factories in Turkey, the country has become self-supporting in sugar, and has a margin for export. There are now 18 sugar factories. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir (Smyrna), where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1958 it was estimated that there were more than 65,300,000 head of livestock, including camels, horses, donkeys and mules. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threatens to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, lignite, iron ore and chrome mining and fair quantities of copper, manganese, lead and sulphur are also produced together with other minerals in only small quantities. Working mainly through the State-owned Eti (mining) and Sumer (industry) Banks, great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. The share of private industry is increasing. Developments include the expansion of the iron and steel works at Karabuk and other factories and plants for the production of textiles, paper, pulp, cement, artificial silk, sugar, leather goods, glassware, heavy chemicals, artificial fertilizers, canned goods, wines and spirits, vegetable oils, soap and refined sulphur. The cement industry has recently made great progress. Many new factories have been built throughout the country, and annual production, which totalled 375,522 tons in 1949, reached the figure of 1,734,000 tons in 1959. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to permit the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign companies. At the end of 1959, 20 American, British, German and Turkish companies were prospecting for oil in Turkey, and during 1960 a number of encouraging strikes were made. Production of oil by the Turkish Petroleum Administration, from the Raman-Garzan field in Eastern Turkey, amounted to 372,176 tons in 1959.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation is about 7,805 km. Construction, started in 1937 and at present in progress, includes the line to the Persian border (Elazig-Kotur), the Iraq frontier line (Diyarbakir-Cizre), the conversion of the Erzurum-Sarikamis line from narrow gauge to normal, and various branch lines in the Gaziantep and Zonguldak areas. The total length of these additions is to be 1,176 km., of which about 350 km. have been completed at a cost of over £125,000,000. A 15-year plan for the addition of a further 2,310 km. of railway at a cost of £1800,000,000, which was produced in 1947, has now been shelved—possibly because of the prior claims of the 9-year programme for the construction and improvement of roads and highways. Efforts are however being made to increase rolling stock and locomotives. During 1958 the railways carried 85,422,000 passengers, 15,000,000 tons of freight and 2,600,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. Much progress has been made with the help of mechanized road building equipment from American aid sources. At the end of 1957 there were 20,760 kilometres of road open to traffic throughout the year (13,328 km. in 1950), and 22,690 kilometres under regular maintenance. The total number of motor vehicles in 1958 was 86,104 (1950, 29,118).

Posts.—In 1952 there were 46,109 km. of telegraph lines, 2,097 post and telegraph offices, 121,603 telephones were in use in Turkey in 1956.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1956 was 1,510 vessels totalling about 752,000 tons, of which just under half is owned by the State Shipping Administration.

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut, Nicosia, Rome and Frankfurt, while most of the leading foreign airlines, including British European Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The State Airlines fleet is composed of Vickers Viscounts, Dakotas and Fokker Friendships. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.A.C.O. (Class B) standard and a sum of £145,000,000 is being spent on ten other new airfields in Turkey. In addition nine military airfields, costing £160,000,000, are being constructed by N.A.T.O.

FINANCE		1960-61
Revenue (Budget)	£	7,281,695,000
Expenditure (Budget) (Ordinary)		4,638,486,305
(Investment)		2,643,208,695
Debt (November, 1959):—		
Internal funded	£	1,067,218
Internal floating		2,412,563
External funded		3,596,401
External floating		924,356

The Turkish Lira, or £T. (of 100 Kurus, each of 40 Paras) has a nominal value of 25-20 to the £ and 9-00 to the U.S. Dollar.

TRADE		1958	1959
Total imports ..	£	188,300,000	1,239,400,000
Total exports ..		692,400,000	994,300,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£15,751,446	£16,856,631
Exports to U.K.	14,243,218	11,551,687

The imports include iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, cotton textiles, wool and woollen yarns, agricultural machinery, locomotives, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals; the exports include tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, cement, sugar, livestock, chrome oilseeds, opium and valonea.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are iron and steel goods, machinery, tractors, motor lorries and chemicals; the principal exports to United Kingdom are tobacco, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1955 census) of 353,170 and now estimated to exceed 500,000. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A few city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in D.C. 364; estimated population, 1,214,616. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are **IZMİR** (Smyrna) 286,310; Adana 172,465; Bursa (Brusa) 131,366; Eskisehir 122,755; Izmit 97,144; Konya 93,125; Kayseri (Caesarea) 71,127 and Erzurum 69,499.

FLAG.—Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958). £5,015
Minister, F. D. W. Brown, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor, A. H. Ballantyne, C.V.O.
1st Secretaries, L. M. Minford; M. M. Firth, C.B.E.; R. A. Hibbert; P. Joy.
2nd Secretaries, A. H. Wyatt; D. J. Melliar Smith; R. Tristram, O.B.E.; Miss E. E. Hooper; Miss S. J. S. Carter.
3rd Secretary, T. L. A. Daunt.
Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier V. L. M. Wainwright, O.B.E., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. C. Webb, D.F.C.
Cultural Attaché, E. L. Hancock, O.B.E.
Information Officer, C. J. Treadwell.
1st. Information Officer, J. H. Potter.
Administrative Officer and Consul, H. N. Walmsley.
1st. do., N. McGregor.
Archivist, D. J. Young.
Accountant, G. C. Horner.
Chaplain, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Istanbul* and *Smyrna* and *Iskenderun*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. L. Hancock, O.B.E., 27 Adakale Sokak, Yenisehir, Ankara.

There is also a centre at Istanbul.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—
Director, M. Gough.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 4/5 Buldanioglu Han, No. 246 Necati Bey Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Galata, Istanbul).

Chairman, R. G. Lawson. **Secretary**, N. Covey.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Egypt and Syria

President, Gamal Abdel Nasser (elected Feb. 21, 1958).

Vice-Presidents: *Public Economic Institutions*, Zakaria Mohieddin; Hussein Shafai.

Local Government, Kamalel-Din Hussein.

Internal Affairs (vacant).

War Minister and Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Muhammad Abdel Hakim Ali Amer.

Planning, Abdel Latif Mahmud el-Boghdati.

Public Services, Nureddin Khala.

Cabinet.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.

Industry, Aziz Sidki.

Education, Sayed Youssef.

Culture and National Guidance, Sarwat Okasha.

Presidential Affairs, Wing Cdr. Ali Sabry.

Wakfs, Ahmed Abdulla Toheima.

Economy and Treasury, Dr. Abdel Moueim Al-Kaissouni; Hassan Abbas Zaki.

Interior, Abbas Radwan.

Health, Nureddin Tarraf.

Justice (vacant).

Public Works, Ahmed Abdul el-Sharabasi.

Agrarian Reform, Ahmed el-Mahrouky (Minister of State).

Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Sald Marci.

Communications, Dr. Mustafa Khalil.

State and Labour, Kamal Rifaat.

Supply, Dr. Kamal Ramzy Stino.

State and Planning, Ahmed Farag (Minister of State).

Housing and Public Services (vacant).

Local Administration, Abdelmohsin Abou el-Nour.

High Dam, Moussa Arafa.

Social Affairs (vacant).

Scientific Research, Salah Hedayat.

Ministers of State, Abdel Kadar Hatem; Ahmed Hosni.

In addition there are Deputy Ministers for *Foreign Affairs*, *War* and *Education*.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

75 South Audley Street, W.1.

Ambassador, His Excellency Mohamed el-Kony (1961).

Constitution.—The United Arab Republic came into being on Feb. 1, 1958, and the union of Egypt and Syria was confirmed by a plebiscite held simultaneously in Egypt and Syria. A provisional constitution, based on 17 principles was announced on Feb. 5, under which legislative authority in the Republic was to be vested in a National Assembly chosen by the President, with the condition that half its members would be selected from the existing Egyptian and Syrian Chambers. Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by Ministers appointed by himself. The President will select heads of Regional Councils. The provisional constitution included statements that the Republic would be a "Presidential democracy" with a common flag, common people and a common army; it provided that all laws in Egypt and Syria would remain valid within the districts prescribed for them at the time of issue, though subject to

later modification or annulment; private property would be safeguarded and not subject to confiscation without due compensation; existing public services and administration would remain as they are until re-organized by Presidential decree; the independence of the judiciary would be guaranteed and all international treaties concluded by Egypt and Syria would remain valid. The 17 provisions were expanded on March 5, when a list of 75 articles was proclaimed, including a new provision that the President could dismiss one or more vice-presidents and that the National Assembly would have the right to pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister. Four Vice-Presidents were nominated on March 6, together with the new Cabinet. The first parliament, consisting of 400 Egyptian and 200 Syrian deputies, appointed by the President, was opened on July 21, 1960. A number of the deputies had been members of the former separate national assemblies of Egypt and Syria.

CAPITAL.—Cairo (pop. 2,100,486).

Following a rising in Syria at the end of September, 1961, a new Syrian Government, independent of Egypt, was seeking diplomatic recognition. (See also *Events of the Year and Occurrences during Printing.*)

BRITISH EMBASSY

Kasr-el-Doubara, Garden City, Cairo.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Harold Beeley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

(1961) £5,015

Counsellor, P. H. G. Wright, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. R. Wright.

Counsellor, G. G. Arthur.

Cultural Attaché, I. H. Williams.

1st Secretary (Commercial), P. H. Laurence, M.C.

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, A. E. Davidson.

1st Secretary, A. D. Parsons, M.C.

Legal Adviser, A. D. Watts.

1st Secretary and Consul, C. S. Palmer, O.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, H. M. Shone.

1st Secretary (Claims), G. A. Minto.

1st Secretary (Claims), J. R. G. Harrop.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), T. Quinlan.

2nd Secretary, H. I. Duck.

2nd Secretary and Administration Officer, N. G. Goode.

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, P. H. Wilkinson.

2nd Secretary (Claims), M. Sullivan.

Archivist, D. Jenkins.

There are British Consular Offices in Alexandria (Egypt) and Damascus (Syria).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. Williams.

EGYPTIAN REGION

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,113 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population (Census of 1960) of 26,000,000.

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellāh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are more than 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayūm. The third element is the Nubian

of the Nile Valley between Aswān and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and Nubians are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Iubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is coterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollūm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweināt Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddāns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddāns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddāns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 19,037,984 Moslems, 1,273,371 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 50,200 Roman Catholics, 103,256 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti al Diyar al Misriyyah*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arâbi Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914-18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 28, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.-Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate. Following the establishment of the United Arab Republic (see above), Nasser was elected its first President on Feb. 21, 1958.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Safî* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nîlî* (flood) part of *Safî*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chîwî* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal,

the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian Republic with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollûm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the *Darb el 'Arbain*, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

Currency.—£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £x os. 6½d. sterling. Official Rate of Exchange—(Buying) Piastres 97.40 = £x; (Selling) Piastres 97.60 = £x. (See also p. 84.)

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K. . . .	£13,786,873	£19,396,701
Exports to U.K. . . .	4,254,405	6,756,174

The principal imports are metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, capital plant and other machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1947, 2,100,486), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century.

† **ALEXANDRIA** (pop. 1947, 928,237), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Tanta (139,965), † Port Said (178,432), Mansura (102,709), Asyût (90,378), Faiyûm (74,314), Zagazig (82,912), Mahalla el Kubra (125,509), Damamhur (84,983), Minya (69,667), † Suez (108,250), Beni Suef (57,464), † Damietta (68,520), Giza (53,620).

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

SYRIA

Area and Population.—The Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population

of 4,500,000, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. It includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, Lattakia, Hama, Homs, Hassakeh, al Rashid, Deir-ez-Zor, Idlib, Deraa and Suweida. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—The region is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyad Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 12), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knight Templars in the XII-XIII century has been restored as a museum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh and also on the Orontes at Atchara, near Antioch.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic (see above). The Syrian Region has an Executive Council composed of a President (also Minister of the Interior) and 14 Ministers.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebel district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is small but oil has been found at Karachuk in the north-eastern corner of the Region and drilling is continuing. An oil refinery is in production at Homs and revenue is derived from the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline). There is a five-year industrial development plan and a 10-year economic development plan.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 7 daily newspapers and one periodical in Arabic published in Damascus and 9 daily newspapers and 2 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in the Region is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory

and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. Damascus University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. The number of students has risen from a few hundred in 1943 to about 14,000 in 1961 of whom several thousands come from the Syrian Region. Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. A small internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichliyé, and Aleppo, Lattakia and Damascus. There are also flights from Damascus to Palmyra and Deir-ez-Zor.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£Syr.). The note circulation stood at £Syr 529,200,000 on Dec. 31, 1960. The market rate of exchange for commercial transactions was approximately £Syr 9.93 = £1 sterling in July, 1961. A serious adverse balance of trade led, in February, 1961, to the imposition of exchange control which placed all exchange at the disposal of the Regional Government and abolished the free money market.

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Gold, textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, agricultural equipment, machinery of all kinds and electrical material, base metals and wares thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wood and its manufactures, live animals and animal products, vegetable products, rubber products.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins, prepared foods, gold.

The value of Syria's foreign trade at the free rate of exchange, was:—

	1960
Imports.....	£Syr. 778,260,000
Exports.....	344,208,000

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£6,644,812	£7,169,987
Exports to U.K.....	1,747,318	1,680,670

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population 450,000) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 450,000), Homs (150,000) and Hama (100,000), and the principal port is Lattakia (52,000). The principal town of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Soada and of blocks of local black basalt.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL Damascus.

(Re-opened Feb. 15, 1961.)

Consul-General, G. H. Clarke.

Consul, A. G. Battle.

Vice-Consuls, F. W. J. Cooper; C. J. H. Keith; C. A. Roberts.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

Sr. Eduardo Victor Haedo (*President*, 1961-62);
Dr. Martín R. Echegoyen; Sr. Benito Nardone;
Dr. Justo M. Alonso; Dr. Alberto Artagaveytia;
Sr. Faustino Harrison; Sr. Ledo Arroyo Torres;
Ing. Manuel Rodríguez Correa; Sr. César Batlle Pacheco.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Nicolás Storace Arrosa.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Homero Martínez Montero.
National Defence, General Modesto Rebollo.
Finance, Sr. Juan E. Azzini.
Public Works, Sr. Luis Giannattasio.
Public Health, Dr. Aparicio Mendoz.
Public Instruction and Social Welfare, Dr. Eduardo Pons Echeverry.
Industries and Labour, Sr. Angel María Gianola.
Livestock and Agriculture, Sr. Carlos V. Puig.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1

[Kensington: 8835]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Roberto E. MacEachan (1961).

Minister-Counsellor and Consul-General, Señor Don Marcos Brondi.

Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.

Secretary and Consul, Señor Don Carlos A. Ghiringhelli.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W., with an area of 72,180 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Most Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Río Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Río Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the *Negro* is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguarón, Santa Lucía, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin. The climate is reasonably healthy. The summer is warm, but the heat is often tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the *Uruguay River* was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine

Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write. Elections for the National Council of State and the legislature took place in November, 1958. They were won by the Partido Nacional after 93 years in opposition and the new government took office on March 1, 1959.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasture, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1956 livestock census showed figures of 8,154,109 cattle, 22,954,230 sheep, 667,251 horses, 258,980 hogs, 5,568,451 poultry and 511,547 milch cows. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

In 1955 there were about 1,828 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A national Corporation was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and also runs services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 250,000 pupils in 1,800 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1957 there were 50,650 pupils in secondary schools including 9,700 in the 11 State liceos of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1950, 8,540 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Over one-third of the nation lives in the capital and all the main daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE

The budget for 1959 was \$900 million (revenue) and \$895 million (expenditure). The budget for 1960–63 was approved in November, 1960, and provided for an estimated revenue of Ur.\$1,475 million for 1960, rising to Ur.\$2,580 million by 1963. Expenditure was estimated at Ur.\$1,347 million increasing to Ur.\$2,251 million during the same period.

Ur.\$

Internal Debt (March, 1961).....810,964,838
External Debt (March, 1961).....79,136,330

The monetary unit is the *peso*. By a law dated December 17, 1959, the nominal value of the *peso* was reduced from 0.585 grammes of fine gold to 0.136719 grammes of pure gold of a standard value of 900 milésimos of fine gold giving a parity of pesos 6.50 to the U.S. dollar. The circulating medium is, however, the paper *peso* which at the free rate of exchange has a value of about 8d. The rate for the £ in May, 1961, was about pesos 30.81 (buying) and for the U.S. dollar pesos 11.02 (buying).

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports \$U.S.	213,959,500	\$U.S.244,441,390*
Total exports.....	97,797,939	129,400,501

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£3,362,461	£6,265,202
Exports to U.K.....	5,996,600	12,368,453

*The total import figure for 1960 includes goods to the value of \$U.S.21,344,621 received under U.S. Public Law No. 480, which are payable in Uruguayan currency. Also included is an amount of \$U.S.15,837,936 corresponding to goods imported by state enterprises before 1960, but which had not been shown in previous trade returns.

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include chilled, frozen and canned meat, wool, hides and oleaginous products; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber and foodstuffs. The principal imports from the U.K. are machinery, motor vehicles, hardware, tinplate, rayon fibre, and music, radio and photographic equipment.

CAPITAL. Montevideo, Pop. (1959), 900,000. Other centres are Ψ Salto (41,000), Ψ Paysandu (42,000), Rivera (31,000), Ψ Mercedes (24,000), Melo (21,000) and Minas (20,000).

FLAG.—Four blue and five white horizontal stripes surcharged with sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff.

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 22 hours (B.O.A.C. Comet).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Calle Jorge Canning 2497, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Norman Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1961).....£4,115

Chancery, Calle Rincon 454, 5° piso.

1st Secretary and Consul, C. M. Rose.

1st Secretary (Commercial), J. L. Taylor.

2nd Secretary, S. de Mowbray.

2nd Secretary and Information Officer, B. Coleman.

Vice-Consul, E. G. Toomer.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. F. D. Holford, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. J. Devitt.

Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin.

Archivist, J. P. Phillips.

Administration Officer, W. O. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Montevideo and Fray Bentos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, P. J. Secombe, Avenida Agraciada 1464 1^{er} Piso, Montevideo.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1^{er} Piso, Montevideo—Director, P. J. Secombe.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Lerrito 507, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(August, 1960)

(K.P.S.S. = Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

President of the Central Committee, A. B. Aristov; L. I. Brezhnev; Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva; N. G. Ignatov; N. S. Khrushchev; A. N. Kosygin; F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; A. I. Mikoyan; N. A. Mukhltidnov; N. V. Podgorny; D. S. Polyansky; N. M. Shvernik; M. A. Suslov (full members). V. V. Grishin; J. E. Kalinberzin; A. P. Kirilenko; D. S. Korotchenko; K. T. Mazurov; V. P. Mzhavanadze; M. G. Pervukhin; P. N. Pospelov; G. I. Voronov (candidates for membership).

Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev (1st) (elected September 13, 1953); F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; N. A. Mukhltidnov; M. A. Suslov.

Party Control Committee, N. M. Shvernik (Chairman); I. P. Boitsov; P. T. Komarov (Vice-Chairman).

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (= Council) of the U.S.S.R.

President, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev (elected May 7, 1960).

Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, appointed March 27, 1958.

First Vice-Chairmen, A. N. Kosygin; A. I. Mikoyan.

Vice-Chairmen, N. G. Ignatov; V. N. Novikov; K. N. Rudnev; D. F. Ustinov; A. F. Zasyadko.

MINISTERS

Agriculture, M. A. Olshansky.

Communications, N. D. Psurtsev.

Construction of Power Stations, I. T. Novikov.

Culture, Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva.

Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.

Finance, V. F. Garbuzov.

Foreign Affairs, A. A. Gromyko.

Foreign Trade, N. S. Patolichev.

Geological Prospecting and Mineral Wealth Protection, P. Ya. Antropov.

Higher and Technical Secondary Education, V. P. Yelyutin.

Medium Machine-Building (Nuclear Weapons), Ye. P. Slavsky.

Merchant Marine, V. G. Bakayev.

Public Health, S. V. Kurashov.

Railways, B. P. Beshchev.

Transport Development, Ye. F. Kozhevnikov.

Officials of ministerial rank, P. V. Dementyev; V. E. Dymshits; A. A. Goreglyad; A. A. Ishkov; I. G. Kabanov; V. D. Kalmykov; G. S. Khlamov; L. R. Korniets; A. I. Kostousov; M. A. Lesechko; Ye. S. Novoselov; G. V. Perov; V. M. Ryabikov; L. V. Smirnov; N. I. Strokin; V. P. Zotov.

Chairmen of Committees, Councils and Boards forming part of the Council of Ministers:

State Planning (Gosplan), V. N. Novikov.

State Control, G. V. Yenyutin.

Labour and Wages, A. P. Volkov.

Vocational and Technical Education, G. I. Zelenko.

Automation and Machine-Building, A. I. Kostousov.

Aircraft Industry, P. V. Dementyev.

Defence Equipment, L. V. Smirnov.

Radio Electronics, V. D. Kalmykov.

Shipbuilding, B. Ye. Butoma.

Science and Research Coordination, K. N. Rudnev.

Electronics, A. I. Shokin.

Atomic Energy, V. S. Yemelyanov.

Chemistry, V. S. Fedorov.

Building, I. A. Grishmanov.

Food Procurement, N. G. Ignatov.

External Economic Relations, S. A. Skachkov.

External Cultural Relations, G. A. Zhukov.

State Security (K.G.B.), A. N. Shelepin.

State Bank, A. K. Korovushkin.

Central Statistical Board, V. N. Starovsky.

Science and Economics, A. F. Zasyadko.

The Prime-Ministers of the 15 constituent Republics belong *ex officio* to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (see their names under the individual Republics, below).

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON

13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alexander Alexeevich Soldatov (1960).

Counsellors, V. A. Loginov; N. B. Korovin; L. S. Tolokonnikov; V. I. Yarotsky; A. G. Pavlov; A. I. Romanov.

1st Secretaries, A. G. Vislykh; A. V. Krasov; G. Z. Ioanisyany; N. P. Karpekov; V. S. Safronchuk; M. S. Almasov; V. I. Vorobyev; E. I. Belyakov. 2nd Secretaries, N. B. Litvinov; L. A. Rogov; I. P. Glazkov; M. V. Chizhov; Y. B. Teplov; V. A. Dozhdalev; B. A. Averyanov; N. A. Kiasashvili; G. I. Stepanov; V. I. Generalov; Y. P. Filimonov; M. M. Avdeev; Y. I. Loginov.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. I. P. Efimov.

Air Attaché, Col. F. S. Roumiantsev.

Naval Attaché, Capt. K. Sukhoruchkin.

Trade Representative, V. I. Rodnov.

Deputy Trade Representatives, A. G. Tikhonov; S. F. Animov.

AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is now composed of 15 Union-Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939-45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., which

became the 14th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R., as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the Danube estuary port of Izmail, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939-45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (Karelian) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (according to the 1959 census) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. (with their capitals):—

Republic	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).....	6,593,391	117,494,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev)....	232,046	41,893,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk). 80,154		8,060,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent).....	158,069	8,113,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)....	1,064,092	9,301,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi)...	26,911	4,049,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku)	33,436	3,700,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius).	26,173	2,713,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev).....	13,012	2,880,000
X. Latvia (Riga)....	24,695	2,094,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze).	76,642	2,063,000
XII. Tadjikistan (Stalinabad)....	54,019	1,982,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan).. 11,306		1,768,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)....	188,417	1,520,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn)...	17,413	1,196,000
Total.....	8,599,776	208,826,000

The net increase of population since the 1939 census amounts to only 18,100,000. Assuming a theoretical average annual rise of 3,000,000 (at present the annual rise is 3,500,000), the net increase between 1939 and 1959 should have amounted to about 60,000,000. The deficit of 42,000,000 is the measure of direct and indirect losses suffered by the Soviet people as a result of the war and the deportation policies of the Government. The age-groups of young people born between 1942 and 1946 are abnormally thin.

Geographically, the growth of the population has been very uneven. There has been a steady shift eastwards. Thus, while the total population has increased since 1939 by 9.5 per cent., that of the Urals has risen by 32 per cent.; of Western Siberia, by 24 per cent.; of Eastern Siberia, by 34 per cent.; of the Far East, by 70 per cent.; of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by 38 per cent. Two Republics on the Western fringes of the Union, *Belorussia and *Lithuania, have actually suffered a net loss of population (844,000 and 167,000 resp.).

Another demographic feature is the growing urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total,* in 1959 it has reached 48 per cent., owing to migration into towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 25 towns with over 500,000 (12 in 1939).

The proportion of women to men is 55 to 45 per cent. There is a high incidence of marriages (12 per mille), a high birth-rate (25 per mille) and a low mortality-rate (7.5 per mille).

Ethnical Composition of the Population (millions)

Russians	114.827
Ukrainians	36.981
Belorussians	7.829
Uzbeks	6.004
Tatars	4.969
Kazakhs	3.581
Azerbaidjanis	2.929
Armenians	2.787
Georgians	2.650
Lithuanians	2.326
Jews	2.268
Moldavians	2.214
Germans	1.619
Chuvashes	1.470
Latvians	1.400
Tadjiks	1.397
Poles	1.380
Mordovians	1.285
Turkmenians	1.004
Bashkirs	0.983
Kirghizians	0.974
Estonians	0.969
Daghestan tribes	0.945
Udmurtsians	0.623
Maris	0.504
Other Nationalities	5.009

CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour

of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 12).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33-35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its *Presidium* (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 123), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118-121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state." The draft of a new Party programme, published on July 30, 1961, envisages a great increase of the economic capacity of the country and promises the transition to "full Communism" some time after 1980.

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics

* Within present borders.

have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57-63 and 79-88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries and/or the *Gosplan*. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "de-concentration," particularly in industrial matters.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939-1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and several big monasteries have been reopened. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

The proselytizing successes of the religious communities, notably of various sectarian bodies, have become of great concern to the authorities; there has been a great increase of anti-religious articles in the press since 1958.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free. In view of an acute shortage of young man-power caused by the abrupt fall of the birth-rate in the years 1942-1946, the government has been discouraging secondary school graduates from going on immediately to the University. Boys and girls of school-leaving age are ordered by law to put in two years of practical work in industry and agriculture, and 80 per cent. of all

vacancies in the universities are reserved for young people who have accomplished this spell of practical work.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

President, M. V. Keldysh.

Chronological system.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbisch (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880-1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (1890-1960) and Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekhov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936) and Ivan Bunin (1870-1954).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikowsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninov (1873-1949), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953), Stravinsky (b. 1882) and Shostakovich (b. 1906).

FINANCE

A new, "heavy" Rouble was introduced on January 1, 1961. Prices and wages have been changed accordingly at the rate of 10 old Roubles = 1 new Rouble. The exchange rate of the new Rouble, however, has been altered in favour of foreign currencies. The official exchange rate is now £1 = R. 2.52. Old notes should have been exchanged by 1st April, 1961. New banknotes in circulation are those valuing R. 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100. There are also new coins valuing Kopecks 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 and R. 1. Old Kopeck coins are also current at the same value as new ones.

DEFENCE

No official returns concerning the services have been made for many years. According to Western estimates, the Soviet forces (including the MVD and KGB troops) amounted in 1959 to about 3,500,000

men. The successive reductions of their numerical strength since 1955 amount, according to the same estimates, to about 1,250,000. The ground forces consisted in 1958 of ca. 140 divisions (including 70 armoured), 40 artillery divisions (including some tactical missile units), an unknown number of cavalry divisions and independent brigades and 230 cadre divisions. The Navy is believed to possess 10 cruisers, 20 light cruisers (of the *Sverdlov* type), 150 destroyers, 550 submarines, 500 torpedo boats and 1,000 smaller vessels. The Air Force consists of 400 air regiments and possesses 19,000 aircraft, including 10,000 in the tactical air force, 3,500 in the air defence, 3,500 in the naval air force, 1,500 long range aircraft and 500 transport aircraft. There is an unknown number of strategic missile units (equipped with long- and intermediate-range missiles) and of A.A. units which were made a separate arm in 1955. A new Rocket Weapons Command has been set up in 1960.

Length of service is fixed at two years for the Army and the MVD troops, three years for the KGB border units and the Air Force and four years for the Navy and Coastal Defence Units. The general tendency is to turn the Soviet Armed forces into a professional body.

Minister of Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Senior Vice-Minister, Marshal A. A. Grechko.
Chief of General Staff, Marshal M. A. Zakharov.

On May 24, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia) to serve as a counter-poise to NATO. A unified military command was set up in Moscow (C.-in-C., Marshal A. A. Grechko).

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial country in the world in the course of the five successive *Five Year Plans* and the current *Seven Year Plan*. The 1958 output amounted to 43,000,000* tons of pig iron, 59,900,000 tons* of steel, 42,900,000* tons of rolled metal, 506,500,000* tons of coal, 129,500,000* tons of crude oil, 33,300,000 tons* of cement, 264,000,000,000 kW/h of electric power.

The area under crops increased from 292,121,000 acres in 1913 to 484,400,000 in 1959. The yield of the major crops has been steadily rising owing to more rational and scientific methods of farming. Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian Sea has greatly increased, in Kazakhstan by nearly five times, since 1913. Stock breeding has been less of a success. The live stock in 1959 included 74,100,000 cattle (66,800,000 in 1928), including 33,900,000 cows (33,200,000 in 1928), 136,100,000 sheep and 53,300,000 pigs.

Two major reforms in the course of 1958 have given greater scope to the collective farms (*kolkhozy*)—the abolition of the State-owned Machine-and-Tractor Stations and the sale of their equipment to the *kolkhozy*; and the reorganization of the system of compulsory deliveries of produce by the farms to the State.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£27,433,584	£37,082,167
Exports to U.K.....	63,087,914	74,936,388

* Metric.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1913.....	44,551	1950.....	72,637
1928.....	47,772	1955.....	74,998
1940.....	65,926	1957.....	75,265

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands) traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia *via* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Seven Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 21 months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 139,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal*, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik coup d'état of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Frank Kenyon Roberts, K.C.M.G. (1960).....£5,000

Minister, W. Barker, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellors, H. W. King, M.B.E. (Commercial); Dr. D. A. Senior (Scientific).

1st Secretaries, E. Bolland; K. J. Uffen; A. J. V. George (H.M. Consul); C. M. James. (Cultural Attaché); Dr. T. R. Austin (Medical Officer).

2nd Secretaries, M. J. E. Fretwell; R. W. Chisholm;

M. J. F. Duncan; M. C. C. Wheeler; D. O. Amy.

3rd Secretaries, C. L. G. Mallaby; A. D. Loehnis;

E. G. B. Johnson; C. R. W. Langdon; Miss J. M.

King; G. D. G. Murrell; C. F. G. James, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Captain J. F. R. Dreyer, R.N.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. H. M. Ellis;

Lt.-Cdr. J. L. Varley, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. L. Maxwell, O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major J. L. Jealous, R.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore M. D. Lyne, D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attachés, Sqn.-Ldr. M. F. Laing; Sqn.-

Ldr. N. J. Gardner.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R.

apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. N. Orgonov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. S. Polyanskiy.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. G. Lapin.

Chairman of All-Russian Economic Council, S. A. Afanasyev.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own; there is, however, a Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the R.S.F.S.R., with N. S. Khrushchev as its Chairman, and G. I. Voronov as Vice-Chairman.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 56 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 15 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk,* Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces and 4 national territories; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories; and 1 autonomous province (Tuva).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific,

consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk,

* During the Second World War, the Kalmyks, a Mongolian people, were scattered to remote areas in a deportation programme. Their territory was restored as an autonomous province in 1957, and on July 30, 1958, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. restored a Kalmyk A.S.S.R.

Chelyabinsk, Stalinsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Stalingrad, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, MOSCOW. Population 5,032,000 (an increase of 120 per cent. since 1939). Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1924 "Petrograd") has a population of 3,300,000.

Other cities with populations exceeding 500,000 (1959) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod).....	942,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk).....	887,000
Kuibyshev (Samara).....	806,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg).....	777,000
Chelyabinsk.....	688,000
Kazan.....	643,000
Perm.....	628,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don.....	597,000
Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn).....	591,000
Saratov.....	581,000
Omsk.....	579,000
Ufa.....	546,000

About 83 per cent. of the population are Russians.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. V. Podgorny.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. V. Shcherbinsky.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. F. Palamarchuk.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkasy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelnytsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnytsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (1959) 1,102,000. Other cities with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov.....	930,000
Stalino (Yuzovka, i.e. Hughes-ovka).....	701,000
Ψ Odessa.....	667,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav).....	658,000

III.—BELORUSSIA

(White Russia)

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. T. Mazurov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Kozlov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev. Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population 509,000.

Belorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mrs. Ya. S. Nasriddinova.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, R. Kurbanov.

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R., and of 7 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Khorezm, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tianshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khadag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

The Uzbeks, a Turkic people, make up 62 per cent. of the population, the Russians (14 per cent.) and Tartars (five per cent.) come next.

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R., producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population 911,000. Samarkand 195,000, contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory, recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, I. Sh. Sharipov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, S. D. Daulenov.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of the *Tselimny Kray* (= Virginland Region) comprising the Kokchetav, Kustanay, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar and Tselinograd (formerly Akmolinsk) Provinces; and of ten other provinces: Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, South-Kazakhstan and West-Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mountains, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are now in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 30 per cent. of its population. Russian settlers make up 43 per cent. and Ukrainians 8 per cent.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population 455,000.

VL.—GEORGIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavanadze.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, G. S. Dzoteniidze.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakishvili.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are subtropical in their climatic character. The most

important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatyry), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 63 per cent. of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Osetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis). Population 694,000.

VII. AZERBAIDJAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. Yu. Akhundov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, S. M. Djafarov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. A. Isken-derov.

The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922-1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aragva. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) was completed in 1954. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up two-thirds of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 14 per cent.

CAPITAL, Baku. Population 968,000.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Sniecūkus.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. I. Paleckis.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. J. Šumauskas.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 8.5 per cent. each. The majority of the Jews were exterminated by the Germans.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population 235,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. I. Bodyul.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. F. Diorditsa.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941-1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet régime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, and Russians next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population 214,000.

X.—LATVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Pelse.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. E. Kalnberzin.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, J. V. Pejve.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 62 per cent. of the Republic's population, the Russians, 27 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940-41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Riga. Population 605,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. T. Usubaliyev.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. Mambetov.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz

Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It contains two provinces (Osh and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridges of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Altai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. The Kirghiz now constitute only 40 per cent. of the population, the Rusians, 30 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population 217,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. R. Rasulov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Rakhmatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Kakharov.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Leninabad Province.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,590 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syr-Darya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. Fifty-three per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 23 per cent. Uzbeks, the rest Russians and Tartars.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad (formerly Dyushambe). Population 224,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Ya. I. Zarobyan.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Sh. M. Arushanyan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Ye. Kochinyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of

"Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population 509,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, B. O. Ovezov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Bayramov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Annaliev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains three Provinces (Chardjou, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakhan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 61 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population 170,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, I. G. Eichfeld.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Mürlsepp.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941-44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc.

The population consists of Estonians (73 per cent.) and Russians (22 per cent.).

CAPITAL, Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population 280,000.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President, Señor Romulo Betancourt, assumed office Feb. 13, 1959.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 4206]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Ignacio Iribarren Borges (1959).

Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Hernán Gonzalez Vale.

Economic Counsellor, Señor Julio Planchart.

1st Secretary, Señor Gabriel Paoli.

3rd Secretary, Señora Mercedes Senior.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Armando de Pedraza Pereira.

Military Attaché, Col. Simón Medina Sánchez.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Edgar Suárez Mier y Terán.

Special Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.

There are Consulates-General at London and Liverpool.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52' - 73° 15' W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 352,051 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1960 was estimated to be 6,807,000.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of Patos (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usumapo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15' W. long., 2° 18' N. lat., and about 1,100 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as

Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream) Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Río Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are *Zulia* (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and *Valencia* (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simón Bolívar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolívar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–30, since which time it has been independent.

On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly, which published a new Constitution on Nov. 30, 1952, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The validity of these elections was subsequently queried, but Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez declared himself elected as the Provisional President. On April 19, 1953, with the passing of the new Constitution, he was declared Constitutional President for a term of five years. Before the expiry of this term, however, on January 23, 1958, his military dictatorship was overthrown by a popular and military uprising, and a Government Junta, presided over by Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal Ugueto, assumed the temporary government of the country. Larrazábal resigned on Nov. 14, 1958, in order to stand for President in the elections held on December 7, 1958, his place as President being filled by Dr. Edgar Sanabria who in turn handed over the Presidency to Sr. Rómulo Betancourt on the success of the latter and his party in the elections. Sr. Betancourt presides over a Coalition Government composed of his own political party A.D. (*Acción Democrática*) and COPEI (the Social Christian Party).

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber,

timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, ground-nuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. Although there is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires. Food and drink imports were valued at the equivalent of £61,631,000 in 1958. An autonomous Government department, the *Corporación Venezolana de Fomento*, and other Government agencies, are endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural and industrial development. A strong nationalist movement began in 1958 to speed up the rate of industrialization; to this end many tariffs were raised and legislation introduced to compel Governments to give preference to national manufacturers.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*. The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1945.....	323,400,000	1953.....	644,221,000
1946.....	388,500,000	1954.....	691,181,000
1947.....	438,000,000	1955.....	785,237,000
1948.....	490,000,000	1956.....	899,183,000
1949.....	482,300,000	1957.....	1,014,929,190
1950.....	546,730,000	1958.....	950,057,040
1951.....	622,187,000	1959.....	1,010,873,705
1952.....	658,427,000	1960.....	1,044,520,500

Before the war of 1939–45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripito, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupito, El Chaure and El Palito and 30 per cent. of the total output of crude oil was refined in Venezuela in 1960. Hitherto the Venezuelan Government has been receiving over 50 per cent. of the profits of local oil companies. As a result of income tax increases decreed in December, 1958, this percentage was raised to over 60 per cent. Rich iron ore deposits in South Venezuela are being developed and production reached 19,490,379 metric tons in 1960. A steel tube mill is in the process of being completed near Ciudad Bolívar, which is designed to use local iron ore, and power from the newly-opened Caroni River hydroelectric plant.

Other industries include gold, diamonds and asbestos; cotton, wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing. New industries planned include petrochemicals, plate glass, and the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 23 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 8 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightly. There are also 23 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were, in 1959–60, 1,074,434 primary school pupils and

149,335 secondary school pupils including those at technical schools. There are seven universities in Venezuela, three in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida, Valencia and Ciudad Bolívar. The total number of university students is 21,292 (1960).

FINANCE

	1958-59 Bolívares	1959-60* Bolívares
Revenue.....	5,306,420,000	5,851,000,000
Expenditure.....	6,240,650,000	5,932,000,000
Internal Debt (March 31 1960)...		170,910,000

* Provisional figures.

The public debt on February 28, 1961 amounted to Bs.1,493,495,914. The Government controlled foreign exchange rate at present fluctuates around Bs.9.38 to the £. The official free rate is about Bs.12 to the £ and the unofficial free rate is slightly higher (June, 1961). There are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (See also p. 84.)

Communications.—There are about 17,900 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. A substantial railway reorganization plan has been drawn up which will involve the abandonment of four systems with differing gauges and the construction of new lines of standard gauge. One of these lines, 173 km. long (Puerto Cabello-Barquisimeto), was inaugurated in 1959. Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with New York, Miami, Bermuda, Havana, Lima, Bogotá, the West Indies, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet controls a total tonnage of about 250,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 79 commercial broadcasting stations. There are five television stations in Venezuela (three in Caracas, one in Maracaibo and one in Valencia). The two Caracas commercial television stations have relay transmitters in the interior of the country, Radio Caracas T.V. having five and Venevisión three.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports	Bs. 4,720,000,000	Bs. 3,571,424,000
Exports.....	7,897,000,000	—

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products (90.5 per cent. in 1959), iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The value of exports of iron ore in 1959 amounted to Bs.424,330,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K....	£33,998,331	£27,695,100
Exports to U.K.....	75,705,326	71,933,000

CAPITAL. Caracas (3,000 it.). Population, December, 1956, 1,102,230; other principal towns are Maracaibo (289,723), Barquisimeto (164,908), Valencia (124,376), Maracay (95,137), San Cristóbal (77,876), Cumaná (68,756) and Ciudad Bolívar (42,177).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio La Estancia. Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Caracas.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sir Douglas Laird Busk, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115
Counsellor (Commercial), I. C. Mackenzie,
1st Secretaries, D. N. Royce; R. V. Johnston-Smith, O.B.E.; J. Doyle (Commercial); L. Boas, O.B.E. (Information).
2nd Secretaries, E. V. Nelson (Information); E. C. Crapp (Administration); A. MacDonald (Chancery).
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Consul, Miss M. B. Forrester.
Vice-Consul, D. H. Parker.
Do., for W. Indian Federation and British Guiana, S. S. Lutchman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Caracas, Ciudad Bolívar, El Cardón, Maracaibo and Puerto La Cruz.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Woods, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida de Los Jabillos No. 21, La Florida (Apartado 1246), Caracas.

VIETNAM

President of the Republic of Vietnam, Ngo dinh Diem, assumed office, Oct. 26, 1955; re-elected for 5 years, April, 1961.

VIETNAM EMBASSY IN LONDON

12 Victoria Road, W.8

[Western: 3765]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ngo Dinh Luyen (1956).

1st Secretaries, Phan Van Thinh; Le Van Ky (Consular); Pham Huy Ty (Economic).
2nd Secretaries, Nguyen Trieu Dan; Dao Huu Tuong; Le Van Loi; Tran Manh Phuc.
3rd Secretary, Nguyen Duc Quy (Press).
Attaché, Le Dinh Phuoc.

Since the Geneva Conference of July 1954, Vietnam has been divided into two zones.

SOUTHERN ZONE

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,300 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1960 at 14,100,000. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Total trade in 1960 was: Imports £84,120,000; Exports £29,940,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.....	£1,822,857	£2,590,959
Exports to U.K.....	555,162	1,691,093

The rate of exchange (official market sale) in 1961 was VN\$98.98 = £1.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly, after two months' deliberation, set up a democratic constitution which was promulgated on October 26, 1956. This constituent assembly, on the date of the promulgation of the constitution, became the first Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam. A

new national assembly was elected in 1959 and President Diem was re-elected for a second term of 5 years in April, 1961. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Saigon, population (1960, with Cholon), 1,400,000. Other principal towns are Hué (1960 population: 104,500) and Ψ Tourane (1960 population: 110,500). Saigon and Tourane are the main ports.

BRITISH EMBASSY Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Arthur Frederick Hohler, C.M.G. (1959)..... £4,115

British Council Representative, H. C. Burrow, 119 Dai-lo Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.

NORTHERN ZONE

President, Ho Chi Minh, assumed office, 1945; re-elected July 15, 1960.

Vice-President, Ton Duc Thang.

Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong (1955).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ung Van Khiem.

The Northern Zone (north of the 17th parallel) has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1960) of 15,903,000. The capital is Hanoi (638,600) and the chief port is Ψ Haiphong (367,000). The chief crop is rice, of which the production in 1959 was claimed to be over 5,000,000 tons, while the chief industrial products are coal and cement. The production of apatite (phosphate) is increasing, and with Chinese and Soviet aid some new factories have been built to produce consumer goods.

The régime in the north styles itself the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, of which the President is Ho Chi Minh. Power is wielded by the *Lao Dong* (or Workers') Party which is Communist in character, and which can exert its influence through another mass organization known as the Fatherland Front (which some years ago superseded the "Vietminh"). The policy of the northern régime is to work for unification of north and south, whilst in the meantime it strives to remould the political and economic life of the north on Communist lines. A five-year plan started in 1961. Elections to the "Second National Assembly" were held in the north in May 1960. The régime has diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., China and other states of the Sino-Soviet bloc, but very few other countries recognize it.

There is a British Consulate General at Hanoi.

VOLTAIC REPUBLIC (Republic of Upper Volta)

President, Maurice Yaméogo, re-elected for five years, Dec. 8, 1960.

President National Assembly, Koné Begnon.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

M. Gérard Ouédraogo was designated to be the Republic's first Ambassador in London.

The Voltaic Republic is an inland, savannah state in West Africa, situated between 9° and 15°N and 2°E and 5°W with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1959 at 4,000,000. It has common boundaries with Mali on the west, Niger and Dahomey on the east and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the south. The

largest tribe is the Mossi whose king, the Moro Naba, still wields a certain moral influence.

Upper Volta was annexed by France in 1896 and between 1932 and 1947 was administered as part of the Colony of the Ivory Coast. It decided on December 11, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 5, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Voltaic Republic is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente* (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French. The constitution, adopted by referendum on November 27, 1960, provides for a presidential form of government with a single chamber National Assembly, whose life was extended by the terms of the constitution for a further period of five years.

The principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep and the chief exports are livestock, groundnuts, shea nuts and cotton. Small deposits of gold, manganese and copper have been found. Total revenue of the Republic in 1960, excluding foreign aid, was francs CFA4,894,000,000; expenditure, francs CFA5,824,000,000. Value of trade in 1960 amounted to: Imports, francs CFA 2,027,000,000; Exports, francs CFA1,603,000,000. The currency is the Franc CFA (francs CFA50 = French N.F.).

CAPITAL.—Ouagadougou (70,000). Other principal town: Bobo-Dioulasso (45,000). **FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes, black (above), white and red.

British Ambassador, see Ivory Coast.

THE YEMEN

(The Mutawakkilite Kingdom of The Yemen)

King of The Yemen. Imam Ahmed bin Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, b. 1895, proclaimed March 14, 1948, after the assassination in February, 1948 of his father the late King, Imam Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din. *Heir Apparent,* Saif al Islam Muhammad al Badr.

YEMEN LEGATION IN LONDON.

41 South Street, W.1.

[Grosvenor: 5246]

Minister, His Excellency Ahmed Mohamed Al-Shamy (1961).

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. The main exports are coffee, cotton, oil-grains, salt, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Aden is an important centre for Yemeni exports and imports. No statistics of the total British trade with the Yemen are available. Direct imports from the U.K., which in 1960 totalled £29,369 and direct exports to the U.K., which in 1960 totalled £47,267, represent only a small percentage of the actual trade between the two countries. The chief port of the Yemen is Ψ Hodeida (Ahmedia) which now has deep water quays, able to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

The Imam is the head of one branch of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Islamic religion. The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

On March 8, 1958, an agreement was signed in Cairo whereby the Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States (see United Arab Republic).

FLAG.—Red, with horizontal Arabian sword in centre with 3 stars above and 2 below.

CAPITAL. Taiz (pop. about 14,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are Ψ Hodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidha.

British Chargé d'Affaires. R. W. Bailey, C.M.G.

YUGOSLAVIA

(Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije.)

President of the Republic, President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council, Josip Broz Tito, assumed office, Jan. 13, 1953, re-elected for 4 years, Jan. 29, 1954 and April 19, 1958.

Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj; Aleksandar Ranković; Mijalko Todorović; Rodoljub Čolaković.

Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Veljko Žeković.

President of the Federal People's Assembly, Petar Stambolić.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović.

National Defence, Ivan Gošnjak.

Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.

Finance, Nikola Minčev.

Internal Trade, Marijan Brečelj.

Chairman of Committee for Foreign Trade, Sergej Kraigher.

Presidents of the People's Republic, Jovan Veselinov (Serbia); Vladimir Bakarić (Croatia); Lazar Koliševski (Macedonia); Djuro Pucar (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Miha Marinko (Slovenia); Blažo Jovanović (Montenegro).

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Srdja Prica (1960).

Counsellors, Antun Duhaček; Milan Stojaković; Djuro Vukolić.

1st Secretaries, Nikola Zic; Stevan Mladenović.

2nd Secretary, Živojin Jazic.

3rd Secretaries, Nenad Radovanović; Petar Lombardić.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Radovan Vojvodić.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Ljubiša Mihajlović.

Economic Counsellor, Svetozar Marković.

Asst. Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Stevo Leke.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. Stojanče Stojičić.

Press Counsellor, Smiljan Pećjak.

Asst. Press Attaché, Ante Ilić.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet). In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the French Line in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria), Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanuova). The area

has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia in 1953 was estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles) and the population in January, 1961, at 18,512,805. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (Crna-Gora) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. Serbia came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In Bosnia, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. Croatia and Slovenia, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. In Jan. 1929, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution. On King Alexander's assassination in 1934, his brother, Prince Paul governed as Regent, with two others, on behalf of the young King Peter. Faced with the threat of German invasion, the Government came to an accommodation with Hitler on March 25, 1941, but was overthrown two days later by a popular rising, which placed King Peter at the head of the state. The country was invaded by the German and Bulgarian armies on April 6, 1941, and the King and Government went into exile. The invaders parcelled up the country, placing Serbia under a puppet government, Dalmatia under Italian administration and Croatia under the so-called independent régime of Pavelić (Ustashi). Two main resistance movements developed, the Chetniks under Mihajlović, and the Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz, commonly known as Marshal Tito. The latter emerged from the turmoil of the war years as the most potent force in the country and the modified constitution was superseded by an agreement signed on November 1, 1944, by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasić) and Marshal Tito as leader of the National Liberation Committee, recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 370,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. According to the 1948 Census, 49.53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36.7 per cent. Catholic, 1.14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations 12.52 per cent. Moslem and 0.04 per cent. Jews. The Church is

separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1960 there were 14,417 elementary schools with 79,532 teachers and 2,500,000 pupils and 1,548 secondary schools with 33,897 teachers and 409,000 pupils. There are five universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje, with 59 faculties and 82,927 students and 11 art academies with 1,412 students.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Roumanian, Albanian and Italian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 4 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 2 Croat dailies in Zagreb, 2 dailies in Novi Sad, one in Hungarian, 2 dailies in Rijeka, one in Italian and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Prištine, Split, Maribor and Osijek.

Production and Industry.—About 50 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, although in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has more than doubled since 1947. Since 1955 substantial new investment has been diverted from basic industry to consumer goods. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers. The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the average yield in 1960 was 3,517,000 and 6,120,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced some 8,988,000 cubic metres of timber in 1960. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population at the beginning of 1961 was approximately as follows: horses, 1,272,000; cattle, 5,295,000; sheep, 11,460,000; pigs, 6,208,000; poultry, 30,388,000. Minerals are a great source of wealth particularly in the central regions. Estimated production in 1960 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,283; brown coal, 9,629; lignite, 11,801; copper, 17; lead, 89; iron ore, 2,200; pig iron, 972; steel, 1,442; aluminium, 25; zinc, 36; mercury, 0.485 and petroleum, 944.

FINANCE

Federal Budget (estimated figures).

	1960 Dinars
Revenue.....	493 200,000,000
Expenditure.....	401 700,000,000

The Yugoslav Dinar has a nominal value of 1/7 penny, the official exchange rate being 1,680D=£1 (see also p. 84).

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour. Applications for passports required in less than four working days should not be taken to Ministry of Labour Offices.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Glasgow.—14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 6

Communications.—In 1960 there were approximately 11,900 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Carraro) and new ports are under construction at Ploče and Bar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes.

Trade with U.K.

	1959	1960
Imports from U.K.	£11,156 381	£14,374,225
Exports to U.K.	13 683 825	15,742,112

The chief exports to the United Kingdom are cereals (mainly maize), meat and meat products, timber and furniture. The main imports from the United Kingdom are machinery of all kinds, chemicals, iron and steel, road vehicles, aircraft, and metal goods.

CAPITAL.—Belgrade, population (1960) 542,000. Other towns are: Zagreb (470,000), Ljubljana (155,000), Sarajevo (395,000), Skopje (167,000), Rijeka (87,000), Maribor (84,000), Novi Sad (97,000) and Split (84,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency Sir Michael Justin Creswell, K.C.M.G. (1960).....£4,115

Counsellors, T. W. Garvey, C.M.G.; T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Commercial).

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. F. Whinney, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. I. G. Ramsay.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. F. C. Ambrose, D.F.C., A.F.C.

1st Secretaries, D. D. Brown, M.M. (Head of Chancery); R. H. Ellingworth (Information); M. H. Morgan.

2nd Secretaries, E. W. Cook (Consular); H. A. Rogers (Commercial); A. E. Higgs (Visa).

3rd Secretaries, J. M. Candlish (Commercial); Miss J. A. Stowe; D. K. Sprague (Information); D. Harris (Consular).

Attachée, Miss M. B. Bird.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Belgrade, Zagreb, and Split.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. B. S. Jardine, C.B.E., Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre in Zagreb.

p.m. (Saturdays 9.30–4) or (Glasgow 9.30–1 p.m.) and in London on Sundays and Public Holiday; between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1 10s. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

- (i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
- (iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for *five years* in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed for a further period of 5 years for a fee of £1. Where, however, a passport has already been renewed for a shorter period, it may be extended for the remainder of the 5 year period on payment of a fee of 4s. 6d. for each year of renewal. They are not available *beyond ten years from the original date of issue*. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's* wife is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may only be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be countersigned in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel to all countries. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland should apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS

Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D, obtainable at

any of the Passport offices (see above) or at any local office of the Ministry of Labour.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *thin* paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in. or less than 2 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

British Visitors' Passports

A simplified form of travel document is available for British subjects* (Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies) wishing to pay short visits (not exceeding three months) to certain foreign countries, *viz.*

AUSTRIA	LUXEMBURG
BELGIUM	MONACO
DENMARK†	NETHERLANDS
FINLAND†	NORWAY†
FRANCE	PORTUGAL (incl.
(incl. CORSICA)	MADEIRA &
GREECE	AZORES)
W. GERMANY	SAN MARINO
(incl. West Berlin	SPAIN (incl. BALEARIC &
by air only)	CANARY ISLANDS
ICELAND	SWEDEN†
ITALY	SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN	

Holders may also pay short visits to Gibraltar and Malta.

A fee of 7s. 6d. is charged for the issue of a British Visitors' Passport, which is valid for 12 months, cannot be amended and is not renewable; on expiry application should be made for a new passport if required. Particulars of an applicant's wife and/or children under 16 years can be included at the time of issue only at no extra cost. A child of 8 years of age and over is eligible to hold a British Visitors' Passport. Applications for, or including, a person under 21 years of age (unless married or serving in H.M. Forces) must be countersigned by the legal guardian.

British Visitors' Passports are obtainable by application on Form VP (from any local office of the Ministry of Labour and from the Passport Office or Branches). Applicants in England, Scotland and Wales should take the completed form in person to any local office of the Ministry of Labour which will normally issue the passport without further delay; applicants in Northern Ireland to any office of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance. *British Visitors' Passports are not obtainable from the Passport Office or Branches.* Two recent passport photographs will be required, of the applicant and of his wife if to be included; photographs of children are not required. Size of photographs must be 2 in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (see also PHOTOGRAPHS above). Particulars of any foreign exchange already obtained during the year (from November 1) must be declared on the application form. No visas are required on British Visitors' Passports.

*See Legal Notes. †Length of stay restricted to three months in any nine months in Nordic Group Countries (including Finland) as a whole.

MONEYS OF ALL NATIONS

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Afghanistan.....	Afghani of 100 Puls	£ s. d. 0 0 4½*	Afghanis 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	Afghanis 2; Puls 50, 25
Albania.....	Lek of 100 Qintar	■ ■ 1½	Leks 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10	Leks 5, 2, 1, ½
Argentina.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 1	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5
Australia.....	Pound of 20 Shillings, or 240 Pence	0 16 0	£A. 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Austria.....	Schilling of 100 Gros- chen	0 0 3½	Schillings 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Schillings 50, 25, 10, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Belgium.....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 1½	Frs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Frs. 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; Centimes 50, 25, 20
Bolivia.....	Boliviano of 100 Cen- tavos	0 ■ 7½ (1,000 Bol's free rate)	Bolivianos 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500, 100, 50, ■	None in circulation
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro of 100 Cen- tavos	0 2 10 (100Cruzeiros free rate)	Cruzeiros 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cruzeiros 2, 1; Centa- vos 50, 20, 10
Bulgaria.....	Lev of 100 Stotinki	0 ■ 0½	Leva 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Lev 1; Stotinki 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1
Burma.....	Kyat of 100 Pyas	■ 1 6	Kyats 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Kyat 1; Pyas 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cambodia.....	Riel of 100 Sen	■ 0 2½	Riels 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Sen 50, 20, 10
Canada.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 6 11½	Dollars 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Dollar 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ceylon.....	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 1 6	Rupees 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile.....	Escudo of 100 Cóndores or 100 Centésimos (= 1,000 Pesos)	0 6 9½ (free rate)	Escudos 1, ½	Centésimos 10, 5, 2, 1
China.....	Jenminpi or Yuan of 10 Chiao or 100 Fen	0 2 11	Yuan 10, 5, 3, 2, 1; Chiao 5, 2, 1; Fen 5, 2, 1	Fen 5, 2, 1
Colombia.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	■ 1 0½	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Centavos 50	Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Congolese Re- public	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 1½	Frs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Frs. 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10
Costa Rica.....	Colon of 100 Centi- mos	0 1 ■ (highest rate)	Colones 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Colones 2, 1; Centimos 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 7 2	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 40, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Curaçao.....	Florin of 100 Cents	0 3 10	Florins 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Florins 2½, 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Cyprus.....	Pound of 1,000 Mils	1 ■ 0	£5, £1; Mils 500, 250	Mils 100, 50, 25, 5, 3
Czechoslovakia...	Crown of 100 Heller	0 1 0*	Crowns 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3	Crowns 100, 50, 25, 10, 1; Heller 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Denmark.....	Krone of 100 Öre	0 1 0½	Kroner 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kroners 5, 2, 1; Öre 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Re- public.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 7 2	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Peso 1, ½; Centavos 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador.....	Sucre of 100 Centavos	0 0 5 (free rate)	Sucre 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Sucre 1; Centavos 20, 10, 5, 1
Egypt.....	Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Millièmes	1 0 6	Pounds 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5	Piastres 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Millièmes 5, 2½, 2, 1, ½
Ethiopia.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 2 10	Dollars 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Finland.....	Markka	■ ■ 3 (100 Markkas)	Markkas 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Markkas 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
France.....	New Franc of 100 Centimes (1 New Franc = 100 old Francs)	0 1 5½	New Francs 500, 100, 50, 10, 5; Old Francs 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	New Francs 5, 1; Old Francs 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Germany (East)...	Deutsche Mark of 100 Pfennig	0 3 2½	D.M. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; Pfennig 50	D.M. 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)...	Deutsche Mark of 100 Pfennig	0 ■ 9½	D.M. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	D.M. 5, 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 2, 1

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1961.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Ghana.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Greece.....	Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 .3	Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Lepta 50, 20, 10, 5
Guatemala.....	Quetzal of 100 Cen- tavos	0 .7 2	Quetzales 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50	Centavos 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Haiti.....	Gourde of 100 Cen- times	0 1 5	Gourdes 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1 (U.S.A. currency is also used.)	Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras.....	Lempira of 100 Cen- tavos	0 3 7	Lempiras 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Lempira 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 1 .3	Dollars 500, 100, 10, 5, 1; Cents 1	Dollar 1; Cents 50, 10, 5
Hungary.....	Forint of 100 Fillér	0 0 7½	Forints 100, 50, 20, 10	Forints 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Fillér 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland.....	Krona of 100 Aurar	0 0 2½	Krone 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5	Krone 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
India.....	Rupee of 100 Naye Paise	0 1 6	Rupees 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1; Naye Paise 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Indonesia.....	Rupiah of 100 Sen	0 0 2	Rupiahs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10; 5, 2½, 1	Sen 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Iraq.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinars 10, 5, 1; Fils 500, 250	Fils 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ireland (Republic of).....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Israel.....	Pound of 100 Agorot (formerly 1,000 Prutot)	0 3 11½	Pounds 50, 10, 5, 1, ½; Prutot 500, 250	Agorot 25, 10, 5, 1; Prutot 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy.....	Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 1 2 (100 Lire)	Lire 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500	Lire 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Jamaica.....	Pound of 20 Shillings (or 240 Pence)	1 0 0	£1 10, 5, 1; 10s. 5s.	5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Japan.....	Yen of 100 Sen	0 2 0 (100 Yen)	Yen 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Yen 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinar 50, 10, 5, 1; Fils 500	Fils 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Korea.....	Hwan	0 0 7 (100 Hwan)	Hwan 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Hwan 100, 50, 10
Lebanon.....	Pound (Livre) of 100 Piastres	0 2 3	Pounds 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Liberia.....	U.S.A. \$ of 100 Cents	0 7 2	Dollars 20, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Libya.....	Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Milliemmes	1 0 0	£L 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼; Piastres 10, 5	Piastres 2, 1; Milliemmes 5, 2, 1
Luxemburg.....	Franc of 100 Centimes (Belgian currency is legal tender)	0 0 1½	Francs 100, 50, 20, 10	Francs 5, 1; Centimes 25
Malaya, Federation of.....	Malayan Dollar of 100 Cents	0 2 4	Dollars 1,000, 100, 50 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mexico.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 7	Pesos 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Pesos 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Morocco.....	Dirham (= 100 Francs)	0 1 5	Dirhams 10, 5; Francs 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Dirham 1; Francs 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nepal.....	Rupee of 100 Pice	0 0 11	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 1	Rupee 1; Pice 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1
Netherlands.....	Florin (Guilder) of 100 Cents	0 2 0	Florins 1,000, 100, 25, 20, 10, 2½, 1	Florin 1; Cents 25, 5, 1
New Zealand.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	0 19 10	£NZ 50, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba of 100 Cen- tavos	0 1 0	Córdobas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Norway.....	Krone of 100 Öre	0 1 0	Kroner 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Krone 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pakistan.....	Rupee of 16 Annas or 64 Pice or 192 Ples or 100 Paisa*	0 1 6	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1; Annas 8, 4, 2, 1, ½; Pice 1; Pie 1
				Paisa 10, 5, 1*

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June 1961. * New decimal coinage, issued Jan. 1, 1961.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Panama.....	Balboa of 100 Cents (= U.S. \$)	£ s. d. 0 7 2	U.S. \$ 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Balboa 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½ (U.S. coins also circulate)
Paraguay.....	Guarani of 100 Cén- timos	0 0 7 (10 Guaranies)	Guaranies 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Céntimos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Persia (Iran).....	Rial of 100 Dinars	0 0 1	Rials 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Rials 10, 5, 2, 1; Dinars 50, 25, 10, 5
Peru.....	Sol of 100 Centavos	0 0 3	Soles 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Sol 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Philippines.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 2 8 (free rate)	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½
Poland.....	Zloty of 100 Groszy	0 1 9½* (highest rate)	Zlotys 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Zlotys 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Portugal.....	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
Rhodesia and Ny- asaland (Federation of)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Roumania.....	Leu of 100 Bani	0 1 2* (highest rate)	Lei 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Bani 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1
El Salvador.....	Colon of 100 Centavos	0 2 10	Colones 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal of 20 Qursh or 100 Halalas	0 1 7	Riyals 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Qursh 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼
South Africa.....	Rand of 100 Cents	0 10 0	Rands 20, 10, 2, 1; £SA 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½; 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 Céntimos	0 0 1½	Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	Pesetas 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1, Céntimos 50, 10
Sudan.....	Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Millimes	1 0 6	£S 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25	Piastres 10, 5, 2; Millimes 10, 5, 2, 1
Surinam.....	Gulden of 100 Cents	0 3 10	Gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Cents 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Sweden.....	Krona of 100 Öre	0 1 4½	Kronor 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kronor 5, 2, 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Switzerland.....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 8	Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Francs 50, 25, 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Syria.....	Pound of 100 Piastres	0 2 0	Pounds 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Pound 1; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Thailand.....	Baht or Tical of 100 Satangs	0 0 4	Bahts 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	Satangs 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Tunisia.....	Dinar of 1,000 Millimes	0 17 0½	Dinars 5, 1, ½	Old coins expressed in francs circulate; (1 Franc = 1 Millime) Francs 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1; Millimes 5, 2, 1
Turkey.....	Lira (₺) of 100 kuruş (piastres)	0 0 9½ (100 Piastres)	₺T 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2½	₺T 10, 2½, 1; Kuruş 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
United Kingdom (See also p. 447)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
United States of America.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 7 2	\$10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Uruguay.....	Peso of 100 Centésimos	0 0 7½ (free rate)	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Peso 1; Centésimos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
U.S.S.R.....	Rouble of 100 Co- pecks‡	0 7 11½	Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 (dated 1961)	‡Rouble 1; Copecks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela.....	Bolivar of 100 Centi- mos	0 1 6½ (free rate)	Bolivares 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Bolivares 5, 2, 1; Cen- timos 50, 25, 12½, 5
Vietnam.....	Piastre of 100 Cents	0 0 2½* (highest rate)	Piastres 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10
West Indies (The) except Jamaica	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 2	\$100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar of 100 Paras (100 Dinars—Official rate)	0 0 11½	Dinars 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Dinars 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Paras 50

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1961. ‡ With the exception of Copecks 3, 2, 1, notes and coins dated prior to 1961 are invalid.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

Long-term plans for the expansion of world trade were agreed during the later years of the Second World War. The Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944 led to the establishment of the International Bank (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1945 and to the signing by 37 nations in 1947 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see p. 821). The promise of substantial assistance by the United States (Marshall Aid) to European countries was followed by the establishment of a European Recovery Programme (ERP). Fourteen nations (all outside the Soviet bloc) accepted a general invitation by the United Kingdom and France to all European countries to discuss joint economic action at Paris in July, 1947, and the 16 countries signed on April 16, 1948, a convention setting up an Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), with the objects of promoting production, removing restrictions on trade and payments and of striving for financial stability and full employment.

OEEC and OECD

The immediate task of OEEC was to administer the European Recovery Programme and to allocate American aid which totalled \$13,100,000,000. Marshall Aid provided the dollars necessary for certain vital imports, while the counterpart funds accruing to member countries from the re-sale of these imports were used for promotion of long-term investment and productivity. By 1956, OEEC countries had considerably surpassed the pre-war level in most of the main sectors of production and trade. Aid to the United Kingdom was suspended in 1950 and to other participants in 1951. The work of the Organization included the co-ordination of general economic and financial policies, technical assistance to industry and agriculture, the promotion of research and of scientific and technical training and information, the assessment of long-term energy requirements, peaceful development of nuclear energy, allocation of raw materials in times of shortage, special assistance to the development of less advanced areas in Greece, Italy and Turkey and arrangements for the liberalization of trade and payments. Spain entered OEEC in July, 1959.

Under control of the Council (now the Council of OECD) two executive agencies were set up. The *European Productivity Agency* (1953) is controlled by a governing body of representatives of member and associated states and works through centres in member countries. It has paid particular attention to management training, trade union problems, wholesale and retail marketing, applied research, private restrictive practices, farming methods and technical assistance to the less developed areas of Europe. The *European Nuclear Energy Agency* (ENEA) was set up on Feb. 1, 1957, to further the development of production and uses of nuclear energy by co-operation between member states. It has set up three joint undertakings—The European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels (*Eurochemic*), the Halden Boiling Heavy Water Reactor in Norway and the Dragon project in the United Kingdom. The latter is the building of a high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor at the Atomic Research Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset, and research on reactors of this kind. Work has also been done on health and safety norms and on nuclear insurance.

EUROPEAN MONETARY AGREEMENT (EMA).—A European Payments Union (EPU) was organized in 1950 to make possible multilateral settlements between member countries of OEEC in spite of restrictions on currency convertibility. The arrangements of EPU were unsuitable for operation where currencies were convertible and in 1955 arrangements were made by OEEC for EPU to be succeeded automatically by a new European Monetary Agreement (EMA) if countries with more than half of the EPU quotas (credits allowed under the system of settlement) gave notice that they would make their currencies convertible. This stage was reached in December, 1958, when

non-resident sterling was made freely transferable and restrictions on the convertibility of the Belgian, French, German, Italian and Dutch currencies were removed.

EMA consists of a multilateral system of settlements and a European Fund. It provides facilities for monthly settlements in dollars, but only of such balances as have not been normally settled through the foreign exchange markets. The European Fund is financed by gold contributions from members and resources transferred from EPU. It facilitates the system of settlements and provides short-term credits (up to 2 years) to member states in balance of payments difficulties.

Board of Management

Chairman, Dr. H. K. von Mangoldt-Reiboldt. Members, M. P. Calvert (France); L. Petch (U.K.); M. C. de Strycker (Belgium); G. Carli (Italy); K. Getz Wold (Norway); M. A. Hay (Switzerland).

CODE OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION.—Decisions and resolutions of the Council of OEEC have set standards for the removal of quantitative restrictions on trade between member countries. Since 1955, most member countries have accepted the obligation to the other member countries of keeping at least 90 per cent. of their trade free from restrictions. In the categories of agriculture, raw materials, and manufactures the proportion freed is 75 per cent. The Code is administered by a Steering Body for Trade of 7 members appointed by OEEC in 1956.

OECD.—Conferences held in 1959 and 1960, between representatives of the OEEC countries, the Governments of the United States and Canada, and the Commission of the European Common Market (EEC), recommended the establishment of an improved organization for economic co-operation in which Canada and the United States would participate as full members. Accordingly a Convention was signed on December 14, 1960, providing for the reconstitution of OEEC as the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development*. Signatories of the Convention are:—

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Luxembourg
Canada	Netherlands
Denmark	Norway
France	Portugal
Germany	Spain
(Federal Republic)	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Irish Republic	United Kingdom
	United States

Following ratification by the Governments concerned, the Convention came into force on Sept. 30, 1961, at which date OEEC was superseded by the new Organization.

The objects of OECD are (1) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member

countries and thus to contribute to the development of world economy; (2) to contribute to sound economic expansion in member, as well as non-member, countries in the process of economic development; and (3) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

The Convention provides for a Council composed of all the members as the executive body of the Organization, to meet in sessions of Ministers or permanent representatives, with a chairman designated annually, and any necessary committees and subsidiary bodies. Paris was designated as the headquarters of the Organization and Prof. Thurkill Kristensen (Denmark) was appointed to succeed M. René Sergent as Secretary-General of OEEC on Sept. 1, 1961, and to be chairman of a preparatory committee for OECD.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)

High Authority, Place de Metz 2, Luxembourg.
Council of Ministers, Rue Auguste Lumière 3-5, Luxembourg.

Common markets in coal and iron ore were formally opened in February, 1953, and in steel in April, 1953, by Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Originally proposed by M. Robert Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, in 1950, the Community functions under the terms of a treaty between the six powers, effective on July 5, 1952. Four principal organs were set up. The *High Authority* is a supra-national executive body of nine members drawn from the member countries, who may not report to individual governments nor receive instructions from them. Duties of the High Authority under the Treaty are to ensure free competition; to supervise investments and to make and guarantee loans; to obtain funds by levies on production, by borrowing and through grants; to regulate production and distribution and to fix wages and prices in certain prescribed cases. A Consultative Committee expresses the views of producer, dealer and consumer groups.

For a 5-year transitional period certain tariffs, subsidies and price controls were allowed to continue. By February 10, 1958, when the period ended, barriers to trade in coal and steel had been abolished, subsidies eliminated and rules of non-discrimination applied; harmonized external tariffs on steel products of 2-13 per cent. *ad valorem* had been introduced for the member countries. By 1955 the tonnage of iron and steel traded within the Community had risen by 169 per cent. over the tonnage traded in 1952; the tonnage of coal traded in 1955 was 42 per cent. more than in 1952.

The *Council of Ministers* of ECSC, consisting of one government representative from each member country, co-ordinates the economic policies of the Community with those of its member states. The Common Assembly set up by the 1952 Treaty, drawn from the parliaments of member countries, was re-named *The European Parliamentary Assembly* by the 1957 Treaty of Rome and provides a forum for discussion and general control in respect not only of ECSC but also of the European Economic Community (EEC) and *Euratom* (see below). Functions of the original Council of Justice of ECSC were similarly extended in 1957.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC) (THE COMMON MARKET)

Discussions were held at Messina, Sicily, in 1955 between the Foreign Ministers of the six member

states of ECSC (see above) on proposals for further advances towards economic integration in Europe, and after intensive study of these proposals, a treaty was signed at Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Economic Community.

The Treaty aimed to lay the foundations of an enduring and closer union between the European peoples by gradually removing the economic effects of their political frontiers. It provides a transitional period of 12-15 years during which customs duties between member states are being progressively reduced, trade restrictions and discrimination removed, economic and social policies harmonized, and a common agricultural policy established. In view of the different social structure of agriculture in the various countries of the Community, a special régime applies, but policy includes increased productivity, safeguards for an adequate standard of living in the agricultural population, stabilization of markets and fair prices for consumers. Members are permitted to fix minimum prices for imported commodities during the transitional period.

A first 10 per cent. reduction in custom duties within the Common Market took place on Jan. 1, 1959, and import quotas of individual member states were converted to global quotas and increased. Tariffs were again reduced by 10 per cent. on Jan. 1, 1960. The Council of the Community resolved on May 12, 1960, to speed up the process of liberalization and to aim for complete elimination of internal tariffs by 1966. An additional reduction in customs duties was accordingly made on Jan. 1, 1961. Speed-up measures in the programme for agriculture were also introduced in 1961 and it was expected that tariffs in general would reach 50 per cent. of their former level by the end of that year. The Council reported an increase in industrial production of 12 per cent. in 1960, compared with 1959. Internal trade increased by 25 per cent. in 1960 and showed an overall increase of 50 per cent. in 1958-1960. Community imports from non-member countries in 1960 showed an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year.

External Tariffs.—The Treaty visualizes the achievement of a common external tariff at the end of the transitional period, when in general an average of the national tariffs of members will be applied. The Common External Tariff may not exceed 3 per cent. for most raw materials; 10 per cent. for most semi-manufactured goods; and 15 per cent. for certain chemicals. For some products the tariffs are fixed by negotiation and not by calculation. Provision was made for introduction of the common tariff by three 4-year stages. No change may be made in it except by unanimous decision of the Council, but by majority vote a temporary modification not exceeding 20 per cent. may be made.

State Subsidies.—Subsidies which distort competition are prohibited by the Treaty. There are certain exceptions such as special aid for under-developed areas, subsidies given to certain areas of Germany in compensation for economic disadvantages caused by the division of Germany, and subsidies of a social character, such as relief after natural catastrophes. The Council of the Community, with the European Commission, has the duty of determining what other kinds of subsidy are compatible with the Treaty and of securing the amendment or abolition of subsidies which are incompatible.

Labour.—Free circulation of labour, services and capital throughout the Community is envisaged,

as well as the right to settle, work and trade anywhere in the Community by the end of the transition period. In furtherance of the policy of the Community to promote the co-ordination of the social policies of member countries, the *European Social Fund* has been set up to facilitate employment and mobility of labour within the Community. The Treaty provides for the refund to any member country of 50 per cent. of the cost to that country or its public bodies for (1) retraining for other employment workers who have become unemployed as a result of the operation of the Common Market; (2) moving to another locality workers compelled to change their place of residence through operation of the Common Market; (3) maintaining the standard of living of workers placed on short time through changes in production by the undertaking employing them. A Committee for the Social Fund had been appointed and was at work in 1961.

The *European Investment Bank* was set up to promote a common investment policy within the Community. Its function is to grant, on a non-profit basis, loans or guarantees (1) for projects in under-developed areas; (2) for modernization, reorganization or extension of industries difficult to finance on a purely national basis; and (3) to new industries of joint interest to several member countries.

Transport.—The Treaty aims to establish a joint policy on transport, with common rules for international transport within the Common Market, covering road, rail and inland water transport. Rates for freight which discriminate as to the national origin or destination of goods transported are to be eliminated within the transitional period.

Restrictive Practices.—The common rules of the Community forbid any agreement or association which restrains or distorts competition within the Common Market. They embrace agreements, etc., fixing prices, regulating or controlling production, investment or technical development, and sharing markets. Exceptions are permissible in certain cases, e.g. where an adequate share of the benefits arising is passed on to the consumer or where agreements will not open the way to monopolistic practices. Control of restrictive practices is in the first instance by individual states on receiving detailed reports from the European Commission.

Association of Overseas Territories.—The overseas territories of Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands are associated with the Community. Their products enter the Common Market on equal terms with those of member states and each territory applies to all the other member countries any concessions made to the country with which it is specially connected. Customs duties between associated territories and member countries are being gradually removed and quantitative import restrictions progressively abolished, but territories are permitted to keep customs duties required for the development of their industries and financing of their public expenditure, under certain conditions. Contributions by member states of EEC to an *Overseas Development Fund*, payable over a five-year period, were agreed as follows: France and the German Federal Republic, each \$200,000,000; Belgium and the Netherlands, each \$70,000,000; Italy, \$40,000,000 and Luxembourg \$1,250,000. Initial allocations were: to dependencies of France, \$511,250,000; Netherlands, \$35,000,000; Belgium, \$30,000,000 and Italy, \$5,000,000. Applications may be made by members and their associated territories for

financing of projects out of the Fund on a programme subject to approval by the Council of EEC by a weighted majority vote. Enterprises in any part of the Community may participate in projects to be financed by the Development Fund.

Budget of EEC.—Contributions to the Budget of EEC were fixed in the following proportions: France, Italy and German Federal Republic, each 28 per cent.; Belgium and Netherlands, each 7.9 per cent.; Luxembourg, 0.2 per cent.

In the autumn of 1962, after consultation with members of the British Commonwealth, the United Kingdom Government made formal application for membership of the Common Market. This was welcomed by members of the Community and negotiations were in progress at the time of going to press.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers, to co-ordinate the economic policies of the Community with those of its member states, consists of one representative each from Governments of member states. The Council takes decisions either unanimously, by simple majority or by weighted majority on lines laid down in the Treaty. Votes in cases where a qualified majority is required are held as follows: France, Germany, Italy, each 4 votes; Belgium and Netherlands, each 2 votes; and Luxembourg, 1 vote. A majority normally consists of 12 votes, but in some cases requires the consent of at least four of the member states. The Council meets monthly, the Chairman holding office for a term of three months.

The European Commission

23 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée,
Brussels 4.

The European Commission supervises the application of the Treaty and measures adopted under it, makes proposals to the Council of EEC, formulates opinions and makes recommendations on matters within the scope of the Treaty, takes decisions for which authority has been conferred on it and publishes annual reports, the fourth of which appeared in 1961. Members of the Commission are completely independent and neither solicit nor accept instructions from individual governments. Decisions are taken by a simple majority vote.

President, Prof. Walter Hallstein.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Sicco L. Mansholt (Netherlands);

Robert Marjolin (France); Giuseppe Caron (Italy).

Members, Lionello Levi Sandri (Italy); Robert Lemaigen (France); Dr. Hans Von Der Groeben (German Federal Republic); Jean Rey (Belgium); Lambert Schaus (Luxembourg).

1. External Relations Group

Chairman, Jean Rey. *Members*, R. Marjolin; G. Caron.

Director-General, Gunter Seeliger.

Assistant Director-General, Götz Schoffer.

Directors, T. Hützen; J. Deniau; R. Faniel; W. Ernst; R. Luzzatto.

2. Economic and Financial Affairs Group

Chairman, Robert Marjolin; *Deputy Chairman*, Dr. H. Von Der Groeben. *Members*, Dr. S. L. Mansholt; L. L. Sandri.

Director-General, Franco Bobba.

Assistant Director-General, Gorrado Malavasi.

Directors, H. Steffe; L. Gleske; P. Millet.

3. Internal Market Group

Chairman, Giuseppe Caron. *Members*, J. Rey; L. Schaus.

Director-General (vacant).

Assistant Director-General, Michel H. De Courcy.

Directors, V. Minunni; A. Dubois; W. Scholz; C. Hemmer.

4. Competition Group

Chairman, Dr. Hans Von Der Groeben. *Members*, R. Marjolin; J. Rey.

Director-General, Pieter Verloren Van Themaat.

Assistant Director-General, Charles Van Aken.

Directors, H. Schumacher; J. Dieu; P. Nasini; A. Sacie.

5. Social Affairs Group

Chairman, Lionello Levi Sandri; *Members*, Dr. S. L. Mansholt; R. Lemaignen.

Director-General, Gust De Muynck.

Assistant Director-General, Yves Lecocq.

Directors, W. Doerr; L. Lambert; J. Van Dieren-donck; J. Rijbs.

6. Agriculture Group

Chairman, Dr. Sicco L. Mansholt. *Members*, R. Lemaignen; H. Von Der Groeben; L. Schaus.

Director-General, Louis Georges Rabot.

Assistant Director-General, Helmut Von Verschuer.

Adviser, Mario Bandini.

Directors, M. Meyer-Burckhardt; B. Heringa; R. Grooten.

7. Transport Group

Chairman, Lambert Schaus; *Members*, G. Caron; R. Lemaignen.

Director-General, Giuseppe Renzetti.

Assistant Director-General, Jacques Dusset.

Directors, G. Krauss; J. N. Mayer; A. Reinarz.

8. Overseas Development Group

Chairman, R. Lemaignen; *Members*, H. Von Der Groeben; L. L. Sandri.

Director-General, Heinrich Hendus.

Assistant Director-General, Hans Von Stein.

Directors, Jacob Van Der Lee; Jacques Vignes; Jacques Lefebvre; Enrico Gambelli.

9. Administration Group

Chairman, The President; *Members*, The Vice Presidents.

Director-General, Bernard Smulders.

Assistant Director-General, Daniel Strasser.

Directors, B. Van Goeler (Establishments); J. Van Gronsvelt (Finance); A. Merpillat (Domestic Affairs).

10. Secretariat

Executive Secretary, Emile Noel.

Deputy Executive Secretary, Axel Herbst.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (Euratom)

Council of Ministers, Rue Ravenstein 2, Brussels 1.

A second treaty, arising from the Messina discussions between the ECSC powers on additional means of co-operation, was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Atomic Energy Community. The task of *Euratom*, defined in detail in the Treaty, is to create within a short period the technical and industrial conditions necessary to utilize nuclear discoveries and especially to produce nuclear energy on a large scale. A five-member commission was instituted by the Treaty, to promote and co-ordinate nuclear research in member countries and to disseminate to them all the information acquired. Other sections of the Treaty cover the establishment and growth of nuclear industries, the procurement, ownership and control of nuclear materials, matters affecting health and safety, including training, and external relations.

Chairman of the Council, Roger Motz (Belgium).

Atomic Energy Commission

Rue Belliard 51, Brussels 4.

President, Etienne Hirsch (France).

Vice-President, E. Medi (Italy).

Members, M. de Groote (Belgium); Herr Krekeler (German Federal Republic); Hr. Sassen (Netherlands).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

An advisory body, common to EEC and *Euratom*, the Council consists of representatives of all sections of economic and social life, including employers' associations, trade unions and similar organizations. The Council consists of 24 members each from France, Italy and the German Federal Republic; 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands and 5 from Luxembourg.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Secretariat: 19 Rue Beaumont, Luxembourg.

The European Parliamentary Assembly consist of 142 members elected by the national parliaments of the member countries—36 members each from France, Germany and Italy, 14 each from Belgium and the Netherlands and 6 from Luxembourg—meeting annually in October. Set up under the terms of the ECSC Treaty of 1952, its authority was extended by the Treaty of Rome 1957 to cover also the European Economic and Atomic Communities. The Assembly serves as a forum for general discussion and control.

President, Prof. Hans Furler (German Federal Republic) (1960).

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE

Villa Vauban, Avenue de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg.

The European Court superseded the Court of Justice of ECSC and is common to the three European Communities. It exists to safeguard the law in the interpretation and application of the Community treaties, to decide on the legality of decisions of Councils of Ministers or Commissions and to determine violations of the Treaties. The seven judges of the court hold office for 6 years and are eligible for re-appointment. The Court was inaugurated on October 7, 1958.

President, Prof. A. M. Donner (Netherlands).

Judges, N. Catalano (Italy); M. L. Delvaux (Belgium); M. Ch. L. Hammes (Luxembourg); O. Riese (German Federal Republic); R. Rossi (Italy); M. J. Rueff (France).

Attorneys-General, L. Lagrange (France); M. Roemer (German Federal Republic).

JOINT EXECUTIVE SERVICES of the European Communities

JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE.—*Director*, Jacques-René Rabier. *Assistant Director*, Mario Melani. There are offices of the Joint Information Service in Paris, Bonn, Rome, London and Washington.

JOINT LEGAL SERVICE.—*Directors-General*, Michel Gaudet (EEC matters); Robert Krawielicki (ECSC matters); Theodor Vogelhaar (*Euratom* matters). *Assistant Director-General* (EEC matters), Marc Sohler.

EUROPEAN STATISTICAL OFFICE.—*Director-General*, Rolf Wagenführ. *Assistant Director-General*, Helmut Reum.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

Early in 1956 moves were made in OEEC by the low tariff countries in Europe—Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland—towards organization of a wide free trade area in Europe. Proposals were studied on a multi-lateral basis in 1957 and 1958 but were not acceptable to all parties. On May 27, 1959, Sweden invited Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal,

Switzerland and the United Kingdom ("The Seven") to join with her in exploring the possibility of forming a free trade area. Discussions began in Stockholm in June, 1959, and a Convention for a European Free Trade Association, agreed by Ministers of the "Seven" on Nov. 20, 1959, became effective on May 3, 1960.

The Convention defines the objects of the Association as (1) to promote economic expansion in the area of the Association and in each member state; (2) to ensure that trade between member states takes place in conditions of fair competition; (3) to prevent significant disparity between member states in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Members agreed to abolish their tariffs on imports of goods originating in the area within ten years, by means of a series of reductions. An initial 20 per cent. reduction of tariffs was made on July 1, 1960, and the programme includes further

reductions of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (of original tariffs) on Jan. 1, 1962 and 1963; and at the beginning of each year 1965-1970. Provision is made for alterations to this programme. Members undertook to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports of goods from the free trade area within 10 years, existing quotas being reduced by 20 per cent. each year. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against countries outside the area. Various rules govern trading within the area of goods manufactured wholly or in part from materials originating outside the area and fair conditions of competition—such matters as government subsidies, restrictive practices, dumping, etc. Special arrangements are in force in relation to agricultural produce and fish.

The Council of EFTA consists of one ministerial or official representative from each member country. Each state has a single vote and recommendations must normally be unanimous. Decisions of the Council are binding on member countries.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are those of the shortest routes in use by the British Airways Corporations—B.O.A.C. services (O); B.E.A. services (E).

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (O)	3,264	Darwin (O)	9,684	Montreal (O)	3,434
Accra (O)	3,656	Delhi (O)	4,826	Moscow (E)	1,549
Aden (O)	3,913	Detroit (O)	3,885	Munich (E)	588
Ajaccio (E)	791	Djakarta (O)	8,315	Nairobi (O)	4,414
Amman (O)	2,637	Doha (O)	3,695	Naples (E)	1,012
Amsterdam (E)	231	Düsseldorf (E)	311	Nassau (O)	4,673
Athens (E)	1,501	Entebbe (O)	4,287	New York (O)	3,500
Baghdad (O)	2,990	Frankfurt (E)	406	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E)	2,028
Bahrain (O)	3,445	Geneva (E)	468	Oslo (E)	722
Bangkok (O)	7,056	Gibraltar (E)	1,085	Palma (Majorca) (E)	834
Barbados (O)	4,875	Hamburg (E)	463	Paris (E)	215
Barcelona (E)	713	Hanover (E)	436	Rangoon (O)	6,287
Basle (E)	446	Hong Kong (O)	7,721	Rome (E)	908
Beirut (O)	2,231; (E)	Honolulu (O)	8,411	Salzburg (E)	652
Berlin (E)	593	Istanbul (E)	1,562	San Francisco (O)	1,611
Bermuda (O)	3,501	Johannesburg (O)	6,365	Santiago (O)	8,096
Biarritz (E)	555	Kano (O)	3,235	Sao Paulo (O)	6,270
Bogotá (O)	6,139	Karachi (O)	4,453	Singapore (O)	7,579
Bombay (O)	4,965	Khartoum (O)	3,198	Stavanger (E)	564
Bordeaux (E)	458	Kingston (Jamaica) (O)	5,205	Stockholm (E)	899
Boston (O)	3,385	Kuala Lumpur (O)	7,586	Teheran (O)	3,153
Brussels (E)	218	Kuwait (O)	3,246	Tel Aviv (E)	2,230
Buenos Aires (O)	7,362	Lagos (O)	3,385	Tokyo (O)	9,592
Cairo (O)	2,308	Lima (O)	7,317	Toronto (O)	3,760
Calcutta (O)	5,851	Lisbon (E)	972	Trinidad (O)	5,090
Caracas (O)	5,477	Los Angeles	6,462	Tripoli (E)	1,520
Chicago (O)	4,136	Madrid (E)	775	Venice (E)	703
Cologne (E)	331	Malta (E)	1,306	Vienna (E)	791
Colombo (O)	5,918	Melbourne (O)	12,112	Warsaw (E)	914
Copenhagen (E)	609	Milan (E)	581	Washington	3,773
Dakar (O)	2,800	Montego Bay (O)	5,127	Zürich (E)	491
Damascus (O)	2,484	Montevideo (O)	7,217		

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet		Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,473	Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	700
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,046	500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	697
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally)	985	Chanin, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, N.Y., U.S.A.	680
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.	950		
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	927		
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.	850		
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792	Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	453
City Bank Farmers' Trust, 20 Exchange Place, N.Y., U.S.A.	741	Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	401
		St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1960-61

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

* (All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
	hr. min. sec.			
100 yards	9.3	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1948
"	9.3	H. D. Hogan	Australia	1954
"	9.3	J. Golliday	U.S.A.	1955
"	9.3	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
"	9.3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	9.3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	9.3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1957
"	9.3	B. J. Morrow	U.S.A.	1957
"	9.3	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1958
"	9.3	W. Woodhouse	U.S.A.	1959
"	9.3	R. Cook	U.S.A.	1959
"	9.3	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1960
"	9.3*	D. Johnson	(Jamaica)	1961
"	9.3*	R. Hayes	U.S.A.	1961
"	9.3*	H. Jerome	Canada	1961
"	9.2*	F. J. Budd	U.S.A.	1961
100 metres	10.0	A. Hary	Germany	1960
"	10.0	H. W. Jerome	Canada	1960
200 metres (straight)	20.0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres (curve)	20.5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
"	20.5	S. Johnson	U.S.A.	1960
"	20.5	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1960
"	20.5	L. Berruti	Italy	1960
220 yards (straight)	20.0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
220 yards (curve)	20.5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
400 metres	44.9	O. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
"	44.9	C. Kaufmann	Germany	1960
440 yards	45.7	G. A. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
800 metres	1 45.7	R. Moens	Belgium	1955
880 yards	1 46.8	T. W. Courtney	U.S.A.	1957
1,000 metres	2 16.7	S. Valentin	Germany	1960
1,500 metres	3 35.6	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1960
One Mile	3 54.5	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
2,000 metres	5 02.2	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1955
3,000 metres	7 52.8	D. A. G. Pine	G.B.	1956
2 miles	8 32.0	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
"	8 30.0*	M. G. Halberg	N.Z.	1961
3 miles	13 10.8	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
"	13 10.0*	M. G. Halberg	N.Z.	1961
5,000 metres	13 35.0	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1957
6 miles	27 43.8	S. Iharos	Hungary	1960
10,000 metres	28 18.8	P. Bolotnikov	U.S.S.R.	1960
10 miles	48 12.0	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
"	47 47.0*	B. B. Heatley	G.B.	1961
20,000 metres	59 51.8	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
15 miles	1 01.0	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
25,000 metres	1 16 36.4	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
30,000 metres	1 35 01.0	A. Ivanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
12 miles 810 yards	One hour	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
3,000 metres steeplechase	8 31.4	Z. Krzyszkowiak	Poland	1960
"	8 31.2*	G. Taran	U.S.S.R.	1961
"	8 30.6*	Z. Krzyszkowiak	Poland	1961
Hurdling				
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
110 metres	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres (3 ft. 6 in.)				
(straight)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres (curve)	22.5	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	22.5	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards (straight)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards (curve)	22.7	C. Tidewell	U.S.A.	1958
400 metres (3 ft.)	49.2	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
440 yards	49.7	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
"	49.3*	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1960
Relay Racing				
Distance	Time	Nation	Year	
4 × 100 metres	39.5	United States	1956	
"	39.5	Germany	1958	

Relay Racing—contd.

Distance	Time	Nation	Year
4 × 100 metres	39.5*	Germany	1960
"	39.1*	United States	1961
4 × 110 yards	39.6	United States	1959
4 × 200 metres	1 22.6	United States	1958
4 × 220 yards	1 22.6	United States	1958
4 × 400 metres	3 03.9	Jamaica	1952
"	3 02.0	United States	1960
4 × 440 yards	3 07.3	United States	1956
"	3 06.4	United States	1960
4 × 800 metres	7 15.8	Belgium	1956
4 × 880 yards	7 19.4	United States	1960
4 × 1,500 metres	15 11.4	Germany	1958
"	15 04.2*	France	1961
4 × 1 mile	16 25.2	Hungary	1959
"	16 23.8*	New Zealand	1961

Jumping and Throwing

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
High Jump	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	J. Thomas	U.S.A.	1960
"	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
"	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
"	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
Pole Vault	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	D. Bragg	U.S.A.	1960
"	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	G. Davies	U.S.A.	1961
Long Jump	26	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1960
"	27	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1961
"	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1961
Hop, step	54	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	O. Fyedosyeyev	U.S.S.R.	1959
"	55	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	J. Schmidt	Poland	1960
Shot	65	7	W. H. Nieder	U.S.A.	1960
Discus	196	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	E. Piatkowski	Poland	1959
"	196	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	R. Babka	U.S.A.	1960
"	198	8*	J. Silvester	U.S.A.	1961
"	199	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	J. Silvester	U.S.A.	1961
Hammer	250	9	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1960
Javelin	282	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	A. Cantello	U.S.A.	1959
"	284.7		C. Lievore	Italy	1961
Decathlon	8,683	pts	R. Johnson	U.S.A.	1960

Walking

	hr.	min.	sec.	Name	Nation	Year
20,000 metres	1	27	05.0	V. Golubnichiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
30,000 metres	2	17	16.8	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959
40 miles	2	31	33.0	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
30 miles	4	07	11.0	S. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
50,000 metres	4	16	08.6	S. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
16 miles 743 yards	Two	hours		A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Running

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
60 metres	7.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
"	7.2	I. Bochkareva	U.S.S.R.	1960
100 yards	10.3	M. Willard	Australia	1958
100 metres	11.3	S. B. de la Hunty	Australia	1955
"	11.3	V. Krepkina	U.S.S.R.	1958
"	11.3	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
"	11.3*	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1961
"	11.2*	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1961
200 metres	23.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
"	22.9	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
200 yards	23.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
400 metres	53.4	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
"	53.0*	Sim Kim Dan	Korea	1960
440 yards	53.7	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
800 metres	2 04.3	L. Shevtsova	U.S.S.R.	1960
"	2 04.3	L. Shevtsova	U.S.S.R.	1960
"	2 01.2*	Sim Kim Dan	Korea	1961
880 yards	2 06.1	J. Jordan	G.B.	1960
80 metres hurdles	10.5	G. Birkmeyer	Germany	1960

Relays

4 × 400 metres	44.4	United States	1960
4 × 110 yards	45.3	England	1958
4 × 200 metres	1 36.0	East Germany	1958
4 × 220 yards	1 36.0	East Germany	1958
3 × 800 metres	6 27.4	Ukraine National Team	1958
3 × 880 yards	6 36.2	Hungarian National Team	1954

Jumping and Throwing		ft.	in.			
High jump		6	1	I. Balas	Roumania	1960
"		6	1½*	I. Balas	Roumania	1961
"		6	2*	I. Balas	Roumania	1961
"		6	2½*	I. Balas	Roumania	1961
"		6	3½*	I. Balas	Roumania	1961
Long Jump		20	11½	H. Claus	Germany	1960
"		21	0½*	T. Shchelkanova	U.S.S.R.	1961
"		21	3	T. Shchelkanova	U.S.S.R.	1961
Shot		58	4	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1960
Discus		187	6	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1960
"		190	5½*	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
"		193	6½	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin		195	2	E. Ozolina	U.S.S.R.	1960
Pentathlon		4,972	pts	I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1960
"		5,020	pts*	I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961

UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS') RECORDS

(Records made in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by any athlete.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
	hr. min. sec.			
100 yards	9.4	K. Gardner	Jamaica	1958
"	9.4	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
220 yards	20.0	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
440 yards	46.3	V. Williams	U.S.A.	1961
880 yards	1 47.3	H. Elliott	Australia	1958
1 mile	3 55.4	H. Elliott	Australia	1958
2 miles	8 33.0	M. Halberg	N.Z.	1958
3 miles	13 12.0	M. B. S. Tulloh	G.B.	1961
6 miles	27 54.4	M. Hyman	G.B.	1961
10 miles	47 47.0	B. Heatley	G.B.	1961
15 miles	1 17 10.2	D. O'Gorman	G.B.	1958
12 miles 515 yards	One hour	F. Norris	G.B.	1958
3,000 metres steeplechase	8 40.6	N. Sokolov	U.S.S.R.	1961
120 metres hurdles	13.9	W. F. Porter	U.S.A.	1948
"	13.9	H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1952
220 yards hurdles (straight)	23.3	P. B. Hildreth	G.B.	1955
220 yards hurdles (curve)	23.3	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1957
440 yards hurdles	49.7	G. A. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
4 × 110 yards	40.1	—	U.S.A.	1960
4 × 220 yards	1 26.0	—	London Team	1959
4 × 440 yards	3 06.4	—	U.S.A.	1960
4 × 880 yards	7 19.4	—	U.S.A.	1960
4 × 1 mile	16 28.2	—	England Team	1961
	ft. in.			
High Jump	7.3	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
Pole Vault	15.2	H. Wadsworth	U.S.A.	1961
Long Jump	25 9½	I. Roberson	U.S.A.	1960
Hop, step	51 11½	J. Schmidt	Poland	1959
Shot	64 9½	W. H. Nieder	U.S.A.	1960
Discus	194 0½	A. Oerter	U.S.A.	1960
Hammer	221 2	V. Rudyenkov	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin	271 11½	V. Kuznyetsov	U.S.S.R.	1957
Decathlon	6,985 pts	E. Kamerbeck	Netherlands	1959
	hr. min. sec.			
Walking				
20 miles	2 42 25.2	D. Thompson	G.B.	1959
30 miles	4 19 50.8	D. Thompson	G.B.	1956
15 miles 701 yards	Two hours	R. Bridge	G.B.	1914
WOMEN				
100 yards	10.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
"	10.6	H. Young	G.B.	1958
"	10.6	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards	23.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
440 yards	55.6	M. Hiscox	G.B.	1958
880 yards	2 06.1	J. Jordan	G.B.	1960
4 × 110 yards	45.3	—	England	1958
4 × 220 yards	1 39.3	—	England	1959
3 × 880 yards	6 45.8	—	G.B.	1956
80 metres hurdles	10.9	C. Quinton	G.B.	1960
	ft. in.			
High Jump	5 11	I. Balas	U.S.A.	1959
Long Jump	21 1½	W. White	U.S.A.	1961
Shot	53 11½	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
Discus	193 6	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin	188 4	A. Pazera	Australia	1958
Pentathlon	4,679 pts	M. Bignal	G.B.	1959

UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

100 yards.—9.4 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
 100 metres.—20.3 sec. (E. R. Sandstrom, 1956);
 P. F. Radford, 1960; D. H. Jones, 1961).
 200 metres.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
 220 yards.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
 400 metres.—45.7 sec. (A. P. Metcalfe, 1961).
 440 yards.—46.4 sec. (A. P. Metcalfe, 1961).
 800 metres.—1 min. 46.6 sec. (D. J. N. Johnson, 1957).
 880 yards.—1 min. 47.8 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
 1,000 metres.—2 min. 19.2 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
 1,500 metres.—3 min. 41.1 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
 1 mile.—3 min. 57.2 sec. (G. D. Ibbotson, 1957).
 2,000 metres.—5 min. 09.5 sec. (C. J. Chataway, 1955).
 3,000 metres.—7 min. 52.8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirie, 1956).
 2 miles.—8 min. 34.8 sec. (K. Wood, 1955).
 3 miles.—13 min. 12.0 sec. (M. B. S. Tulloh, 1961).
 5,000 metres.—13 min. 36.8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirie, 1956).
 6 miles.—27 min. 54.4 sec. (M. Hyman, 1961).
 10,000 metres.—28 min. 52.6 sec. (J. L. Merriman, 1960).
 10 miles.—47 min. 47.0 sec. (B. B. Heatley, 1961).
 20,000 metres.—1 hr. 01 min. 25.2 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).
 15 miles.—1 hr. 14 min. 29.0 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).
 25,000 metres.—1 hr. 17 min. 13.0 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).
 30,000 metres.—1 hr. 36 min. 42.0 sec. (F. Norris, 1958).
 12 miles 51.7 yards.—1 hr. (F. Norris, 1958).
 3,000 metres steeplechase.—8 min. 41.2 sec. (C. W. Brasher 1956).
 120 yards Hurdles.—14.2 sec. (J. M. Parker, 1961; R. Birrell, 1961).
 110 metres Hurdles.—14.2 sec. (J. M. Parker, 1961; R. Birrell, 1961).
 220 yards Hurdles (straight).—23.3 sec. (P. B. Hildreth, 1955).
 220 yards Hurdles (curve).—23.7 sec. (P. A. L. Vine, 1957).
 400 metres Hurdles.—51.0 sec. (T. S. Farrell, 1960; C. W. Surety, 1961).
 440 yards Hurdles.—51.6 sec. (C. E. Goudge, 1958).
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—40.1 sec. (British Team, 1960 and 1961).
 4 × 110 yards.—40.6 sec. (British Team, 1959).
 4 × 220 yards.—1 min. 26.0 sec. (London Team, 1959).
 4 × 400 metres.—3 min. 04.9 sec. (British Team, 1961).
 4 × 440 yards.—3 min. 07.0 sec. (English Team, 1961).
 4 × 880 yards.—7 min. 30.6 sec. (English Team, 1951).
 4 × 1,500 metres.—13 min. 27.2 sec. (English Team, 1953).
 4 × 1 mile.—16 min. 24.8 sec. (English Team, 1961).
 High Jump.—6 ft. 9 in. (C. W. Fairbrother, 1959).
 Pole Vault.—14 ft. 1.5 in. (G. M. Elliott, 1954*).
 Long Jump.—25 ft. 0.5 in. (J. D. Howell, 1960).
 Hop, step.—51 ft. 9.5 in. (F. J. Alsop, 1961).
 Shot.—64 ft. 2 in. (A. Rowe, 1961).
 Discus.—186 ft. 6.5 in. (M. R. Lindsay, 1960).
 Hammer.—213 ft. 1 in. (M. J. Ellis, 1959).
 Javelin.—246 ft. 7 in. (C. G. Smith, 1957).
 Decathlon.—6,176 pts (C. J. Andrews 1960).
 *Accomplished on more than one occasion.

Walking

2 miles.—13 min. 02.4 sec. (S. F. Vickers, 1960).
 5 miles.—34 min. 21.2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
 10,000 metres.—42 min. 35.6 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
 7 miles.—48 min. 24.0 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1961).

10 miles.—1 hr. 14 min. 06.0 sec. (G. W. Coleman, 1956).
 20,000 metres.—1 hr. 28 min. 18.0 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
 20 miles.—2 hr. 42 min. 25.2 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1959).
 30 miles.—4 hr. 19 min. 50.8 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
 50,000 metres.—4 hr. 29 min. 38.6 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
 8 miles 1,018 yards.—1 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
 15 miles 701 yards.—2 hr. (R. Bridge, 1914).

Women

100 yards.—10.6 sec. (H. Young, 1958).
 100 metres.—11.5 sec. (D. Hyman, 1960; J. Smart, 1961).
 200 metres.—23.6 sec. (J. Smart, 1961).
 220 yards.—23.8 sec. (J. Paul, 1956).
 400 metres.—54.0 sec. (M. Hiscox, 1959).
 440 yards.—55.6 sec. (M. Hiscox, 1958).
 800 metres.—2 min. 06.1 sec. (J. Jordan, 1960).
 880 yards.—2 min. 06.1 sec. (J. Jordan, 1960).
 80 metres Hurdles.—10.7 sec. (B. Moore, 1961).
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—44.7 sec. (National Team, 1956).
 4 × 110 yards Relay.—45.3 sec. (England Team, 1958).
 4 × 200 metres Relay.—1 min. 38.4 sec. (National Team, 1955).
 4 × 220 yards Relay.—1 min. 39.3 sec. (England Team, 1959).
 3 × 800 metres Relay.—6 min. 34.4 sec. (National Team, 1954).
 3 × 880 yards Relay.—6 min. 45.8 sec. (National Team, 1956).
 High Jump.—5 ft. 8.5 in. (T. Hopkins, 1956).
 Long Jump.—20 ft. 9.5 in. (M. Bignal, 1960).
 Shot.—49 ft. 1.5 in. (S. Allday, 1958).
 Discus.—156 ft. 6 in. (S. Allday, 1958).
 Javelin.—178 ft. 7.5 in. (S. Platt, 1961).
 Pentathlon.—4,679 pts. (M. Bignal, 1959).
 *Accomplished on more than one occasion.

GREAT BRITAIN v. U.S.A.

White City, July 21 and 22

Men's Events

100 yards.—J. Budd (U.S.A.), 9.7 sec.
 220 yards.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 21.2 sec.
 440 yards.—U. Williams (U.S.A.), 46.3 sec. (a).
 880 yards.—D. Burleson (U.S.A.), 1 min. 52.7 sec.
 Mile.—J. M. Beatty (U.S.A.), 3 min. 59.7 sec.
 3 miles.—D. A. G. Pirie (G.B.), 13 min. 16.4 sec. (b).
 6 miles.—B. B. Heatley and M. A. Hyman (G.B.), 28 min. 07.0 sec.
 4 × 110 yards Relay.—U.S.A., 40.0 sec. (a)
 4 × 440 yards Relay.—Great Britain, 3 min. 07.4 sec. (b).
 110 Hurdles.—H. Jones (U.S.A.), 13.9 sec. (c).
 440 Hurdles.—D. Farmer (U.S.A.), 51.3 sec.
 Steeplechase.—G. Young (U.S.A.), 8 min. 47.0 sec.
 High Jump.—J. Thomas (U.S.A.), 6 ft. 10 in.
 Pole Vault.—H. Wadsworth (U.S.A.), 15 ft. 2 in. (a).
 Long Jump.—R. Boston (U.S.A.), 25 ft. 1.5 in.
 Hop, step.—F. J. Alsop (G.B.), 50 ft. 6.5 in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (G.B.), 62 ft. 7 in.
 Discus.—J. Sylvester (U.S.A.), 193 ft. 9.5 in.
 Hammer.—A. H. Payne (G.B.), 198 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin.—C. Wilkinson (U.S.A.), 230 ft. 11 in.
 U.S.A. won by 122 points to 88.
 (a)=U.K. (All-comers') Record; (b)=U.K. (National) Record; (c)=U.K. (All-comers') Record.

Women's Events

100 yards.—W. White (U.S.A.), 10.9 sec.
 220 yards.—E. Pollards (U.S.A.), 24.2 sec.

880 yards.—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 08.6 sec.
 4 × 110 yards.—U.S.A., 45.5 sec.
 Hurdles.—B. Moore (G.B.), 11.0 sec.
 High Jump.—D. A. Shirley (G.B.), 5 ft. 7 in.
 Long Jump.—W. White (U.S.A.), 21 ft. 1½ in. (a).
 Shot.—S. Allday (G.B.), 47 ft.
 Discus.—S. Shepherd (U.S.A.), 154 ft. 5 in.
 Javelin.—S. Platt (G.B.), 154 ft. 4 in.
 Great Britain won by 56 points to 50
 (a) = U.K. (All-comers') record.

GREAT BRITAIN v. HUNGARY

White City, August 5 and 7

Men's Events

100 metres.—P. F. Radford (G.B.), 10.5 sec.
 200 metres.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 21.2 sec.
 400 metres.—R. I. Brightwell (G.B.), 47.0 sec.
 800 metres.—P. Parsch (H.), 1 min. 49.9 sec.
 1,500 metres.—K. Wood (G.B.), 3 min. 42.8 sec.
 5,000 metres.—L. Rozsalfolyi (H.), 14 min. 02.2 sec.
 10,000 metres.—J. L. Merriman (G.B.), 29 min. 00.4 sec.
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 41.1 sec.
 4 × 400 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 3 min 05.8 sec.**
 110 metres Hurdles.—R. Birrell (G.B.), 14.3 sec.†
 400 metres Hurdles.—C. W. Surety (G.B.), 51.9 sec.
 Steeplechase.—A. Simon (H.), 8 min. 51.6 sec.
 High Jump.—J. Medovarszky (H.), 6 ft. 7½ in.
 Pole Vault.—J. Miskci (H.), 14 ft. 1½ in.
 Long Jump.—J. D. Howell (G.B.), 24 ft. 1½ in.
 Triple Jump.—G. Czaplai (H.), 49 ft. 9½ in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (G.B.), 63 ft. 9½ in.***
 Discus.—J. Szecsenyi (H.), 187 ft. 3½ in.
 Hammer.—G. Zsivotsky (H.), 202 ft. 5 in.
 Javelin.—G. Kulcsar (H.), 236 ft. 7 in.

Great Britain beat Hungary by 110 points to 102
 *** European, British All-comers' and British National Record.

** British National Record
 † Equals British National Record.

Women's Events

100 metres.—J. Smart (G.B.), 12.0 sec.
 200 metres.—J. Smart (G.B.), 24.1 sec.
 800 metres.—J. W. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 08.4 sec.
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 45.9 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles.—B. Moore (G.B.), 11.0 sec.
 High Jump.—T. E. Hopkins and D. A. Shirley (G.B.), 5 ft. 7 in.
 Long Jump.—M. D. Bignal-Rand (G.B.), 19 ft. 8½ in.
 Shot.—J. Bognar (H.), 47 ft. 5 in.
 Discus.—J. Kontsek (H.), 171 ft. 7½ in.*
 Javelin.—S. Platt (G.B.), 164 ft. 1 in.

* United Kingdom All-comers' Record
 Great Britain won by 61 points to 45

GREAT BRITAIN v. WEST GERMANY

Men's Events

Dortmund, September 2 and 3
 100 metres.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 10.4 sec.
 200 metres.—M. Germar (G.), 20.9 sec.
 400 metres.—A. P. Metcalfe (G.B.), 45.7 sec.*
 800 metres.—P. Schmidt (G.), 1 min. 47.2 sec.
 1,500 metres.—A. Simpson (G.B.), 3 min. 44.1 sec.
 5,000 metres.—R. Watschke (G.), 14 min. 16.0 sec.
 10,000 metres.—B. B. Heatley (G.B.), 30 min. 05.0 sec.
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—Germany, 40.1 sec.
 4 × 400 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 3 min. 04.9* sec.
 110 metres Hurdles.—W. Pensberger (G.), 14.0 sec.
 400 metres Hurdles.—H. Janz (G.), 50.6 sec.
 Steeplechase.—M. A. Herriott (G.B.), 8 min. 54.6 sec.
 Jump.—C. W. Fairbrother (G.B.), 6 ft. 6½ in.
 Pole Vault.—K. Lehnertz (G.), 14 ft. 9 in.

Long Jump.—M. Steinbach (G.), 25 ft. 6½ in.
 Triple Jump.—F. J. Alsop (G.B.), 50 ft. 9½ in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (G.B.), 62 ft. 9½ in.
 Discus.—J. Reimers (G.), 170 ft. 6½ in.
 Hammer.—H. Fahsl (G.), 205 ft. 4½ in.
 Javelin.—H. Schenk (G.), 252 ft. 11 in.

* United Kingdom National Record
 West Germany won by 113 points to 98 points

Women's Events

Obérhausen, September 1

100 metres.—J. Heine (G.), 11.5 sec.
 200 metres.—J. Heine (G.), 23.5 sec.
 800 metres.—J. W. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 08.4 sec.
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—Germany, 45.3 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles.—B. Moore (G.B.), 10.7 sec.*
 High Jump.—D. Shirley (G.B.), 5 ft. 5½ in.
 Long Jump.—H. Hofmann (G.), 20 ft. 3½ in.
 Shot.—M. Klein (G.), 48 ft. 5½ in.
 Discus.—K. Hausmann (G.), 156 ft. 0½ in.
 Javelin.—A. Gerhards (G.), 167 ft. 1½ in.
 * United Kingdom (National) record.
 West Germany won by 61 points to 45

GREAT BRITAIN v. POLAND

Warsaw, September 6 and 7

Men's Events

100 metres.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 10.4 sec.
 200 metres.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 21.7 sec.
 400 metres.—R. I. Brightwell (G.B.), 46.7 sec.
 800 metres.—P. F. Kilford (G.B.), 1 min. 47.9 sec.
 1,500 metres.—A. Simpson (G.B.), 3 min. 44.5 sec.
 5,000 metres.—K. Zimny (P.), 13 min. 54.2 sec.
 10,000 metres.—K. Zimny (P.), 29 min. 16.2 sec.
 4 × 100 metres.—Great Britain, 41.0 sec.
 4 × 400 metres.—Great Britain, 3 min. 09.3 sec.
 110 Hurdles.—R. Birrell (G.B.), 14.2 sec.†
 400 Hurdles.—Z. Kumszecz (P.), 51.8 sec.
 High Jump.—E. Czernik (P.), 6 ft. 8½ in.
 Pole Vault.—J. Gronowski (P.), 14 ft. 1½ in.
 Long Jump.—J. Schmidt (P.), 24 ft. 6½ in.
 Triple Jump.—R. Malcherzyk (P.), 52 ft. 11½ in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (G.B.), 60 ft. 8½ in.
 Discus.—E. Platowski (P.), 188 ft. 10½ in.
 Hammer.—O. Cieply (P.), 206 ft. 6 in.
 Javelin.—J. Sidlo (P.), 254 ft. 5½ in.
 Poland beat Great Britain by 106 points to 105**
 † Equals United Kingdom National Record.

** An unjustified disqualification in the 800 metres lost G.B. two points and added one point to the Polish total.

Women's Events

100 metres.—T. Ciepla (P.), 11.7 sec.
 200 metres.—C. Gerwin (P.), 24.6 sec.
 800 metres.—J. W. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 09.5 sec.
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 45.4 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles.—T. Ciepla (P.), 10.8 sec.
 High Jump.—D. A. Shirley (G.B.), 5 ft. 5½ in.
 Long Jump.—M. Bibro (P.), 19 ft. 5½ in.
 Shot.—E. Rusik (P.), 48 ft. 7½ in.
 Discus.—K. Rykowska (P.), 171 ft. 11 in.
 Javelin.—T. Tubek (P.), 157 ft. 4½ in.

Poland won by 60 points to 46

GREAT BRITAIN v. FRANCE

Paris, September 23 and 24

Men's Events

100 metres.—J. Delecour (F.), 10.5 sec.
 200 metres.—J. Delecour (F.), 21.2 sec.
 400 metres.—A. P. Metcalfe (G.B.), 40.4 sec.
 800 metres.—M. Jazy (F.), 1 min. 49.5 sec.
 1,500 metres.—M. Jazy (F.), 3 min. 45.5 sec.
 5,000 metres.—M. B. Tulloh (G.B.), 14 min. 00.8 sec.
 10,000 metres.—R. Bogey (F.), 29 min. 20.6 sec.

4 × 100 metres Relay.—France, 40.6 sec.
 4 × 400 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 3 min. 06.8 sec.
 110 metres Hurdles.—M. Duriez (F.), 14.4 sec.
 400 metres Hurdles.—C. W. Surety (G.B.), 51.2 sec.
 Steeplechase.—M. Herriott (G.B.), 8 min. 50.4 sec.
 High Jump.—M. Idriss (F.), 6 ft. 7½ in.
 Pole Vault.—M. Rouvion (F.), 14 ft. 1½ in.
 Long Jump.—J. Howell (G.B.), 24 ft. 3½ in.
 Triple Jump.—E. Battista (F.), 50 ft. 11 in.
 Shot.—M. T. Lucking (G.B.), 56 ft. 7½ in.
 Discus.—P. Allard (F.), 176 ft. 10 in.
 Hammer.—A. H. Payne (G.B.), 204 ft. 1½ in.
 Javelin.—M. Macquet (F.), 261 ft. 3 in.

France won by 113 points to 99.

Women's Events

100 metres.—B. Fletcher (G.B.), 12.0 sec.
 200 metres.—C. Carter (G.B.), 24.9 sec.
 800 metres.—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 08.1 sec.
 4 × 100 metres R.—Great Britain, 46.2 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles.—A. Charlesworth (G.B.), 10.9 sec.
 High Jump.—T. Hopkins (G.B.), 5 ft. 7½ in.
 Long Jump.—T. Hopkins (G.B.), 19 ft. 2½ in.
 Shot.—S. Allday (G.B.), 46 ft. 5½ in.
 Discus.—S. Allday (G.B.), 147 ft. 8½ in.
 Javelin.—S. Platt (G.B.), 173 ft. 11½ in.

Great Britain won by 73 points to 33

ENGLAND v. RUSSIAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

White City Stadium, September 19 and 20

Men's Events

100 metres.—D. H. Jones (E.), 10.5 sec.
 200 metres.—D. H. Jones (E.), 21.1 sec.
 400 metres.—A. P. Metcalfe (E.), 46.5 sec.
 800 metres.—P. L. Kilford (E.), 1 min. 48.7 sec.
 1,500 metres.—A. Simpson (E.), 3 min. 49.9 sec.
 5,000 metres.—D. A. G. Pirie (E.), 14 min. 15.6 sec.
 10,000 metres.—M. A. Hyman (E.), 29 min. 02.0 sec.
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—England, 40.9 sec.
 4 × 400 metres Relay.—England, 3 min. 06.4 sec.
 120 metres Hurdles.—A. Mikhailov (R.), 14.1 sec.
 400 metres Hurdles.—G. Cheyachalov (R.), 51.5 sec.
 Steeplechase.—N. Sokolov (R.), 8 min. 40.6 sec.**
 High Jump.—V. Brumel (R.), 7 ft. 3 in.**
 Pole Vault.—A. Syemichov (R.), 13 ft. 9½ in.
 Long Jump.—D. Bondarenko (R.), 24 ft. 7½ in.
 Triple Jump.—V. Kreyer (R.), 51 ft. 11½ in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (E.), 62 ft. 8½ in.
 Discus.—K. Bukhantsev (R.), 187 ft. 8 in.
 Hammer.—V. Rudyenkov (R.), 221 ft. 2 in.**
 Javelin.—I. Sivoplyasov (R.), 254 ft. 8½ in.
 20 km. Walk.—K. J. Matthews (E.), 1 hr. 30 min. 17.4 sec.

Russia won by 122 points to 102

Women's Events

100 metres.—M. Itkira (R.), 11.8 sec.
 200 metres.—M. Itkir (R.), 24.1 sec.
 400 metres.—J. Dunbar (E.), 54.9 sec.
 800 metres.—E. V. Parlyuk (R.), 2 min. 06.0 sec.
 4 × 400 metres Relay.—Russia, 45.8 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles.—I. Press (R.), 10.8 sec.†
 High Jump.—T. Chenchik (R.), 5 ft. 6 in.
 Long Jump.—T. hchelkanova (R.), 20 ft. 11 in.
 Shot.—T. Press (R.), 53 ft. 11½ in.**
 Discus.—T. Press (R.), 193 ft. 6 in. (w)**
 Javelin.—J. Shasliko (R.), 176 ft. 3 in.

Russia won by 75 points to 43

(w) World record; ** United Kingdom All-comers' record; † equals United Kingdom All-comers' record.

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City, July 14 and 15

100 yards.—H. Jerome (Canada), 9.6 sec.
 220 yards.—D. H. Jones (Woodford Green), 21.4 sec.
 440 yards.—A. P. Metcalfe (Leeds), 47.7 sec.
 880 yards.—G. Kerr (West Indies), 1 min. 52.5 sec.
 Mile.—M. Bernard (France), 4 min. 9.5 sec.
 3 miles.—D. A. G. Pirie (S.L.H.), 13 min. 37.2 sec.
 6 miles.—W. D. Power (Australia), 28 min. 57.8 sec.**
 10 miles (a).—B. B. Heatley (Coventry), 47 min. 47.0 sec.**
 Marathon (b).—B. L. Kilby (Coventry), 2 hr. 24 min. 37.0 sec.
 2 miles walk.—K. J. Matthews (R. Sutton), 13 min. 24.6 sec.
 7 miles walk. (a).—K. J. Matthews (R. Sutton), 49 min. 43.6 sec.
 440 Relay (c).—Woodford Green Athletic Club, 41.5 sec.**
 Mile relay (c).—Birchfield Harriers, 3 min. 13.2 sec.**
 120 Hurdles.—N. Svara (Italy), 14.4 sec.
 220 Hurdles.—S. Morale (Italy), 23.9 sec.
 440 Hurdles.—J. Rintamaki (Finland), 51.5 sec.
 Steeplechase.—M. A. Herriott (Sparkhill), 8 min. 53.6 sec.
 High Jump.—C. W. Fairbrother (Victoria Park), 6 ft. 9 in.
 Pole Vault.—R. Ankio (Finland), 14 ft. 6 in.**
 Long Jump.—O. Oladitan (Nigeria), 24 ft. 3½ in.
 Hop, step.—F. J. Alsop (Hornchurch), 50 ft. 5½ in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (Doncaster), 60 ft. 0½ in.**
 Discus.—E. Malan (South Africa), 183 ft. 10 in.**
 Hammer.—J. Lawlor (Eire), 201 ft. 4½ in.
 Javelin.—M. Macquet (France), 253 ft. 0 in.**
 Decathlon (d).—D. Burger (S. Afr.ca) 6343 pts.
 Tug of War (Catchweight).—Wood Treatment (Bosley).

Tug of War (200 stone).—New Haw and Woodham.

** Best Championship performance.

(a) Held at Hurlingham on April 15.

(b) Held at Enfield on July 29.

(c) Held at the White City on August 26.

(d) Held at Loughborough on August 11 & 12.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City, July 8, 1961

100 yards.—J. Smart (Spartan), 10.7 sec.
 220 yards.—J. Smart (Spartan), 24.0 sec.
 440 yards.—M. Kyle (Ballymena), 56.3 sec.
 880 yards.—J. Jordan (Spartan), 2 min. 11.0 sec.
 Mile.—R. Ashby (Coventry), 5 min. 01.8 sec.
 1½ miles walk.—S. Jennings (London Olympiads), 12 min. 18.4 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles.—B. Moore (Salford), 10.8 sec.
 High Jump.—D. Shirley (Salford), 5 ft. 7 in.
 Long Jump.—M. Bignal-Rand (London Olympiads), 19 ft. 6½ in.
 200 metres hurdles.—P. Nutting (Ruislip), 28.3 sec.
 Shot.—S. Allday (Spartan), 45 ft. 0½ in.
 Discus.—S. Allday (Spartan), 148 ft. 7 in.
 Javelin.—S. Platt (London Olympiads), 157 ft. 1 in.

JUNIOR A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Enfield, July 29, 1961

100 yards.—L. W. Carter (Ruislip & Northwood), 9.9 sec.†
 220 yards.—L. W. Carter (Ruislip & Northwood), 21.8 sec.†
 440 yards.—N. J. Overhead (Watford H.), 49.3 sec.
 880 yards.—T. V. Naish (Sutton & Cheam H.), 1 min. 55.0 sec.
 Mile.—A. F. Martin (Eastleigh H.), 4 min. 14.0 sec.
 Walk.—S. Lightman (Hounslow College), 6 min. 54.5 sec.

120 yards Hurdles.—J. M. W. Hogan (Winchester), 14.6 sec.†
 200 yards Hurdles.—C. B. Webb (Bournemouth A.C.), 22.7 sec.†
 Steeplechase.—G. B. King (Essex Beagles), 4 min. 17.6 sec.*
 High Jump.—L. G. Foster (Cambridge H.), 5 ft. 10 in.
 Pole Vault.—W. Dixon (Sir T. Rich's School), 11 ft. 6 in.
 Long Jump.—N. R. Humphries (Rochdale G.S.), 23 ft. 1 in.
 Hop, step.—L. Davies (Ogmore County School), 45 ft. 1½ in.
 Shot.—M. J. Bellingham (Cambridge H.), 56 ft. 7½ in.
 Discus.—P. Nimmo (Thames Valley H.), 169 ft. 3½ in.
 Hammer.—P. W. Gibbs (Thames Valley H.), 190 ft. 4½ in.
 Javelin.—J. R. Greasley (Rickmansworth School), 234 ft. 10 in.*
 * Best championship performance.
 † Equals best championship performance.

COUNTIES ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City, May 2 and 22, 1961

100 yards.—D. H. Jones (Essex), 9.6 sec.*
 220 yards.—L. W. Carter (Middlesex), 21.5 sec.
 440 yards.—B. D. Jackson (Warwickshire), 47.8 sec.
 880 yards.—J. E. Wenk (Hertfordshire), 1 min. 49.3 sec.**
 1 mile.—D. A. F. Haith (Middlesex), 4 min. 01.3 sec.**
 3 miles.—G. D. Ibbotson (Yorkshire), 13 min. 33.6 sec.
 6 miles.—M. Hyman (Hampshire), 27 min. 54.4 sec.**
 20 miles.—J. T. Kelly (Derbyshire), 1 hr. 42 min. 16 sec.
 2 mile walk.—K. J. Matthews (Warwickshire), 13 min. 33.8 sec.**
 7 mile walk.—K. J. Matthews (Warwickshire), 48 min. 24.0 sec.**
 120 Hurdles.—J. L. Taitt (Surrey), 14.4 sec.**
 440 Hurdles.—C. E. Surety (Essex), 53.0 sec.
 Steeplechase.—M. A. Herriott (Warwickshire), 8 min. 55.8 sec.
 High Jump.—G. A. Miller (Surrey), 6 ft. 6 in.†
 Pole Vault.—S. R. Porter (Gloucestershire), 13 ft.
 Long Jump.—J. D. Howell (Surrey), 23 ft. 6½ in.
 Hop, step.—F. J. Alsop (Essex), 49 ft. 4 in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (Yorkshire), 59 ft. 9½ in.**
 Discus.—R. A. Hollingsworth (Middlesex), 166 ft. 9½ in.**
 Hammer.—H. W. Payne (Warwickshire), 189 ft. 2½ in.
 Javelin.—C. G. Smith (Middlesex), 238 ft. 2 in.**
 Team Result: Middlesex 78 points; Surrey 72; Essex 71.

** Best Championships performance.

† Equals best championship performance.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

White City, May 13, 1961

100 yards.—D. W. Roberts (C.), 9.9 sec.**
 220 yards.—A. P. Metcalfe (O.), 21.5 sec.*
 440 yards.—A. P. Metcalfe (O.), 48.1 sec.*
 880 yards.—H. J. Elliott (C.), 1 min. 49.9 sec.*
 Mile.—H. J. Elliott (C.), 4 min. 07.2 sec.
 3 miles.—T. J. Briault (C.), 14 min. 02.2 sec.
 120 Hurdles.—J. M. Parker (C.), 14.4 sec.*
 220 Hurdles.—J. M. Parker (C.), 24.1 sec.
 High Jump.—C. van Dyck (O.), 6 ft. 2 in.

Pole Vault.—J. Hutton (O.), 13 ft. 3 in.*
 Long Jump.—P. R. Liles (C.), 22 ft. 10½ in.
 Hop, step.—M. Ralph (O.), 49 ft. 6 in.**
 Shot.—D. R. Harrison (C.), 52 ft. 5½ in.
 Discus.—J. A. Muller (O.), 144 ft. 1½ in.
 Javelin.—C. J. Bacon (C.), 223 ft. 9½ in.

Cambridge won by 75 points to 60 points.

The Sports were first held in 1864. To date Oxford have won on 41 occasions, Cambridge on 40 and there have been six ties.

* Best on record. ** Equals best on record.

L.A.C. SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUPS

White City, April 21 and 22, 1961

100 yards.—L. W. Carter (Acton C.G.S.), 10.2 sec.
 440 yards.—N. J. Overhead (Watford Tech.), 49.2 sec.*
 880 yards.—R. J. Izon (Handsworth G.S.), 1 min. 55.6 sec.*
 One Mile.—A. F. Martin (Barton Peveril G.S.), 4 min. 23.8 sec.
 440 yards Relay.—Bryanston School, 44.5 sec.*
 1 Mile Walk.—J. C. Paddick (Newcastle H.S.), 7 min. 19.7 sec.
 Steeplechase.—G. L. Webb (Southall G.S.), 4 min., 31.0 sec.
 120 Hurdles.—J. M. W. Hogan (Winchester), 15.4 sec.
 High Jump.—R. G. Kirtley (Kingswood), ** 5 ft. 10 in.
 Pole Vault.—M. R. Higdon (Chiswick C.G.S.), 12 ft. 6 in.*
 Long Jump.—A. E. Tymms (Clark's College), ** 22 ft. 1½ in.
 Hop, step.—A. E. Tymms (Clark's College), 45 ft. 9 in.
 Shot.—A. L. Sutherland (Golspie Sen. S.), 54 ft. 1 in.
 Discus.—R. J. Reid (Gravesend G.S.), 166 ft. 2½ in.
 Hammer.—P. W. Gibbs (Preston Manor), ** 175 ft. 5 in.
 Javelin.—J. R. Greasley (Rickmansworth G.S.), ** 203 ft. 6½ in.
 ** Holder. * Best on record.

ALL ENGLAND SCHOOLS

Chesterfield, July 21 and 22, 1961

Boys' Events

100 yards.—J. Thacker (Yorks), 10.0 sec.
 220 yards.—R. Impett (Warwick), 21.8 sec. (b)
 440 yards.—C. Davey (Devon), 49.7 sec.
 880 yards.—R. Izon (Warwick), 1 min. 53.0 sec. (a)
 Mile.—D. Wilkinson (Lancs), 4 min. 18.6 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles.—S. Storey (Lancs), 14.4 sec. (a)
 200 yards Hurdles.—C. Webb (Hants), 24.4 sec. (a)
 High Jump.—T. Gratton (Derby), 5 ft. 11 in.
 Pole vault.—M. Higdon (Middx), 11 ft. 6 in.
 Long Jump.—N. Humphries (Lancs), 22 ft. 6½ in.
 Hop, step.—J. Simpson (Essex), 46 ft. 2½ in.
 Shot.—A. Lowe (Yorks), 52 ft. 7 in.
 Discus.—R. Reid (Kent), 169 ft. 0 in.
 Hammer.—F. Gibbs (Middx), 170 ft. 6½ in.
 Javelin.—J. Greasley (Herts), 212 ft. 10½ in.

Girls' Events

100 yards.—S. Webb (Middx), 11.3 sec.
 220 yards.—J. Yuill (Durham), 26.0 sec.
 880 yards.—M. Tagg (Norfolk), 2 min. 21.8 sec.
 Hurdles.—A. Fordyce (Surrey), 11.4 sec.
 High Jump.—C. Shepherd (Devon), 5 ft. 0 in.
 Long Jump.—G. Smith (Middx), 18 ft. 1½ in.
 Discus.—B. Haynes (Sussex), 122 ft. 6 in.
 Javelin.—E. Harrison (Lancs), 124 ft. 1½ in.
 (a) Best Championship performance; (b) Equals best performance.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Nantes, France

March 26, 1961

	min.	sec.
1 B. B. Heatley (England)	45	22.2
2 A. Amoros (Spain)	45	46.0
3 M. Hyman (England)	45	56.4
4 H. Clerckx (Belgium)	46	03.6
5 A. Vanden Driessche (Belgium)	46	06.8
6 H. Leenaert (Belgium)	46	21.0
7 M. Bernard (France)	46	23.0
8 H. R. Fowler (England)	46	27.0
9 S. Beddiaf (France)	46	39.0
10 Ben Said (Morocco)	46	46.0
11 G. Roelants (Belgium)	46	54.0
12 J. Vaillant (France)	46	57.0

Team Result

	points
1 Belgium (4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15)	54
2 England (1, 3, 8, 16, 20, 23)	71
3 France (7, 9, 12, 24, 31, 36)	119
4 Morocco (10, 14, 26, 32, 37, 43)	162
5 Spain (2, 17, 27, 29, 47, 54)	176
6 Scotland (18, 21, 28, 33, 42, 46)	188
7 Switzerland (25, 34, 39, 40, 55, 59)	252
8 Ireland (30, 45, 52, 60, 62, 65)	314
9 Wales (44, 50, 53, 63, 66, 70)	346

INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR CROSS COUNTRY RACE

Nantes, March 26

	min.	sec.
1 C. Robinson (England)	26	20.4
2 A. Simpson (England)	26	24.4
3 A. Hard (Spain)	26	25.2
4 A. Bouchta (Morocco)	26	33.8
5 L. Vander Smissen (Belgium)	26	43.0
6 R. Crauwels (Belgium)	26	47.0

Team Result

	points
1 England (1, 2, 8)	11
2 Belgium (5, 6, 7)	18
3 Spain (3, 16, 20)	39
4 Morocco (4, 13, 23)	40
5 Tunisia (10, 14, 17)	41
6 France (11, 18, 21)	50

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Sheffield, March 4, 1961

	min.	sec.
1 R. Ashby (Coventry Godiva)	22	51.0
2 A. Oliver (Gosforth H.)	23	59.0
3 J. Jordan (Spartan H.)	24	15.0
4 M. Ibbotson (Longwood H.)	24	19.0
5 B. Wilson (Selshogate H.)	24	21.0
6 P. Davies (Selshogate H.)	24	40.0

Team Result

	points
1 London Olympiads (8, 15, 17, 26)	66
2 Highgate Harriers (5, 22, 35, 44)	106
3 Coventry Godiva H. (1, 20, 24, 65)	110

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Parliament Hill Fields, March 11, 1961

	min.	sec.
1 B. B. Heatley (Coventry Godiva H.)	48	24
2 M. B. S. Tulloh (Portsmouth A.C.)	48	53
3 G. A. North (Blackpool & Fylde A.C.)	49	09
4 H. R. Fowler (North Staffs A.C.)	49	56
5 M. Hyman (Portsmouth A.C.)	59	59
6 D. M. Turner (Liverpool H.)	50	13

7 E. G. Matley (Derby & C.A.C.)	50	15
8 G. W. Heiberg (Woodford Green A.C.)	50	23
9 F. Seal (Ponder's End A.C.)	50	37
10 P. A. Wilkinson (Derby & C.A.C.)	50	49
11 G. D. Ibbotson (Longwood H.)	51	00
12 D. Cooke (Portsmouth A.C.)	51	02

Team Result

	points
1 Derby & County A.C. (7, 10, 17, 25, 46, 59)	164
2 Portsmouth A. C. (2, 5, 12, 30, 38, 84)	171
3 Woodford Green A.C. (8, 32, 37, 47, 73, 107)	304

NATIONAL TEN MILE WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Loughborough, March 18, 1961

	min.	sec.
1 K. J. Matthews (Royal Sutton Coldfield W.C.)	74	21
2 E. W. Hall (Belgrave H.)	76	54
3 R. A. Clark (Polytechnic H.)	77	14
4 D. J. Thompson (Metropolitan W.C.)	77	48
5 R. Middleton (Belgrave H.)	78	15
6 J. W. Edgington (Coventry Godiva H.)	78	41

Team Result

	points
1 Sheffield United Harriers (10 14, 32, 34)	90
2 Lancashire Walking Club (12, 18, 19, 46)	95
3 Cambridge Harriers (7, 28, 31, 38)	104

NATIONAL TWENTY MILE WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Chiswick, May 13, 1961

	hr.	min.	sec.
1 D. J. Thompson (Met. Walking C.)	2	44	49
2 J. W. Edgington (Godiva H.)	2	48	58
3 R. C. Middleton (Belgrave H.)	2	51	12
4 C. W. Fogg (Enfield A.C.)	2	52	18
5 R. A. Clark (Polytechnic H.)	2	53	46
6 E. W. Hall (Belgrave H.)	2	54	21

Team Championship

	points
1 Sheffield United Harriers (7, 9, 20, 21)	57
2 Belgrave Harriers (3, 6, 23, 26)	58
3 Leicester Walking Club (12, 15, 18, 19)	64

NATIONAL FIFTY KILOMETERS WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Sheffield, June 17, 1961

	hr.	min.	sec.
1 D. J. Thompson (Met. Walking C.)	4	22	51
2 R. C. Middleton (Belgrave H.)	4	29	47
3 N. Thompson (Met. Walking C.)	4	39	14
4 C. W. Fogg (Enfield A.C.)	4	42	05
5 C. Colman (Lancs. Walking C.)	4	45	28
6 C. A. Young (Essex Beagles)	4	46	02

Team Championship

	points
1 Belgrave Harriers (2, 5, 9, 20)	36
2 Lancashire Walking Club (4, 16, 17, 18)	55
3 Leicester Walking Club (13, 14, 16, 26)	59

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

Relays. (Nov. 24, 1960, at Oxford).—Cambridge won by 5 events to 2.

Field Events. (Nov. 19, 1960, at Cambridge.) Cambridge won by 4 events to 3.

Cross Country. (Dec. 3, 1960, at Roehampton.) Cambridge won by 27 points to 57.

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of:—

Flat Racing. The Jockey Club, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden; Lord Crathorne; Lt.-Gen. Sir George Collingwood, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee. Stewards are: Cmdr. H. S. Egerton; The Marquess of Abergavenny; The Earl Cadogan, M.C.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1961

(Flat Season up to Sept. 29)

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
Mrs. V. Lilley £38,473	C. F. N. Murless
Mrs. S. M. Castello	£91,884
36,988	H. Wragg.....65,243
The late Sir V. Sassoon	G. T. Brooke...48,255
36,374	R. Day.....48,193
Mrs. A. Plesch...35,943	S. Ingham.....40,636
Maj. L. B. Holliday	P. J. Prendergast
30,395	(Ireland).....38,684
Mr. T. C. Yull. 23,221	W. Nightingall. 37,793
Mme. J. Couturie	G. Boyd.....37,259
23,090	W. Elsey.....35,009
Sir W. Churchill	C. Boyd-Rochfort
20,269	31,443
Mr. J. J. Astor...18,197	W. R. Hern....30,396
Mr. H. Warwick Daw	P. M. Nelson...29,295
17,965	
Lord Derby.....13,753	
Mr. H. J. Joel.....13,869	

Leading Breeders, 1961

(Up to Sept. 29)

	Races		
	Winners	won	Value
Eve Stud.....	11	20	£39,761
Tally Ho Stud.....	4	8	39,457
The late Mrs. D. M. Walker	2	6	37,436
Mrs. A. Plesch.....	3	5	35,943
Maj. L. B. Holliday	24	35	29,016
The late Miss D. Paget.....	19	35	26,787
Burton Agnes Stud.....	7	17	26,009
Astor Studs.....	21	32	24,502
Mr. H. J. Joel.....	8	16	23,908
Biddlesden Park Stud.....	3	4	23,704
Mme. J. Couturie.....	1	1	23,090
Sir W. Churchill.....	6	11	20,269

THE DERBY, 1951-1961

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1950 see 1921-51 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is 1½ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 31; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1885), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1951	Mr. J. McGrath's Arctic Prince.....	28 to 1	C. Spares.....	W. Stephenson	32
1952	H.H. Aga Khan's Tulyar°.....	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke.....	M. Marsh.....	25
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza.....	5 to 1 (Jt.F)	Sir G. Richards	N. Bertie.....	33
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Die°.....	33 to 1	L. Piggott.....	J. Lawson.....	33
1955	Mme. L. Volterra's Phil Drake (Fr.).....	100 to 8	F. Palmer.....	F. Mathet.....	22
1956	M. P. Wertheimer's Lavandin (Fr.).....	7 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	A. Head.....	23
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello*.....	6 to 4 F.	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless.....	22
1958	Sir V. Sassoon's Hard Ridden (Ir.).....	18 to 1	C. Smirke.....	J. Rogers.....	20
1959	Sir H. de Trafford's Parthia.....	20 to 1	W. H. Carr...	C. Boyd-Rochfort	20
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy°.....	7 to 1	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless...	17
1961	Mrs. A. Plesch's Psidium.....	66 to 1	R. Poincelet...	H. Wragg.....	28

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; ° the St. Leger.

Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.3 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

Winning Jockeys, 1961

(Up to Sept. 29)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl Mts	Total
L. Piggott.....	149	96	63	302	610
A. Brassey.....	147	93	69	218	527
D. Smith.....	123	126	116	352	717
E. Hide.....	82	60	56	254	452
J. Mercer.....	75	64	45	205	389
J. Sime.....	73	55	37	213	378
G. Lewis.....	66	54	52	265	437
F. Durr.....	62	69	60	173	364
D. Keith.....	58	68	69	320	515
B. Henry.....	55	37	34	179	395
W. H. Carr.....	55	65	52	199	371
G. Starkey.....	52	56	39	214	361

Winning Sires, 1961

(Up to Sept. 29)

	Races		Value
	Winners	won	
Aureole (1950), by			
Hyperion.....	15	25	£66,721
Pardal (1947) by Pharis II.	27	37	60,761
Solonaway (1946), by			
Solferino.....	21	32	54,790
Court Martial (1942), by			
Fair Trial.....	29	47	35,510
Owen Tudor (1938), by			
Hyperion.....	11	15	33,394
Rockafella (1941), by			
Hyperion.....	14	23	32,371
King of the Tudors (1950), by			
Tudor Minstrel.....	24	38	29,844
Solar Slipper (1945), by			
Windsor Slipper.....	5	12	28,152
Golden Cloud (1941), by			
Gold Bridge.....	16	31	27,946
Grey Sovereign (1948) by			
Nasrullah.....	18	30	21,313
Hyperion (1930), by			
Gainsborough.....	8	10	23,930
King's Bench (1949), by			
Court Martial.....	21	34	21,303

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello†	7 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless...	15
1958	Her Majesty the Queen's Pall Mall	20 to 1	D. Smith.....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	14
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Taboun (Fr)	5 to 2F.	G. Moore.....	A. Head	13
1960	Mr. R. N. Webster's Martial (Ir)	18 to 1	R. Hutchinson	P. Prendergast	17
1961	Mr. T. C. Yuill's Rockavon	66 to 1	N. Stirk	G. Boyd	23

† Also won Derby.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1957	H.H. Aga Khan's Rose Royale II (Fr.)...	6 to 1	C. Smirke.....	A. Head	20
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola (Fr.)	8 to 11F.	S. Boulenger...	F. Mathet.....	11
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile	8 to 1	D. Smith.....	N. Murless.....	14
1960	Mrs. H. E. Jackson's Never Too Late II (Fr)	8 to 11F.	R. Poincelet...	E. Pollet	14
1961	Mrs. S. M. Castello's Sweet Solera	4 to 1 jt. F.	W. Rickaby...	R. Day.....	14

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1957	Her Majesty the Queen's Carrozza.....	100 to 8	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless.....	11
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola* (Fr.)	6 to 4F.	M. Garcia.....	F. Mathet.....	17
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile*	11 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless.....	11
1960	Mrs. H. E. Jackson's Never Too Late II* (Fr)	6 to 5F.	R. Poincelet...	E. Pollet	10
1961	Mrs. S. M. Castello's Sweet Solera*	11 to 4 F.	W. Rickaby...	R. Day.....	12

* Also won 1,000 Guineas.

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1½ mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1957	Mr. J. McShain's Ballymoss (Ir.)	8 to 1	T. P. Burns.....	M. V. O'Brien.	16
1958	Sir H. de Trafford's Alcide.....	4 to 9F.	W. H. Carr.....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1959	Mr. W. Hill's Cantelo	100 to 7	E. Hide.....	C. F. Elsey	11
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy†	4 to 6F.	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless.....	9
1961	Mrs. V. Lilley's Aurelius	9 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless.....	13

† Also won Derby.

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Newmarket Stakes. 3 yrs—1 mile 2 furlongs.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1958	Babur 5y 9st	Faultless Speech 8st 4lb.....	Guersillus 9st.....	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb.
1959	Marshal Pili 5y 7st 13lb.....	Petite Etoile 9st.....	Agricola 9st.....	Nagani 4y 8st 7lb.....
1960	Mustavon 5y 6st 13lb.....	Running Blue 8st. 4lb.....	Stupor Mundi 9st.....	Petite Etoile 4y 8st 4lb.....
1961	John's Court 6y 7st 7lb	Erudite 8st 6lb.....	The Axe 9st.....	Petite Etoile 5y 8st 7lb.....

	Ascot Stakes. Now 2½ miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1958	Sandlacre 6y 8st 13lb.....	Gladness (Ir.) 5y 8st 11lb..	Hieroglyph 9st.....	San Roman.....
1959	Rugosa 4y 7st 12lb.....	Wallaby II (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	Martial (Ir.) 9st.....	Birum.....
1960	Shatter 4y 7st 9lb.....	Sheshoon (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	Typhoon (Ir.) 9st.....	Charlottesville.....
1961	Augazi 5y 8st 1lb.....	Pandofell 4y 9st.....	Xerxes 9st.....	Balto.....

	Chester Cup. Chester—2½m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1¼m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1¼m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1½ miles.
1958	Sandlacre 6y 8st 4lb	Alcimedès 4y 8st 3lb.....	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb...	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb.
1959	Agreement 5y 9st. 4lb.....	Alcimedès 5y 8st 3lb.....	St. Ursula III (Fr.) 3y 8st 9lb	Alcide 4y 9st 7lb.....
1960	Trelawny 4y 7st 13lb.....	Rocky Royale 4y 7st 9lb...	Javelot (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	Aggressor 5y 9st 7lb.....
1961	Hoy 5y 8st	Chalk Stream 6y 7st 5lb...	St. Paddy 4y 9st 7lb.....	Right Royal V (Fr) 3y 8st 7lb

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cheveley Park Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. Newk't 9 furlongs	Middle Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs.—6 furlongs.
1958	Right Boy 4y 9st 5lb	Lindsay 8st 12lb.....	London Cry 4y 9st 5lb.....	Masham 9st.....
1959	Right Boy 5y 9st 5lb.....	Queensberry 8st 12lb.....	Rexequus 3y 8st 7lb.....	Venture VII (Fr.) 9st.....
1960	Bleep-Bleep 4y 9st 5lb.....	Opaline II (Fr.) 8st. 12lb..	Midsummer Night II 3y	Skymaster 9st.....
1961	Floribunda (Ir.) 3y 9st.....	Display (Ir.) 8st. 11lb.....	[7st 12lb.]	Gustav 9st.....

	Cesarewitch. Newk't 2½ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. Newk't 1½ m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 3½ ds
1958	Morecambe 5y 9st 1lb	Fillium 8st 13lb.....	Bella Paola (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.	Mr. What (Ir.) 8y 10st 6lb.
1959	Come to Daddy 4y 7st 8lb.	Ancient Lights 8st 9lb.....	Petite Etoile 3y 8st 4lb.....	Oxo 8y 10st 13lb.....
1960	Alcove 3y 7st 7lb	Bounteous 8st 13lb	Marguerite Vernaut (Ir.) 3y 8st. 4lb.	Merryman II 9y 10st 12lb.
1961	Avon's Pride 4 y 7st 11lb..		Bobar II (Fr.) 3y 8st 11lb..	Nicolaus Silver 9y 10st 11lb.

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. Pres.—Sir William Worsley, Bt. Sec., R. Aird. Assl. Secs., J. G. Dunbar; S. C. Griffith.

1961. Cricket Feats

Firsts.—1,000 runs—W. E. Russell (Middlesex). 100 wickets—J. Flavell (Worcs.). 1,000 runs and 100 wickets—T. E. Bailey (Essex) and K. E. Palmer (Somerset). 2,000 runs—W. E. Alley (Somerset). 3,000 runs—W. E. Alley. 200 wickets—None.

All Round.—Seven players made 1,000 runs and took 100 wickets. They were: T. E. Bailey (Essex) 1,240 runs and 133 wickets; F. J. Titmus (Middlesex) 1,703 runs and 123 wickets; R. Illingworth (Yorks.) 1,153 runs and 128 wickets; P. M. Walker (Glamorgan) 1,347 runs and 101 wickets; D. A. Allen (Gloucestershire) 1,001 runs and 124 wickets; K. E. Palmer (Somerset) 1,036 runs and 114 wickets; M. J. Horton (Worcs.) 1,808 runs and 101 wickets.

High Scores.—Australians, 548 for 6 v. Lancashire; Australia 516 for 9 v. England (1st Test); Lancashire 500 for 6 v. Somerset.

Low Scores.—Somerset, 48 v. Essex; Cambridge Univ. 54 v. Kent, 60 v. Surrey.

Fastest Century.—W. G. A. Parkhouse (Glamorgan), 100 runs in 70 minutes v. Northants.

Bowling Feats.—A. J. G. Pearson (Cambridge Univ.) 10 for 78 (in innings) v. Leicestershire; D. A. D. Sydenham (Surrey) 12 for 42 (in match) v. Glamorgan; F. S. Trueman (Yorkshire) 12 for 60 (in match) v. Leics.

Highest Individual Scores.—A. S. M. Oakman (Sussex) 229* v. Notts; W. E. Alley (Somerset) 221* v. Warwicks.; W. Watson (Leics.) 217* v. Somerset; R. E. Marshall (Hampshire) 212 v. Somerset; E. J. Craig (Cambridge Univ.) 208* v. Col. Stevens' XI; M. R. Hallam (Leics.) 203* v. Sussex (and 143* in second innings); K. A. Taylor (Yorkshire) 203* v. Warwicks.; N. Hill (Notts.) 201* v. Sussex.

County Cup Awards.—Fastest Century, W. G. A. Parkhouse. Best Bowling performance, A. J. G. Pearson. Most catches, P. M. Walker (Glamorgan), 71. Most wicket-keeping dismissals, J. T. Murray (Middlesex), 93. Special award, W. E. Alley (Somerset).

County Championship Table, 1961

County Order for 1961. 1960 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No dec.	First Innings Lead in Match		Bonus Points	Points	Average
						L't.	Dn.			
Points Award	—	12	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Hampshire (12)	32	19	7	6	0	1	3	32	268	8.37
Yorkshire (1)	32	17	5	10	0	1	5	34	250	7.81
Middlesex (3)	28	15	6	6	1	3	1	26	214	7.64
Worcester (13)	32	16	9	7	0	2	3	24	226	7.06
Gloucester (8)	28	11	11	5	1	2	2	18	158	6.94
Essex (6)	28	10	9	9	0	2	4	26	158	6.94
Derbyshire (5)	28	10	8	9	0	3	3	22	154	6.50
Sussex (4)	32	11	10	11	0	1	8	20	170	5.31
Leicestershire (17)	32	9	13	5	1	2	4	26	146	5.21
Somerset (14)	32	10	13	7	0	6	3	24	162	5.06
Kent (10)	28	8	8	12	0	1	7	20	132	4.71
Warwick (15)	32	9	10	13	0	1	7	26	150	4.68
Lancashire (2)	32	9	7	15	1	1	7	18	142	4.43
Glamorgan (11)	32	9	12	11	0	1	4	10	128	4.00
Surrey (7)	28	4	13	11	0	6	8	24	100	3.57
Northants (9)	28	5	13	10	0	1	5	10	82	2.92
Notts (16)	28	4	20	4	0	6	2	12	76	2.71

County Championships

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire have won 24 times; Surrey 16; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan 1; Hampshire 1; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

Minor Counties Championship, 1961

County	P.	W.	L.	First Innings		No. res.	Pts.	Avg.
				W.	L.			
Somerset II	8	6	0	1	1	0	64	8.00
Oxfordshire	10	5	3*	2	0	0	59	5.90
Yorkshire II	10	5	1	1	2	1†	57	5.70
Buckinghamshire	10	5	2	1	2	0	55	5.50
Berkshire	10	4	1*	2	2	0	52	5.20
Cheshire	10	4	3*	2	0	1†	51	5.10
Staffordshire	12	5	3*	1	1	2†	61	5.08
Warwickshire II	8	3	0	1	3	1	38	4.75
Hertfordshire	10	4	3*	0	2	1	47	4.70
Suffolk	8	3	2	0	2	1	34	4.25
Lancashire II	10	3	3*	1	3	0	39	3.90
Shropshire	8	3	4	0	1	0	31	3.87
Bedfordshire	10	2	3*	3	1	1	35	3.50
Cambridgeshire	8	2	3	2	1	0	27	3.37
Durham	12	2	2	4	1	3	39	3.25
Dorset	10	2	3	2	2	1	30	3.00
Devon	10	1	5†	4	0	0	28	2.80
Wiltshire	10	2	5	1	1	1	26	2.60
Lincolnshire	12	2	5	1	2	2	29	2.41
Norfolk	12	2	5	2	0	1	28	2.33
Northumberland	10	0	2*	4	2	2†	21	2.10
Cornwall	8	1	0	1	3	0	16	2.00
Cumberland	8	1	0	1	4	0	7	0.87

* First Innings' points (3) in one match lost. † First Innings' points in two matches lost. ‡ Two points for tie on first Innings.

Minor Counties Challenge Match: Somerset II beat Oxfordshire by 9 wickets. Oxfordshire 218 and 125; Somerset II 264 and 80 for 1.

Second Eleven Competition, 1961

	P.	W.	L.	No. Res.	First Innings only	Pts.	Avg.
Kent	16	9	3	4	0	108	6.75
Leicestershire	20	9	2	9 (3A)	0	108	6.35
Essex	16	7	3	4 (1A)	2	92	6.13
Worcester	16	7	4	5 (1A)	0	84	5.60
Glamorgan	13	5	2	6 (1 Tie)	0	66	5.50
Northants	24	8	6	8 (1A)	2	112	4.87
Warwickshire	20	7	4	9 (2A)	0	84	4.66
Middlesex	16	5	3	8 (1A)	0	60	4.00
Hampshire	8	3	4	1	0	36	3.60
Derbyshire	10	2	4	3	1	32	3.20
Yorkshire	10	2	2	6 (1A)	0	24	2.66
Surrey	14	3	6	5	0	36	2.57
Lancashire	10	1	3	5 (1 Tie)	1	18	1.80
Notts	18	1	6	10 (2 Tie)	1	26	1.53
				1 (A)			
Sussex	13	1	10	2	0	12	0.92
Somerset	14	1	10	1	2	12	0.85

A denotes match abandoned without a result. Not taken into the reckoning of average.

Provisional Test Match Dates, 1962-63

The following dates are proposed by the Australian Board of Control for Test Matches during M.C.C. tour in 1962-3: Nov. 30-Dec. 5 (Brisbane); Dec. 29-Jan. 3 (Melbourne); Jan. 11-16 (Sydney); Jan. 25-30 (Adelaide); Feb. 15-20 (Sydney).

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1961

(Qualification, 8 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average
Barrington.....	42	7	2,070	163	59.14
Alley.....	64	11	3,019	221*	56.96
Nawab of Pataudi.....	24	2	1,216	144	55.27
F. W. Neate.....	19	6	712	112	54.76
M. C. Cowdrey.....	34	1	1,730	156	52.42
Tindall.....	22	5	751	100*	44.17
Marshall.....	62	2	2,607	212	43.45
Pullar.....	61	7	2,344	165*	43.40
E. J. Craig.....	41	5	1,528	208*	42.44
M. J. K. Smith.....	67	5	2,587	145	41.72
Watson.....	37	4	1,349	217	40.87
P. B. H. May.....	42	5	1,499	153*	40.51
Hill (N.).....	60	4	2,239	201*	39.98
Constable.....	53	8	1,799	179	39.97
Hallam.....	65	8	2,262	203*	39.68
Parfitt.....	59	8	2,007	165*	39.35
Smith (D. V.).....	53	14	1,527	115	39.15
Leary.....	42	5	1,440	121*	38.91
Horton (H.).....	65	4	2,329	160*	38.18
R. T. Simpson.....	23	3	762	100*	38.10
Johnson (H. L.).....	51	4	1,777	122	37.80
Richardson (P. E.).....	58	1	2,152	171	37.75
R. Subba Row.....	50	4	1,710	137	37.17
Atkinson (G. G.).....	57	1	2,078	146	37.10
Titmus.....	58	12	1,703	120*	37.02
Oakman.....	67	4	2,307	229*	36.61
Wilson (R. C.).....	60	1	1,933	145	36.47
Horner.....	52	3	1,774	140	36.20
Bond.....	58	11	1,701	152	36.19
J. M. Brearley.....	40	6	1,222	145*	35.94
D. B. Carr.....	54	5	1,740	143	35.51
Close.....	64	8	1,985	132	35.44
Bolus.....	61	5	1,970	133	35.17
Pressdee.....	64	10	1,898	118*	35.14
Hill (M.).....	41	6	1,223	137*	34.94
Taylor (K.).....	46	3	1,494	203*	34.74
Lewis (E.).....	14	1	450	73*	34.61
Barker.....	54	3	1,740	181*	34.11
Hitchcock.....	66	12	1,840	145	34.07
Suttle.....	64	7	1,941	123	34.05
Edrich.....	58	0	1,928	129	33.24
Poole.....	57	1	1,860	126	33.21
Oates.....	43	4	1,288	148*	33.02
Russell (W. E.).....	62	1	2,014	156	33.01
Wharton.....	62	4	1,613	135	32.91
Smith (G. J.).....	62	4	1,908	148	32.89
Lightfoot.....	45	7	1,238	106	32.57
Lenham.....	68	6	2,016	107	32.51
Grav.....	66	3	2,034	136	32.28
Parks.....	66	9	1,834	158*	32.17
Hedges.....	65	2	2,026	141	32.15
Parsons.....	46	2	1,415	125	32.15
Gale.....	63	1	1,981	125	31.95
Headley.....	69	5	2,040	150*	31.87
Booth (B.).....	58	3	1,752	183*	31.85
Nicholls.....	58	1	1,795	122	31.49
Padgett.....	65	6	1,856	114	31.45
Norman.....	63	1	1,947	137	31.40
Reynolds.....	55	1	1,694	155	31.37
Smith (M. J.).....	14	8	188	45	31.33
Wight.....	63	6	1,784	167*	31.29
Cartwright.....	65	11	1,668	119*	30.88
Jayasinghe.....	11	0	339	89	30.81
Milton.....	52	4	1,474	150	30.70
Stewart (W. J.).....	49	2	1,443	143	30.70
Willitt.....	57	5	1,593	126	30.63
A. A. Baig.....	47	2	1,353	103	30.06
Sainsbury.....	60	9	1,533	125*	30.05
Broadbent.....	46	6	1,200	102	30.00
R. W. Barber.....	59	6	1,572	175	29.66
D. J. Insole.....	18	1	503	73*	29.58
E. R. Dexter.....	49	3	1,560	180	29.56
D. M. Green.....	31	2	857	138	29.55
Parkhouse.....	51	0	1,495	108	29.31
A. R. Lewis.....	18	1	495	100*	29.11
Crump.....	57	9	1,396	120	29.08
Watts (P. J.).....	43	2	1,186	125*	28.92
J. R. Bernard.....	15	4	318	71	28.90
Milner (J.).....	55	7	1,387	120	28.89
Cooper.....	44	6	1,095	87	28.81

* Denotes not out

English Bowling Averages, 1961

(Qualification, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Flavell.....	1,245.2	300	3,043	171	17.79
Bohler.....	800	192	1,930	108	17.87
Illingworth.....	1,098.3	434	2,292	128	17.90
Savage.....	1,013.5	378	2,310	122	18.93
Shackleton.....	1,510.5	532	3,017	158	19.09
Coldwell.....	1,142.2	295	2,696	140	19.25
Trueman.....	1,180.1	302	3,000	155	19.35
Allen (D. A.).....	908.1	315	2,410	124	19.43
Spencer (C. T.).....	995.4	251	2,406	123	19.56
Moss.....	922	292	2,260	115	19.65
Gifford.....	1,145.1	439	2,616	133	19.66
Jackson (H. L.).....	894.1	313	1,719	86	19.98
Statham.....	1,024.2	309	2,107	104	20.25
Palmer.....	975	248	2,317	114	20.32
Grievess.....	1,524.4	48	455	22	20.68
Bannister.....	1,237.3	367	2,854	137	20.83
Thomson (N. I.).....	1,269.2	401	2,812	134	20.98
T. E. Bailey.....	1,187	281	2,795	133	21.01
Rhodes (H. J.).....	1,040.5	286	2,311	109	21.20
Buxton.....	765.3	279	1,761	83	21.21
Cook (C.).....	712.3	300	1,528	72	21.22
Horton (M. J.).....	896.2	279	1,886	101	21.64
Shepherd (D. J.).....	1,438.1	499	2,966	135	21.97
Gillhoulley.....	769	278	1,702	77	22.10
Gibson (D.).....	813.5	174	2,119	95	22.30
Eyre.....	272.2	62	805	36	22.36
Larter.....	649.2	171	1,729	77	22.45
Van Geloven.....	726.2	177	1,898	84	22.59
O. S. Wheatley.....	1,024.2	292	2,489	110	22.62
Bates.....	964.1	225	2,560	113	22.65
Scott (M. E.).....	593.5	193	1,568	69	22.72
Burden.....	498.4	201	1,146	50	22.92
Bridge.....	1,164.2	401	2,828	123	22.99
Titmus.....	1,283.4	447	2,936	127	23.11
Platt.....	614.2	203	1,396	59	23.66
Lee (C.).....	114	35	262	11	23.81
Knight.....	695.3	135	2,132	89	23.95
Walker.....	998.1	333	2,429	101	24.04
Ryan.....	680.5	159	1,707	70	24.38
Brown (A. S.).....	443.1	100	1,247	51	24.45
Hilton (C.).....	606.5	108	1,834	75	24.45
Evans (J. B.).....	705.3	157	2,028	82	24.73
Standen.....	605.5	129	1,491	60	24.85
Thompson (R. G.).....	840.5	237	1,923	77	24.97
Wassell.....	686.5	276	1,654	66	25.06
White (D. W.).....	1,059.4	208	3,034	121	25.07
Pratt (R. L.).....	606.1	145	1,636	65	25.16
Close.....	615	220	1,716	67	25.61
Ralph.....	445.2	88	1,161	46	25.23
Alley.....	624.1	175	1,571	62	25.33
Smith (D. R.).....	1,225.2	272	3,204	126	25.42
Cartwright.....	846.1	302	1,969	77	25.57
E. R. Dexter.....	505.1	114	1,491	58	25.70
Brown (A.).....	838.4	204	2,298	89	25.82
Loader.....	946	204	2,625	101	25.99
Wilson (D.).....	302	142	574	22	26.09
Green-Smith.....	570.5	140	1,674	64	26.15
Jones (P. H.).....	925.5	365	2,015	77	26.16
A. J. G. Pearson.....	634	135	1,622	62	26.16
J. S. Price.....	159.5	38	478	18	26.55
Booth (B.).....	221.4	35	771	29	26.58
Bennett.....	687.4	143	1,838	69	26.63
Hooker.....	684.3	179	1,811	68	26.63
Heath.....	583.3	123	1,684	63	26.73
Sainsbury.....	566.4	205	1,444	54	26.74
Langford.....	1,222.5	424	3,079	115	26.77
R. I. Jefferson.....	593.5	116	1,621	60	27.05
Suttle.....	233	66	678	25	27.12
Greenough.....	386.4	100	985	36	27.36
Preston.....	972.1	226	2,408	88	27.36
A. R. Duff.....	145.1	33	412	15	27.46
Taylor (K.).....	376	144	742	27	27.48
C. D. Drybrough.....	872.5	313	2,024	73	27.72
I. C. Potter.....	289	83	750	27	27.77
Baker.....	373.4	91	1,119	40	27.97
Berry.....	240	103	476	17	28.00
D. M. Sayer.....	506.1	112	1,316	47	28.00
Morgan (D. C.).....	747.3	235	1,821	65	28.01
Mortimore.....	805.5	291	1,796	64	28.06
Cotton.....	411.1	110	1,130	40	28.25
Sydenham.....	575.2	134	1,443	51	28.29

TEST MATCHES

England v. Australia, 1961

First Test.—Birmingham (June 8-12). Drawn. England 195 and 401 for 4; Australia 516 for 9 (dec.).

Second Test.—Lord's (June 22-26). Australia won by 5 wickets. England 206 and 202; Australia 340 and 71 for 5.

Third Test.—Leeds (July 6-8). England won by 8 wickets. Australia 237 and 120; England 299 and 62 for 2.

Fourth Test.—Manchester (July 27-Aug. 1). Australia won by 54 runs. Australia 190 and 432; England 367 and 201.

Fifth Test.—Oval (Aug. 17-22). Drawn. England 256 and 370 for 8; Australia 494.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES

ENGLAND (BATTING)

Av.	Av.
R. Subba Row...46-80	J. T. Murray....20-00
K. F. Barrington...45-50	J. B. Statham....19-66
D. A. Allen.....44-00	J. Flavell.....14-00
E. R. Dexter.....42-00	F. S. Trueman....10-00
P. B. H. May.....38-85	R. Illingworth....9-33
G. Pullar.....31-88	G. A. R. Lock....7-80
M. C. Cowdrey...21-00	

Also batted:—D. B. Close, 33 and 8; M. J. K. Smith, 0 and 1*; H. L. Jackson, 8.

ENGLAND (BOWLING)

Wkts. Av.	Wkts. Av.
E. R. Dexter.. 9 24-77	J. B. Statham..17 29-47
F. S. Trueman..20 26-45	J. Flavell..... 5 46-20
D. A. Allen...13 27-23	G. A. R. Lock. 3 83-33
Also bowled:—H. L. Jackson 44-16-83-4;	
R. Illingworth 55-3-17-126-3; D. B. Close 8-1-33-0.	

AUSTRALIA (BATTING)

Av.	Av.
W. Lawry.....52-50	G. McKenzie.....25-00
P. J. Burge.....47-42	R. B. Simpson....23-87
R. N. Harvey....42-25	K. Mackay.....22-57
B. C. Booth.....42-00	C. C. McDonald...19-00
N. C. O'Neill....40-50	R. Benaud..... 9-00
A. K. Davidson...30-20	A. W. Grout..... 7-83
Also batted:—F. M. Misson, 25*; R. A. Gaunt, 3.	

AUSTRALIA (BOWLING)

Wkts. Av.	Wkts. Av.
A. K. Davidson23 24-86	R. B. Simpson 7 32-71
G. McKenzie..11 29-36	K. Mackay....16 32-81
R. Benaud...15 32-53	F. M. Misson... 7 34-71
Also bowled:—R. A. Gaunt 46-10-86-3;	
N. C. O'Neill 4-1-13-0; R. N. Harvey 1-1-0-0.	

Australian Tour of Britain, 1961

First class matches: played, 32; won, 13; lost, 1; drawn 18.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. A. Gaunt.....	360-2	97	845	40	21-12
A. K. Davidson....	634-2	182	1,517	68	22-30
R. N. Harvey.....	53-3	21	93	4	23-25
R. Benaud.....	575-5	193	1,436	61	23-54
F. M. Misson.....	479-3	123	1,287	51	25-23
L. Kline.....	539-4	168	1,519	54	28-12
K. Mackay.....	667-2	206	1,479	52	28-44
G. McKenzie.....	569-2	156	1,547	54	28-64
R. B. Simpson....	539-4	163	1,707	51	33-47
I. W. Quick.....	541-2	172	1,700	50	34-00
N. C. O'Neill.....	80-5	18	269	6	44-83

Also bowled.—B. C. Booth, 12-1-37-0; W. Lawry, 7-2-33-1; P. J. Burge, 3-1-13-0; C. C. McDonald, 3-0-14-0.

BATTING

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest score	Average
W. Lawry.....	39	6	2,019	165	61-18
N. C. O'Neill....	37	4	1,981	162	60-03
P. J. Burge.....	36	11	1,376	181	55-04
R. B. Simpson....	44	6	1,947	160	51-23
C. C. McDonald....	26	7	913	140	48-05
B. C. Booth.....	32	3	1,279	127*	44-10
R. N. Harvey....	35	2	1,452	140	44-00
B. N. Jarman....	14	5	354	85	39-33
K. Mackay.....	25	3	683	168	31-04
A. K. Davidson....	25	5	607	90	30-35
R. Benaud.....	32	7	627	80*	25-08
A. W. Grout.....	21	3	299	49	16-61
F. M. Misson....	15	3	194	33	16-16
G. McKenzie.....	26	8	254	48	14-11
R. A. Gaunt.....	12	6	77	30	12-83
I. W. Quick.....	18	9	108	18	12-00
L. Kline.....	12	2	68	22*	6-90

* Denotes not out.

India v. Pakistan, 1960-61

First Test.—(Bombay, Dec. 2-7). Drawn. Pakistan 350 and 166 for 4; India 449 for 9 dec.

Second Test.—(Kanpur, Dec. 16-21). Drawn. Pakistan 335 and 140 for 3; India 404.

Third Test.—(Calcutta, Dec. 30-Jan. 4). Drawn. Pakistan 301 and 146 for 3 dec.; India 180 and 127 for 4.

Fourth Test.—(Madras, Jan. 13-18). Drawn. Pakistan 448 for 8 dec. and 59 for 0; India 539 for 9 dec.

Fifth Test.—(New Delhi, Feb. 8-13). Drawn. India 463 and 16 for 0; Pakistan 286 and 250.

Australia v. West Indies, 1960-61

First Test.—(Brisbane, Dec. 9-14). Tie. West Indies 453 and 284; Australia 505 and 232.

Second Test.—(Melbourne, Dec. 30-Jan. 3). Australia won by 7 wickets. Australia 348 and 70 for 3; West Indies 181 and 233.

Third Test.—(Sydney, Jan. 13-18). West Indies won by 222 runs. West Indies 339 and 326; Australia 202 and 241.

Fourth Test.—(Adelaide, Jan. 27-Feb. 1). Drawn. West Indies 393 and 432 for 6 dec.; Australia 306 and 273 for 9.

Fifth Test.—(Melbourne, Feb. 10-15). Australia won by 2 wickets. West Indies 292 and 321; Australia 356 and 258 for 8.

Future Cricket Tours (Subject to confirmation)

In England

1962.....	Pakistan
1963.....	West Indies
1964.....	Australia
1965.....	New Zealand

M.C.C. TOURS OVERSEAS

1961-62.....	India, Pakistan, Ceylon
1962-63.....	Australia and New Zealand
1963-64.....	No Tour
1964-65.....	South Africa
1965-66.....	Australia and New Zealand

Throwing

In November, 1960, the M.C.C. stated that they and the English counties had agreed with the Australian Board of Control that English umpires would be instructed not to no-ball Australian bowlers for throwing prior to June 7, 1961, but that they should make confidential report in any case in which they were not entirely satisfied. It was later agreed that the same truce period should apply to English bowlers playing against the Australians and it was understood that one English bowler was reported.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores.—In first-class cricket in England: A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset at Taunton, July, 1895. In Australia: D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. *v.* Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30. In India: B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra *v.* W. Indian States), Poona, 1948-49, 443 (not out). In Pakistan: Hanif Mohammed, 499, Karachi *v.* Bahawalpur, 1959. In a minor inter-county match: F. E. Lacey (Hampshire *v.* Norfolk), Southampton, 1887, 323 (not out). In other minor matches: A. E. J. Collins, aged 14, scored 628 (not out) in a Junior House match playing for Clarke's House *v.* North Town at Clifton College. This score extended over five afternoons, 1890.

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 *v.* N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 903 (for 7 dec.) *v.* Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Runs in a day.—Australia *v.* Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12 *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,081 (35 wkts.). India, Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. *v.* Maharashtra, 407, 604. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

Highest Partnerships.—Gu. Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288 not out) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda *v.* Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 574 for Barbados *v.* Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe 555 for Yorks. *v.* Essex, Leyton, 1932, 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman

(1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933, 7), T. Havard (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938-9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.).

Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 (1906). L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352 (1928).

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 4,188 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,610; W. R. Hammond, 50,408; A. P. Freeman, 3,775 wkts.

Record Benefits.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.), £14,000 (1948); D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), £12,200 (1949); A. V. Bedser (Surrey), £12,866 (1953). Sir D. G. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948-49.

1,000 runs in May—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928, D. G. Bradman, 1930, 1938, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,294, 1949. In July.—A. E. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949.

Fastest scoring.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey *v.* Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 35 mins.

Most Sixes in Innings.—17, W. J. Stewart, Warwickshire *v.* Lancashire, 1959.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 101 wkts., 1937. In match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) *v.* Essex, 1938, Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938.

Most Catches in Match—W. R. Hammond 10, Gloucestershire *v.* Sussex at Cheltenham, 1928.

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS, ETC.

Oxford and Cambridge

First played 1827. Played 116. Cambridge have won 50, Oxford 43, drawn 24.

1956 Drawn. (Cambridge 303 for 7 (dec.) and 134 for 5 (dec.); Oxford 247 for 9 (dec.) and 58 for 5).

1957 Cambridge (innings and 186 runs). Oxford 92 and 146; Cambridge 424 for 7 (dec.).

1958 Cambridge (99 runs). Cambridge 161 for 7 (dec.) and 269 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 180 and 151.

1959 Oxford (85 runs). Oxford 217 and 238; Cambridge 174 and 196.

1960 Drawn. Cambridge 153 and 243 for 9; Oxford 310.

1961 Drawn. Cambridge 173 and 254 for 6; Oxford 232 for 8 (dec.).

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805. Played 125. Eton have won 46, Harrow 39. Drawn 40.

1954 Harrow (9 wkts.). (Eton 168 and 119; Harrow 221 and 69 for 1).

1955 Eton (38 runs). (Eton 161 and 166; Harrow 105 and 184).

1956 Drawn. (Eton 157 for 8 (dec.); Harrow 94 for 1 (match abandoned)).

1957 Drawn. (Harrow 183 for 9 (dec.); Eton 204 for 6).

1958 Drawn. (Eton 170 and 110 for 7 (dec.); Harrow 96 and 81 for 7).

1959 Drawn. (Eton 270 for 5 (dec.) and 106; Harrow 175 and 157 for 8).

1960 Harrow (124 runs). (Harrow 216 and 143; Eton 153 and 82).

1961 Harrow (innings and 12). (Harrow 295 for 9 (dec.); Eton 147 and 136).

School Matches, 1961

Eton beat Winchester by 7 wickets. Winchester 232 and 189; Eton 315 for 8 (dec.) and 108 for 3.

Oratory beat Beaumont by 93 runs. Oratory 171; Beaumont 78.

Tonbridge beat Clifton by 7 wickets. Clifton 195 and 186; Tonbridge 316 and 66 for 3.

Haileybury and I.S.C. drew with Cheltenham. Haileybury 292 for 6 (dec.); Cheltenham 167 and 103 for 4.

Rugby and Marlborough drew. Rugby 204 and 267 for 7 (dec.); Marlborough 256 and 60 for 1.

Southern Schools beat Rest by 7 wickets. Rest 216 and 173 for 6 (dec.); Southern Schools 224 for 6 (dec.) and 166 for 3.

Combined Services beat Public Schools by 4 wickets. Public Schools 227 for 7 (dec.) and 101; Combined Services 200 for 9 (dec.) and 132 for 6.

Gentlemen *v.* Players (Lord's)

Players won by 172 runs. Players 203 and 263 for 6 (dec.); Gentlemen 177 and 117.

LIST OF COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

1873 Notts. and Glos.	1892 Surrey	1913 Kent	1938 Yorkshire
1874 Derbyshire	1893 Yorkshire	1914 Surrey	1939 Yorkshire
1875 Notts.	1894 Surrey	1919 Yorkshire	1946 Yorkshire
1876 Gloucester	1895 Surrey	1920 Middlesex	1947 Middlesex
1877 Gloucester	1896 Yorkshire	1921 Middlesex	1948 Glamorgan
1878 Middlesex	1897 Lancashire	1922 Yorkshire	1949 { Yorkshire
1879 Notts. and Lancs.	1898 Yorkshire	1923 Yorkshire	{ Lancashire
1880 Notts.	1899 Surrey	1924 Yorkshire	1950 { Surrey
1881 Lancashire	1900 Yorkshire	1925 Yorkshire	{ Warwickshire
1882 Lancs. and Notts.	1901 Yorkshire	1926 Lancashire	1952 Surrey
1883 Notts.	1902 Yorkshire	1927 Lancashire	1953 Surrey
1884 Notts.	1903 Middlesex	1928 Lancashire	1954 Surrey
1885 Notts.	1904 Lancashire	1929 Notts.	1955 Surrey
1886 Notts.	1905 Yorkshire	1930 Lancashire	1956 Surrey
1887 Surrey	1906 Kent	1931 Yorkshire	1957 Surrey
1888 Surrey	1907 Notts.	1932 Yorkshire	1958 Surrey
1889 { Notts.	1908 Yorkshire	1933 Yorkshire	1959 Yorkshire
{ Lancs.	1909 Kent	1934 Lancashire	1960 Yorkshire
{ Surrey	1910 Kent	1935 Yorkshire	1961 Hampshire
1890 Surrey	1911 Warwickshire	1936 Derbyshire	
1891 Surrey	1912 Yorkshire	1937 Yorkshire	

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1960-61

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst.	
France.....	4	3	0	1	39	14	7
Scotland.....	4	2	2	0	19	25	4
Wales.....	4	2	2	0	21	14	4
England.....	4	1	2	1	22	22	3
Ireland.....	4	1	3	0	22	48	2

CALCUTTA CUP

England v. Scotland
1956 England 11-6
1957 England 16-3
1958 Draw 3-3
1959 Draw 3-3
1960 England 21-12
1961 England 6-0

COUNTY

CHAMPIONSHIP

Middlesex.
Devon.
Worwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Cheshire.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1960-61

1960
Dec. 3. Cardiff. Wales 0; S. Africa 3.
1961
17. Dublin. Ireland 3; S. Africa 8.

Jan. 7. Twickenham. England 0; S. Africa 5.
Paris. France 11; Scotland 0.
21. Cardiff. Wales 6; England 3.

Edinburgh. Scotland 5; S. Africa 12.

Feb. 11. Dublin. Ireland 11; England 8.
Edinburgh. Scotland 3; Wales 0.

18. Paris. France 0; S. Africa 0.

25. Twickenham. England 5; France 5.
Edinburgh. Scotland 16; Ireland 8.

Mar. 11. Cardiff. Wales 9; Ireland 0.

18. Twickenham. England 6; Scotland 0.

25. Paris. France 8; Wales 6.

Apr. 15. Dublin. Ireland 3; France 15.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Cheshire beat Devon 5-3 (after draw 0-0).

OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1960-61

Universities. 1960.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 13-0 at Twickenham on Dec. 6, 1960.

Hospitals Cup Final.—Guy's beat St. Thomas's 9-6.

Army Rugby Challenge Cup.—1st Bn. K.O.S.B. beat 1st Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt. 6-3.

Services.—R.N. beat R.A.F. 9-3; R.N. beat Army 6-3; R.A.F. beat Army 19-11.

Middlesex Seven-a-Side Finals.—London Scottish beat Stewart's College F.P. 20-6.

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE (Est. 1895)

International Matches

1960
Sept. 24. Bradford. Great Britain 23; New Zealand 8.
Wigan. Australia 13; France 12.

Oct. 1. Swinton. Great Britain 33; France 7.
Leeds. Australia 21; New Zealand 15.

Oct. 8. Bradford. Great Britain 10; Australia 3.
Wigan. New Zealand 9; France 0.

Oct. 10. Bradford. Great Britain 33; Rest 27.

Dec. 11. Bordeaux. France 10; Great Britain 21.

1961
Jan. 28. St. Helens. Great Britain 27; France 8.

Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Final. St. Helens beat Wigan 12-6 pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 13, 1961. Attendance 80,000. Receipts £33,000.

Semi-Finals. St. Helens beat Hull 26-9 (at Bradford); Wigan beat Halifax 19-10 (at Swinton).

County Championship.—Lancashire.

Rugby League Championship.—Leeds beat Warwickton 25-10.

County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Wakefield Trinity.

Lancashire Cup.—St. Helens.

LACROSSE, 1960-61

Annual Territorial Match.—South beat North.

English Club Championship (Iroquois Cup).—Boardman and Eccles beat Oxford University.

North of England Senior Flag.—Boardman and Eccles beat Manchester University.

South of England Senior Flag.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University.

Northern Counties Championship.—Lancashire beat Cheshire.

Southern Counties Championship.—Essex beat Surrey University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1960-61.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals		Points
					For	Agst.	
England.....	3	3	0	0	19	6	6
Wales.....	3	2	1	0	8	6	4
Scotland.....	3	1	2	0	8	13	2
Ireland.....	3	0	3	0	5	15	0

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

1956 Draw.....	1-1	FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.	
		Manchester C. b. Birmingham C.....	3-1
1957 England.....	2-1	Aston Villa b. Manchester U.2-1	
1958 England.....	4-0	Bolton W. b. Manchester U.2-0	
1959 England.....	1-0	Notts F. b. Luton.....	2-1
1960 Draw.....	1-1	Wolverhampton W. b. Blackburn R.....	3-0
1961 England.....	9-3	Tottenham H. b. Leicester C.2-0	

Mar. 22. Ibrox Park. Scottish League 3; Football League 2.

Apr. 3. Belfast. Irish League 1; League of Ireland 1.

UNDER 23 INTERNATIONALS

1960 Sept. 21. Manchester. England 5; Denmark 1.

Nov. 2. Newcastle. England 1; Italy 1.

1961

Feb. 8. Everton. England 2; Wales 0.

Mar. 1. Middlesbrough. England 0; Scotland 1.

15. Tottenham. England 4; Germany 1.

CUP FINALS, 1960-61

F.A. CUP.—S.F.: March 18 (Villa Park), Tottenham Hotspur beat Burnley 3-0. Attendance 69,965.

March 18 (Leeds), Leicester City and Sheffield United drew 0-0. Attendance 52,095.

March 23 (Replay) (Nottingham), Draw 0-0. Attendance 43,500.

March 27 (2nd Replay) (Birmingham), Leicester City beat Sheffield United 2-0. Attendance 37,190.

Final: May 6 (Wembley Stadium), Tottenham Hotspur beat Leicester City 2-0. Attendance 100,000.

F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F.: March 25 (Sunderland), West Auckland beat Leytonstone 3-1.

March 25 (White City), Walthamstow Avenue beat Hitchin Town 1-0.

Final: April 22 (Wembley Stadium), Walthamstow Avenue beat West Auckland 2-1. Attendance 60,000.

SCOTTISH CUP.—S.F.: April 1 (Hampden Park), Celtic beat Airdrieonians 4-0. (Tynecastle Park), Dunfermline Athletic and St. Mirren drew 0-0.

Replay (April 5—also at Tynecastle Park) Dunfermline beat St. Mirren 1-0.

F.: April 22 (Hampden Park). Celtic and Dunfermline Athletic drew 0-0. Attendance 113,328.

Replay. April 26 (Hampden Park), Dunfermline Athletic beat Celtic 2-0. Attendance 87,660.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—F.: Hearts beat Third Lanark 2-1.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—Old Wykehamists beat Old Cholmelicians 4-2.

UNIVERSITIES.—Dec. 3 (Wembley Stadium). Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 2-2.

AMATEUR HOME INTERNATIONALS

1960

Sept. 24. High Wycombe. England 3; Ireland 2.

Nov. 4. Brighton. England 6; Wales 1.

1961

Jan. 14. Portmadoc. Wales 4; Ireland 1.

Feb. 18. Coleraine. Ireland 3; Scotland 3.

Mar. 4. Ton Pentre. Wales 3; Scotland 3.

18. Hampden Park. Scotland 2; England 2.

HOCKEY, 1960-61

MEN'S HOCKEY

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals						
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
England.....	3	3	0	0	10	3	6
Ireland.....	3	1	1	1	11	10	3
Scotland.....	3	1	0	2	5	8	2
Wales.....	3	0	1	2	4	9	1

LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1960-61

Div. I.—Tottenham Hotspur, 66 pts.; Sheffield Wednesday, 58 pts. Relegated: Preston North End, 30 pts. and Newcastle United 32 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: Ipswich Town, 59 pts. and Sheffield United, 58 pts. Relegated: Lincoln City, 24 pts. and Portsmouth, 33 pts.

Div. III.—Promoted: Bury, 68 pts. and Walsall, 62 pts. Relegated: Chesterfield, 32 pts., Colchester United, 33 pts., Bradford City, 36 pts. and Tranmere Rovers, 38 pts.

Div. IV.—Promoted: Peterborough United, 66 pts., Crystal Palace, 64 pts., Northampton Town, 60 pts. and Bradford, 60 pts.

Reorganization of Sections.—Since the 1958-59 season the former Northern and Southern sections have been reorganized into National Third and Fourth Divisions. At the end of each season, the last four clubs in the Third Division are relegated to the Fourth Division and the first four clubs in the Fourth Division promoted to the Third Division.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—Div. 1. Champions: Rangers, 51 pts.; Div. 2. Champions: Stirling Albion, 55 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1960-61

HOME INTERNATIONALS

1960

Oct. 8. Belfast. Ireland 2; England 5.

22. Cardiff. Wales 2; Scotland 0.

Nov. 9. Hampden Park. Scotland 5; Ireland 2.

23. Wembley. England 5; Wales 1.

1961

Apr. 12. Belfast. Ireland 1; Wales 5.

15. Wembley. England 9; Scotland 3.

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

1960

Sept. 28. Dublin. Republic of Ireland 2; Wales 3.

Oct. 26. Wembley. England 4; Spain 2.

1961

May 10. Wembley. England 8; Mexico 0.

24. Rome. Italy 2; England 3.

27. Vienna. Austria 3; England 1.

28. Budapest. Hungary 3; Wales 2.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

1960

Sept. 7. Belfast. Irish League 1; Scottish League 2.

14. Dublin. League of Ireland 0; Football League 4.

Oct. 5. Glasgow. Scottish League 5; League of Ireland 1.

12. Blackpool. Football League 5; Irish League 2.

Nov. 1. Milan. Italian League 4; Football League 2.

1961

Mar. 17. Dublin. League of Ireland 2; Irish League 3.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England beat Wales 4-0; England beat Ireland 4-3; England beat Scotland 2-0; Ireland beat Scotland 5-3; Ireland and Wales drew 3-3; Scotland beat Wales 2-1.

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

England beat France 2-0; Ireland beat Spain 2-1. Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 2-0.

Services.—Army beat R.N. 4-1; R.A.F. beat Army 4-0; R.A.F. beat R.N. 2-0.

County Championship Final.—Middlesex beat Cheshire 2-1.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

LEADING MATCHES, 1960-61

England beat Scotland 2-1; England beat Wales 4-0; England beat Ireland 4-2; West Germany beat England 2-0; England beat Netherlands 2-1.

GOLF, 1960-61

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN (Instituted 1960.)	AMATEUR (1885.)
1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 283.	1954 D. N. Bachll (Australia).
1955 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.	1955 J. W. Conrad (U.S.A.)
1956 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 286.	1956 J. C. Beharrell.
1957 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 279	1957 R. R. Jack.
1958 P. W. Thomson (Australia) after tie with D. C. Thomas in 278.	1958 J. B. Carr.
1959 G. Player (S.A.), 284.	1959 D. R. Beman (U.S.A.).
1960 K. Nagle (Australia) 278.	1960 J. B. Carr.
1961 A. Palmer (U.S.A.) 284	1961 M. F. Bonallack.
PROFESSIONAL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT (News of the World.)	LADIES (1893.)
1955 K. Bousfield.	1955 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1956 J. Panton.	1956 Miss M. Smith (U.S.A.).
1957 C. O'Connor (Ireland).	1957 Miss P. Garvey (Ireland).
1958 H. Weetman.	1958 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1959 D. Snell.	1959 Miss E. Price.
1960 E. C. Brown.	1960 Miss B. McIntire (U.S.A.).
1961 P. W. Thomson (Australia)	1961 Mrs. A. D. Spearman.

RYDER CUP

(Royal Lytham and St. Anne's, Oct. 13-14, 1961)

U.S.A. won by 13 matches to 8, with 3 halved.

Foursomes—U.S.A. 6; British Isles 2.

Winners—U.S.A.: A. Wall and J. Hebert (2 matches); B. Casper and A. Palmer (2 matches); W. Collins and M. Souchak; J. Barber and D. Finsterwald.

Winners—British Isles: P. Alliss and C. O'Connor; D. J. Rees and K. Bousfield.

Singles—U.S.A. 7; British Isles 6; 3 halved.

Winners—U.S.A.: M. Souchak (2 matches); D. Ford; B. Casper; D. Finsterwald; A. Wall; A. Palmer.

Winner—British Isles: D. J. Rees (2 matches); B. J. Hunt; P. Alliss; K. Bousfield; N. C. Coles.

Halved—G. Littler (twice); A. Palmer (U.S.A.); P. Alliss; N. C. Coles; C. O'Connor (British Isles).

WALKER CUP

(Seattle, Sept. 1-2, 1961)

U.S.A. won by 11 matches to 1.

Foursomes—U.S.A. 4; British Isles 0.

Winners—J. W. Nicklaus and D. Beman; C. Coe and D. Cherry; W. Hyndman and R. Gardner; G. Andrews and R. Cochran.

Singles—U.S.A. 7; British Isles 1.

Winners—U.S.A.: D. Beman; C. Coe; F. Taylor; W. Hyndman; J. W. Nicklaus; R. Gardner; D. Cherry.

Winner—British Isles: M. J. Christmas.

SPORTS GROUND AND COURT SIZES

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Tennis Court is 96 ft. × 31 ft. 8 in.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78×36 feet (double) and 78×27 feet (single).

A Badminton Court is 44×20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300×160 yards.

A Football Ground (Association) is 130×100 yards (full size) and 120×80 yards for international matches; (Rugby) 110×75 yards (full size) (with in-goal area of 25×75 yards at each end).

A Squash Racquets Court is 32 ft. long × 21 ft. broad.

A Bowls Rink is not less than 19 ft. wide, and the green is usually 42 yards long.

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1960-61

President's Putter.—I. D. Wheeler.

P.G.A. Championship.—B. J. Bamford.

Halford Hewitt Cup.—Rossall beat Rugby 4-1.

English Amateur.—I. Caldwell.

Dunlop Tournament.—K. Nagle (Australia), 277.

Penfold-Swallow.—K. Bousfield, 266.

Brabazon Trophy.—R. D. B. M. Shade.

Daks.—B. J. Hunt, 279.

Yorkshire Evening News.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 282.

Martini.—B. J. Hunt and G. W. Low, 270. Hunt won play-off.

Assistant Professional.—L. Platts, 277.

Welsh Amateur.—A. D. Evans.

Welsh Ladies.—Mrs. M. Oliver.

Scottish Amateur.—J. Walker.

Scottish Professional.—R. C. Walker.

Scottish Ladies.—Mrs. I. Wright.

Irish Amateur.—D. Sheahan.

Irish Professional.—C. O'Connor, 280.

Irish Ladies.—Miss P. Garvey.

Irish Hospitals Tournament.—K. Nagle (Australia), 260.

U.S.A. Masters.—G. Player (S. Africa).

U.S.A. Open.—G. Littler, 281.

U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.—J. Barber.

U.S.A. Amateur.—J. W. Nicklaus.

U.S.A. Women's.—Mrs. A. Decker.

University.—Oxford beat Cambridge 11-4.

French Open.—K. Nagle (Australia), 271.

German Open.—B. J. Hunt (G.B.), 272.

Artisans' Championship.—W. G. Pierce.

English County Championship.—Lancashire.

Women's County Championship.—Middlesex.

Carling Caledonian.—C. O'Connor, 269.

British Youth Open.—J. S. Martin, 284.

Golf Illustrated Gold Vase.—M. F. Bonallack and D. J. Harrison tied.

Boys' International.—Scotland beat England 6-4 (2 halved).

British Boys' Amateur Championship.—F. Morris (Scotland).

Dutch Open.—B. Wilkes (S. Africa), 279.

British Girls' Open.—Miss D. J. Robb.

Home International (Raymond Trophy).—Scotland.

Dunlop Masters.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 284.

English Women's Championship.—Miss R. Porter.

Canada Cup (June, 1961, Puerto Rico).—1. U.S.A.; 2. Australia; 3. Canada.

Women's Home Internationals.—1. Scotland; 2. England; 3. Ireland; 4. Wales.

Swiss Open.—K. Nagle (Australia), 268.

European Amateur Tournament.—1. Sweden; 2. England; 3. France.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879-1945), First Played, 1900.)

1919 Australasia beat British Isles 4-1	1931 France beat Great Britain 3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1
1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia 5-0	1932 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan 5-0	1933 Great Britain beat France 3-2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. 4-1	1952 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1923 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. 5-3	1953 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-1
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1936 Great Britain beat Australia 3-2	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1925 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain 4-1	1955 Australia beat U.S.A. 5-0
1926 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A. 5-0
1927 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1939 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2	1957 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1928 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1940 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-3	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1929 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1941 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-1	1959 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1930 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1942 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1960 Australia beat Italy 4-1

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1961

Men's Singles.—R. Laver (Australia) beat C. R. McKinley (U.S.A.) 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

Women's Singles.—Miss A. Mortimer (G.B.) beat Miss C. C. Truman (G.B.) 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Men's Doubles.—R. Emerson and N. A. Fraser (Australia) beat R. Hewitt and F. Stolle (Australia) 6-4, 6-8, 6-4, 6-8, 8-6.

Women's Doubles.—Miss K. Hantze and Miss B. J. Moffit (U.S.A.) beat Miss J. Lehane and Miss M. Smith (Australia) 6-3, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles.—F. Stolle and Miss L. Turner (Australia) beat R. N. Howe (Australia) and Miss E. Buding (Germany) 11-9, 6-2.

All England Plate.

Men's Singles.—J. Ulrich (Denmark) beat N. Kumar (India) 6-4, 10-12, 6-3.

Women's Singles.—Miss R. H. Bentley (G.B.) beat Miss A. Dmitrieva (U.S.S.R.) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Junior International Invitation Tournament.

Boys' Singles.—C. E. Gracner (U.S.A.) beat E. Blanke (Australia) 6-3, 9-7.

Girls' Singles.—Miss G. Baksheeva (U.S.S.R.) beat Miss K. D. Chabot (U.S.A.) 6-4, 8-6.

WIGHTMAN CUP (CHICAGO, AUGUST)

U.S.A. won by 5 matches to 1.

Results—

Singles: Miss K. Hantze (U.S.A.) beat Miss C. C. Truman 7-9, 6-1, 6-1; Miss B. J. Moffitt (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. S. Haydon 6-4, 6-4; Miss J. Bricka (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. Mortimer 10-8, 4-6, 6-3; Miss Hantze beat Miss Haydon 6-1, 6-4; Miss Truman beat Miss Moffitt 6-3, 6-2.

Doubles: Miss Hantze and Miss Moffitt beat Miss Truman and Miss D. M. Catt 7-5, 6-2.

BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

(BOURNEMOUTH)

Men's Singles.—R. Emerson (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss A. Mortimer.

Doubles.—Men's: R. Emerson and R. Laver (Australia). Women's: Miss A. S. Haydon and Miss Y. Ramirez. Mixed: A. R. Mills and Mrs. Mills.

U.S.A. Championships:

Men's Singles.—R. Emerson (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.).

Men's Doubles.—C. McKinley and D. Ralston (U.S.A.).

Women's Doubles.—Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) and Miss L. Turner (Australia).

Mixed Doubles.—R. Mark and Miss M. Smith (Australia).

Public Schools.—Youll Cup: Stowe beat Eltham 3-2.

D'Abernon Cup.—U.C.S. Old Boys.

County Championships.—Men: Lancashire; Women: Surrey.

Inter-Services Tournament.—R.A.F.

Services.—R. Navy Championship: Lt.-Cdr. W. W. Threlfall. Army Championship: Lt. T. L. C. Freeman. R.A.F. Championship: S. A. C. D. B. Olney. W.R.N.S. Championship: 3rd Officer S. Hogg. W.R.A.C. Championship: Capt. D. J. Temple. W.R.A.F. Championship: P/O Y. Neale.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 15-6.

Slazenger Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—M. G. Davies (G.B.) beat J. W. Cawthorn (Australia) 3-0. Doubles.—M. G. Davies (G.B.) and K. Nielsen (Denmark) beat J. W. Cawthorn and F. J. Perry 2-0.

British Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—G. A. Worthington beat W. J. Moss 3-1. Doubles.—G. A. Worthington and W. J. Moss beat G. Bradley and M. G. Evans 3-0.

BRITISH JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

(WIMBLEDON)

Boys' Singles.—S. J. Matthews beat K. Wooldridge 9-7, 6-4.

Girls' Singles.—Miss F. E. Walton beat Miss R. A. Blakelock 6-1, 1-6, 6-4.

Boys' Doubles.—S. J. Matthews and G. R. Stilwell beat A. G. Dunlop and R. D. Jones 5-7, 6-3, 9-7.

Girls' Doubles.—Miss J. V. Gilkerson and Miss J. E. Scoble beat Miss F. V. M. MacLennan and Miss A. E. O'Neil 0-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.—S. J. Matthews and Miss R. A. Blakelock beat R. D. Jones and Miss F. E. Walton 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

TENNIS, 1961

Amateur Championships.

Singles.—D. J. Warburg beat G. W. T. Atkins 3-0.

Doubles.—Lord Aberdare and J. D. Whatman beat D. J. Warburg and M. M. Jones 3-1.

Henry Leaf Cup.—Rugby beat Eton II 3-0.

M.C.C. Prizes.

Gold.—D. J. Warburg beat P. Kershaw.

Silver.—P. Kershaw.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 2-1.

BADMINTON, 1961

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1961

Men's Singles.—E. Kops (Denmark) beat F. Kobbero (Denmark) 2-0.

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. G. C. K. Hashman (U.S.A.) beat Miss U. H. Smith (England) 2-0.

Men's Doubles.—F. Kobbero and J. Hammergeard (Denmark) beat E. Kops and P. E. Neilsen (Denmark) 2-0.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. Hashman (U.S.A.) and Mrs. F. W. Peard (Ireland) beat Miss C. E. Dunglison and Miss W. Tyre (Scotland) 2-0.

Mixed Doubles.—F. Kobbero and Mrs. K. Thorn-dahl (Denmark) beat A. D. Jordan and Mrs. E. J. Timperley (England) 2-0.

Inter-County Championship.—Surrey beat Lancashire 11-4.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 10-5.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1960-61

Open Championship.—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan) 3-2.

Amateur Championship.—M. A. Oddy (Scotland) beat I. Amin (Egypt) 3-1.

British Isles Professional Championship.—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan) 3-1.

U.K. Professional Championships.—J. H. Giles beat D. W. Harman.

Women's Championships.—Mrs. G. E. Marshall beat Mrs. G. R. Turner 3-0.

Wolfe-Noel Cup.—Great Britain beat U.S.A. 5-0.

Inter-County Championship.—Men, Surrey beat Sussex 4-1; Women, Warwickshire beat Glamorgan 5-0.

Services Championship.—Royal Navy: Lt.-Cdr. B. K. Shattock beat Lt. R. A. B. Gowland 3-1; Army: Capt. M. J. Perkins beat 2/Lt. S. Hicks 3-2; R.A.F.: F/Lt. M. H. A. Eggleton beat A/P.O. P. D. Stokes 3-2.

Inter-Services Tournament.—1, Army; 2, R.A.F.; 3, Royal Navy.

University Match.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-2.

Londonerry Cup.—Old Rugbeians beat Lancing Old Boys 3-2.

Drysdale Cup.—P. Gerlow (Denmark) beat G. C. Aylward 3-0.

FENCING, 1960-61

Amateur Championships:

Foil.—A. M. Leckie (London F.C.).

Sabre.—A. R. Cooperman (Salle Paul).

Coronation Cup (Foil).—L. Kamuti (Hungary).

Miller-Hallett Cup (Epee).—P. Jacobs (Cambridge Univ.).

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 16-11.

Public School Championships:

Foil.—D. E. P. Shapland (Dulwich).

Epee.—A. S. Boyd (Westminster).

Sabre.—R. P. Ford (St. Paul's).

RACKETS, 1960-61

Open Singles Championship.—J. P. Dear beat J. R. Thompson.

Amateur Singles Championships.—J. W. Leonard beat R. M. K. Gracey 3-0.

Amateur Doubles Championships.—G. W. T. Atkins and P. Kershaw beat J. R. Thompson and R. M. K. Gracey 4-0.

Public Schools Championship.—Singles (H. K. Foster Cup): G. P. Milne (Eton) beat M. G. Griffith (Marlborough) 3-2. Doubles: Eton (G. P. Milne and B. A. Fitzgerald) beat Marlborough (M. G. Griffiths and J. Hopper) 4-2.

Noel Bruce Cup.—Rugby (G. W. T. Atkins and P. Kershaw) beat Tonbridge (J. R. Thompson and M. S. Connell) 4-1.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.

Army Championships.—Capt. A. D. Myrtle (K.O.S.B.).

ETON FIVES, 1961

Amateur Championship.—Kinnaird Cup.—J. W. Buggs and J. C. Wallis beat A. Hughes and A. J. G. Campbell 3-1.

Public Schools Competition.—Aldenharn (A. G. Irwin and C. A. Sloan) beat Berkhamsted (N. J. C. Hall and J. P. Kaye) 3-1.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 2-1.

RUGBY FIVES, 1961

Amateur Singles Championship.—(Jesters' Club Cup).—E. Marsh beat J. F. Pretlove 15-8, 15-10.

Amateur Doubles Championship.—(Cyriax Cup).—J. F. Pretlove and H. R. Smith beat D. E. Gardner and S. Holt 15-6, 15-16, 15-7.

Schools Competition.—Singles (Jesters' Cup): P. Mellor (Bedford) beat R. F. Bulgin (Merchant Taylors). Doubles (Mappin Cup): Oundle (A. T. Vincent and P. G. Le M. Pack) beat Merchant Taylors' (R. F. Bulgin and P. M. Whitcombe).

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 252-206.

Scottish Championships.—Singles (Cuthbertson Quach): A. I. F. MacKenzie beat W. A. Forbes. Doubles (Scottish Doubles Cup): A. I. F. MacKenzie and D. R. C. Morton beat T. Peake and W. A. Forbes.

West of England Schools' Tournament.—Singles: P. R. Williamson (Bristol Grammar) beat P. J. Gill-Martin (Blundell's). Doubles: Blundell's beat Clifton.

London Grammar Schools' Competition (Marchant Cup).—Wandsworth School.

POLO, 1961

Tyro Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Cowdray Park 2-1.

Cicero Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Cowdray Park 8-6.

Queen's Cup.—Silver Leys beat Swallet House 9½-5.

Royal Windsor Cup.—Sao Silvestre beat Windsor Park 3-2.

Cowdray Gold Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Laversine 7-6.

Cowdray Cup.—Centaurs beat Cowdray Park 6½-6.

County Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Cirencester 5-1½.

Smith's Lawn Cup.—Corinium beat Brewhurst 7-2.

Harrison Cup.—Hurlingham Colts beat Polo Cottage 5-3.

Friar Park Cup.—Cheshire Forest beat Welsh Guards 4-0.

Holden White Cup.—Kirtlington Park beat Cowdray Park 6½-2.

Benson Cup.—Thunderballs beat Jersey Lilies 4½-3.

Inter-Regimental Cup.—3rd Royal Horse Artillery beat Royal Horse Guards 3-2.

Midhurst Town Cup.—Centaurs beat San Miguel 10-5½.

Aotea Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Cheshire 7-6½.

Whitbread Cup.—Friar Park beat Toulston 4-1.

9th Lancers' Cup.—Tidworth beat Cheshire Forest 6½-1.

Brecknock Cup.—Pimms beat Cowdray Park, 4-3.

Houldsworth Cup.—Taunton Vale beat Whacko 7-3.

West Sussex Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Cowdray Park 5½-5.

Farewell Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Brewhurst 5-4.

TABLE TENNIS, 1961

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS (Albert Hall)
Singles.—Men: V. Markovic (Yugoslavia) beat T. Larsson (Sweden) 3-0; Women: Mrs. L. Foldi (Hungary) beat Mrs. A. Simon (W. Germany) 3-1.

Doubles.—Men: H. Alser and Larsson (Sweden) beat B. Kern and J. Teran (Yugoslavia) 3-1. Women: Miss C. K. Best and Mrs. Simon beat Mrs. A. R. Mills and Mrs. Foldi 3-1; Mixed: Z. Berczik and Mrs. Foldi (Hungary) beat J. Ingber and Miss Best 3-0.

Universities.—Oxford beat Cambridge, 7-3.
World Championships.—Swaythling Cup (Men), China; Corbillion Cup (Women), Japan.

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records

(as at Dec. 31, 1960)

MEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—J. Devitt, Australia, 54.6 s.
 200 metres.—T. Yamanaka, Japan, 2 m. 1.5 s.
 220 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 1.6 s.
 400 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 15.9 s.
 440 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 15.9 s.
 800 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 8 m. 59.6 s.
 880 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 8 m. 59.6 s.
 1,500 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 17 m. 11.0 s.

Free Style Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 3 m. 44.4 s.
 4 × 200 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 8 m. 10.2 s.

Medley Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 5.4 s.

Individual Medley:

- 400 metres.—D. Rounsaville, U.S.A., 5 m. 4.5 s.

MEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—J. Monckton, Australia, 1 m. 1.5 s.
 200 metres.—T. Stock, U.S.A., 2 m. 16.0 s.

MEN—BREAST STROKE

- 100 metres.—W. Minashkin, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 11.5 s.
 200 metres.—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36.5 s.
 220 yards.—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36.5 s.

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—L. Larsson, U.S.A., 58.7 s.
 200 metres.—M. Troy, U.S.A., 2 m. 12.8 s.
 220 yards.—N. Hayes, Australia, 2 m. 17.5 s.

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 1 m. 0.2 s.
 200 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11.6 s.
 220 yards.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11.6 s.
 400 metres.—Miss C. von Saltza, U.S.A., 4 m. 44.5 s.
 440 yards.—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 45.4 s.
 800 metres.—Miss J. Cederqvist, Sweden, 9 m. 55.6 s.
 880 yards.—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11.4 s.
 1,500 metres.—Miss J. Cederqvist, Sweden, 19 m. 23.6 s.

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

- 200 metres.—Miss A. Lonsbrough, Gt. Britain, 2 m. 49.5 s.

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss N. Ramey, U.S.A., 1 m. 9.1 s.
 200 metres.—Miss M. Heemskirk, Netherlands, 2 m. 34.4 s.
 220 yards.—Miss B. Collins, U.S.A., 2 m. 37 s.

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss L. Burke, U.S.A., 1 m. 9 s.
 200 metres.—Miss S. Tanaka, Japan, 2 m. 33.3 s.

Free Style Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 8.9 s.

Individual Medley:

- 400 metres.—Miss D. de Varona, U.S.A., 5 m. 36.5 s.

Medley Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 41.1 s.

UNIVERSITY

1961

- Oxford University beat Cambridge University by 46 pts. to 40 pts.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Blackpool, Aug.—Sept. 1961)

Men:

- 110 yards Free Style.—J. Martin-Dye, 57.2 s.
 220 yards Back Stroke.—G. Sykes, 2 m. 23.9 s.

Men:

- 220 yards Free Style.—J. Martin-Dye, 2 m. 6.9 s.
 220 yards Breast Stroke.—C. C. Wilkinson, 2 m. 43.9 s.
 440 yards Free Style.—J. Martin-Dye, 4 m. 34.2 s.
 220 yards Butterfly.—B. Jenkins, 2 m. 19 s.
 Mile.—R. Campion, 19 m. 50.6 s.
 110 yards Boys' Free Style.—P. J. Sillett, 59.6 s.
 110 yards Boys' Butterfly.—P. J. Sillett, 67.2 s.
 110 yards Boys' Back Stroke.—J. Burt, 69.2 s.
 110 yards Boys' Breast Stroke.—A. Abrey, 78 s.
 220 yards Boys' Free Style.—R. T. Lord 2 m. 14.7 s.
 Free Style 4 × 110 yards Team Relay.—1, York City, 3 m. 57.3 s.; 2, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 2.2 s.; 3, Otter, 4 m. 3.4 s.
 Medley Relay.—1, Otter, 4 m. 34.5 s.; 2, York City, 4 m. 34.7 s.; 3, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 38.1 s.

Ladies:

- 110 yards Free Style.—Miss D. Wilkinson, 64.9 s.
 110 yards Back Stroke.—Miss M. Edwards, 73.8 s.
 110 yards Butterfly.—Miss L. Green, 72.7 s.
 220 yards Free Style.—Miss N. Rae, 2 m. 21.6 s.
 220 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss A. Lonsbrough, 2 m. 53.7 s.
 440 yards Free Style.—Miss N. Rae, 5 m. 2.8 s.
 110 yards Girls' Butterfly.—Miss M. A. Cotterill, 75.7 s.
 110 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss E. C. Long, 66.5 s.
 110 yards Girls' Back Stroke.—Miss C. Dunn, 74.9 s.
 110 yards Girls' Breast Stroke.—Miss D. Fraser, 1 m. 23.8 s.
 220 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss E. C. Long, 2 m. 24.3 s.
 Free Style 4 × 110 yards Team Relay.—1, Hampstead, 4 m. 40 s.; 2, Dewsbury, 4 m. 45 s.; 3, Beckenham, 4 m. 45.8 s.
 Medley Relay.—1 Helston, 5 m. 4.9 s.; 2, Hampstead, 5 m. 7.6 s.; 3, Dewsbury, 5 m. 8.8 s.

Diving Championships

(Blackpool, August)

- Men.—Springboard: B. E. Phelps, 154.80 pts.; Plain Diving, B. E. Phelps, 63.77 pts.; High Diving: B. E. Phelps, 148.38 pts.
 Ladies.—Springboard: Miss N. Thomas, 141.71 pts.; Plain Diving: Miss M. Austen, 60.95 pts.; High Diving: Miss N. Thomas, 91.03 pts.
 Boys' Diving: D. Priestley, 73.94 pts.
 Girls' Diving: Miss M. Austen, 75.68 pts.

YACHTING

THE AMERICA'S CUP

The New York Yacht Club accepted the Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge for a series of match races for the America's Cup in 1958. The races took place off Newport, Rhode Island, from Sept. 20–26, 1958, between two yachts of the 12-metre class, the British *Sceptre* and the American *Columbia*. The *Columbia* won all four completed races.

History.—The America's Cup, originally a British trophy, was won outright by the U.S. schooner *America* at Cowes on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. There have been 17 unsuccessful attempts to take the cup out of the United States—15 by Britain and 2 by Canada. There have been 17 contests and 54 races, 48 of the races being won by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I lost to *Columbia*, 1899; Shamrock II lost to *Columbia*, 1901; Shamrock III lost to *Reliance* 1903; Shamrock IV lost to *Resolute*, 1920; Shamrock V lost to *Enterprise*, 1930; Endeavour lost to *Rainbow*, 1934; Endeavour II lost to *Ranger*, 1937; *Sceptre* lost to *Columbia*, 1958.

YACHTING, 1961

Harwich-Hook of Holland Race (May 19-21).—Class I, Myth of Malham.
Finn Class Championship (Studland Bay, June).—Phaon (R. P. Creagh-Osborne).
Universities (Gareloch, July 5-7).—Cambridge University beat Oxford University.
National Merlin Rocket Championship (Gorleston, June).—Restless IV (B. L. Southcott).
International Dragon Championship (Duke of Edinburgh Cup) (Clyde, June 20-24).—Spagetti (Norway) (O. Christiansen).
International 14 ft. Dinghy (Prince of Wales Cup) (Whitstable, July 15).—Gossip (S. H. Morris).
Britannia Cup (Cowes, Aug. 1).—Fedalah (N. E. Watts).
Fastnet Cup (Aug. 5-10).—Zwerver (Netherlands).
Bembridge Trophy (Public Schools Old Boys).—Oundle.

CANOEING, 1961

Devizes-Westminster Race (124 miles).—1, D. W. Mitchell and R. A. Seeger (Royal Marines), 21 hr. 46 m. (record time); 2, W. Mundell and G. W. Smith (2nd S.A.S. Regt.); 3, B. Latimer and B. E. Joyles (Royal Marines).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1951	Cambridge ... (After re-row)	20 50	12 lengths
1952	Oxford	20 23	Canvas (about 10 f.)*
1953	Cambridge ...	19 54	8 lengths
1954	Oxford	20 23	4½ lengths
1955	Cambridge ...	19 10	16 lengths
1956	Cambridge ...	18 36	1½ lengths
1957	Cambridge ...	19 1	2 lengths
1958	Cambridge ...	18 15	3½ lengths
1959	Oxford	18 52	6 lengths
1960	Oxford	18 59	1½ lengths
1961	Cambridge ...	19 22	4½ lengths

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 59 times, Oxford 47, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

Race Mishaps.

1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.
 1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.
 1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.
 1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1961

Grand Challenge Cup.—U.S.S.R. Navy beat Leander by 1 length, 6 m. 43 s.
Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Lady Margaret (Cambridge) beat Eton by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 27 s.
Princess Elizabeth Cup.—Shrewsbury beat King's School, Canterbury, by 1 length, 7 m. 7 s.
Thames Cup.—London University beat Jesus College (Cambridge) by ½ length, 6 m. 59 s.
Stewards' Cup.—Trud (U.S.S.R.) beat Thames by 2 lengths, 7 m. 23 s.
Visitors' Cup.—St. Edmund Hall (Oxford) beat St. Catherine's College (Cambridge) by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 27 s.

Wyfold Cup.—National Provincial Bank beat South Kent School (U.S.A.) by 2 lengths, 7 m. 28 s.

Silver Goblets.—V. Lehtela and T. Pitkanen (Finland) beat R. Waite and R. J. Nicholson (Nottingham), easily, 8 m. 9 s.

Double Sculls.—G. C. Justicz (Birmingham) and N. Birkmyre (Bristol) beat A. Berkutov and Y. Tukulov (U.S.S.R.) by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 38 s.

Diamond Sculls.—S. A. Mackenzie (Australia) beat O. Tjurin (U.S.S.R.) by 2½ lengths, 8 m. 34 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).—1, Barn Cottage, 18 m. 47 s.; 2, Thames R.C., 19 m. 4 s.; 3, Goldie (Cambridge) and Isis each 19 m. 5 s.

Oxford Torpids.—St. John's College.

Oxford Summer Eights.—St. Edmund Hall.

Cambridge Lentis.—Jesus College.

Cambridge Mays.—Lady Margaret.

Wingfield Sculls (Putney-Mortlake).—1, R. Carpmal (London R.C.), 23 m. 50 s.; 2, G. C. Justicz (Birmingham); 3, M. A. Spracklen (Marlow).

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 246th Race) (London Bridge-Chelsea, 4½ miles).—K. R. Usher (Limehouse) 28 m. 34 s.; 2, F. S. Parr (Dagenham), 29 m. 15 s.; 3, E. T. Egan (New Cross).

Sculling, Head of the River (Putney-Mortlake).—1, K. R. Smith (Nottingham Univ.), 23 m. 59 s.; 2, C. G. V. Davidge (Molesey), 24 m. 17 s.; 3, D. Parry (Walton), 24 m. 27 s.

SKATING, 1960-61

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Arranged for Prague, but cancelled owing to death of American team and officials in air disaster near Brussels, Feb. 1961).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Berlin)

Men's Figure.—A. Giletti (France).

Ladies' Figure.—Miss S. R. Dijkstra (Netherlands).

Pairs.—H. J. Baumler and Miss M. Kilus (W. Germany).

Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny (Great Britain).

World Speed Skating Championship.—H. Grift (Netherlands).

European Championship.—V. Kosichkin (U.S.S.R.).

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

Men's Figure.—Not awarded.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss D. Clifton-Peach.

Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny.

(Roller)

Men's Figure.—R. C. Balls.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss M. Jackson.

Pairs.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Preston.

Dancing.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooper.

SKI-ING, 1960-61

British Alpine Ski Championships.—Men, C. A. Palmer-Tomkinson; Ladies, Miss T. E. Heald;

Boys, C. de Westenholz; Girls, P. Murphy.

Cross-Country Championship.—Capt. J. A. G. Moore.

Roberts of Kandahar.—C. A. Palmer-Tomkinson.

Duke of Kent Cup.—P. Krassel (Austria).

Duchess of Kent Cup.—Mlle. P. du Roy de Blicquy (Belgium).

Inter-Services Championship.—Army.

Universities.—Cambridge.

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 91st N.R.A., 1961

Queen's Prize—W.O. II N. L. Beckett (Canada), 284 pts.; *Runner-up*, F/Lt. R. Chambers (R.A.F.), 278.

St. George's Challenge Vase—1, F. W. Le Maitre, 145 pts.; 2, S/A/C I. Mackenzie, 143 pts.; 3, J. E. Leggett, 143 pts.

Universities, Humphry Challenge Cup—Cambridge University, 793; Oxford University, 771.

County Championship—*Long Range*—1, Hampshire 279; 2, Sussex 274; 3, Essex 272.

County Championship—*Short Range*—1, Suffolk 1,131; 2, Hampshire 1,123; 3, Sussex 1,113.

Elcho Challenge Shield—1, England 1,518; 2, Scotland 1,508; 3, Ireland 1,408.

Kolapour Cup—1, Mother Country 1,133; 2, Canada 1,114; 3, Jersey 1,094.

Universities—*Chancellor's Challenge Plate*—1, Oxford University 1,115; 2, Cambridge University 1,114.

Vizianagram Challenge Cup—1, House of Commons 698; 2, House of Lords 647.

Ashburton Shield—1, Victoria College, Jersey, 516; 2, Epsom 512; 3, Glenalmond 512.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1961

International Cup—1, England, 7831/9000; 2, Scotland, 7723; 3, Ireland, 7352.

Mackintosh Trophy—1, New Zealand 8606/9000; 2, Canada, 8601; 3, South Africa, 8199.

British Open Down-the-Line Championship—F. B. Edwards (Belfast) 293/300.

British Open Skeet Championship—J. S. Edgar (Warwick) 97/100.

British Open Sporting Championship—J. Wheeler (Beverley), 91/100.

Ladies' Sporting Championship—Lady Gault, 39/50.

Ladies' Skeet Championship—Mrs. J. P. Breckon (York) 33/50.

Coronation Cup—J. Wheeler (Beverley) 379/400.

English Single-Barrel Championship—A. Poskitt (Doncaster) 95/100.

English Double-Rise Championship—B. Bailey (Wem) 177/200.

European Trapshooting Championship (Berne)—E. Fear (Sheffield) 196/200.

ARCHERY, 1961**BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Men—1, F. W. Bing, 1,680 pts.; 2, D. H. Hand, 1,670 pts.; 3, R. Hall, 1,652 pts.

Ladies—1, Miss S. M. Lyons, 1,780 pts.; 2, Mrs. L. Fowler, 1,749 pts.; 3, Miss J. E. Heywood, 1,666 pts.

County Championship—(Men)—1, Hampshire 5,918 pts.; 2, Surrey 5,908 pts.; 3, Lancashire 5,872 pts. (Ladies)—1, Lancashire, 6,282 pts.; 2, Yorkshire, 6,015 pts.; 3, Hertfordshire, 5,769 pts.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men—1, J. Thornton (U.S.A.); 2, C. Sherman (U.S.A.); 3, J. Sandelin (Finland). *Ladies*—1, Miss N. Vanderheide (U.S.A.); 2, Mrs. L. Fowler (G.B.); 3, Miss B. Deptova (Czechoslovakia). *Teams*—(Men)—1, U.S.A.; 2, Belgium; 3, Finland. (Ladies)—1, U.S.A.; 2, Great Britain; 3, South Africa.

BRITISH NATIONAL RECORDS

Flight Shooting (Distance)—490 yards, J. Flinton, 1955.

York Round (Men)—6 doz. arrows at 100 yds., 4 doz. qt 80 yds. and 2 doz. at 60 yds.; R. D. Matthews, 991 pts., 1958.

Double York Round—R. D. Matthews, 1,933 pts., 1958.

Hercford Round (Ladies)—6 doz. arrows at 80 yds., 4 doz. at 60 yds., and 2 doz. at 50 yds.; Miss J. Warner, 972, 1961.

Double Hercford Round—Miss J. Warner, 1,817 pts., 1956.

BOXING, 1961**A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Winners)**

Flyweight—W. McGowan (Scotland) (pts.); *Bantam*—L/A/C P. Benneyworth (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Feather*—P. Cheevers (Fisher, London) (pts.); *Light*—P. Warwick (West Ham) (pts.); *Light-Welter*—Pte. B. Brazier (Army) (pts.); *Welter*—A. Lewis (St. Pancras) (pts.); *Light-Middle*—J. Gamble (Dowlais, Wales) (3rd round); *Middle*—Tpr. J. Calger (Army) (pts.); *Light-Heavy*—J. G. Bodell (Loughborough) (pts.); *Heavy*—W. Walker (West Ham) (1st round).

UNIVERSITIES

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by six bouts to three.

**PROFESSIONAL BOXING
WORLD CHAMPIONS**

Title holders in Oct. 1961

Flyweight—P. Kingpetch (Thailand); *Bantamweight*—J. Caldwell (N. Ireland) or E. Iofre (Brazil); *Featherweight*—D. Moore (U.S.A.); *Lightweight*—J. Brown (U.S.A.); *Welterweight*—B. Paret (Cuba) or E. Griffith (U.S.A.); *Middleweight*—T. Downes (England) or G. Fullmer (U.S.A.); *Light-Heavyweight*—A. Moore (U.S.A.); *Heavyweight*—F. Patterson (U.S.A.).

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1961

Flyweight—J. Caldwell (N. Ireland); *Bantamweight*—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—H. Winstone (Wales); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—B. Curvis (Wales); *Middleweight*—T. Downes (England); *Light-Heavyweight*—C. Calderwood (Scotland); *Heavyweight*—H. Cooper (England).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1961

Bantamweight—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—F. Robertson (Ghana); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—B. Curvis (Wales); *Middleweight*—D. Tiger (Nigeria); *Light-Heavyweight*—C. Calderwood (Scotland); *Heavyweight*—H. Cooper (England).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1961

Flyweight—S. Burrini (Italy); *Bantamweight*—P. Cossemyns (Belgium); *Featherweight*—G. Lamperti (France); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—D. Loi (Italy); *Middleweight*—(vacant); *Light-Heavyweight*—E. Schoepner (W. Germany); *Heavyweight*—D. Richardson (Wales).

WRESTLING, 1961**British Open Championships**

Flyweight—T. Cooper (Bradford); *Bantamweight*—K. Irvine (London); *Featherweight*—H. Hall (Oldham); *Lightweight*—A. Aspen (Bolton); *Welterweight*—P. Amey (London); *Middleweight*—J. Jahanbukht (Persia); *Light-Heavyweight*—J. Maletzky (Austria); *Heavyweight*—A. Buck (Liverpool).

Cumberland and Westmorland Championships

Lightweight—W. Baxter (Scotland); *Welterweight*—W. Newton (Lancaster); *Heavyweight*—W. Brightmore (Lancaster).

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER, 1960-61

World Amateur Billiards Championship (1960).—1, J. H. Beetham (England); 2, J. Long (Australia); 3, W. Jones (India).
English Amateur Billiards Championship.—J. H. Beetham beat R. C. Wright by 4,060-2,043 pts.
World Open Snooker Championship (Brisbane, June 1960).—1, F. Davis (G.B.); 2, F. van Rensburg (S. Africa) and N. Squire (Australia).
English Amateur Snooker Championship.—A. Barnett beat R. Edmonds by 11-9 frames.
Women (Amateur).—Billiards: Miss M. Barrett; Snooker: Miss M. Barrett.
Boys' Billiards Championship.—B. Whitehead.
Boys' Snooker Championship.—J. Priddy.
B.A. and C.C. Youths.—Billiards: P. Morgan; Snooker: I. Rees.

RECORD BREAKS

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932.
Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.
Non-Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).
All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.
Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)
Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164.
Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.
English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.
English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—R. Lomas, 80 in 1957-58.
World Professional Snooker Break.—J. Davis, 147 in 1955.
Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.
World Amateur Billiards Championship.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1961.—Mr. S. Leahy's Dubedoon beat Lancelwood Glitter. Plate: Crazy Salute. Purse: Bryn Apollo.

GREYHOUND DERBY, 1961

At the White City, June 24 (525 yards). Winner: Palm's Printer.

BOWLS, 1961

English Bowling Association Championship (Mortlake).
Rinks.—S.F.: Hereford beat Bristol 22-11; Worthing beat Bexleyheath Conservatives 23-14. F.: Worthing beat Hereford 27-13.
Triples.—S.F.: Grimsby New Cleve beat Church Gresley 19-16; Stroud beat Atherley (Hants) 17-14. F.: Stroud beat Grimsby New Cleve 17-15.
Pairs.—S.F.: Chipstead beat Westcoates (Leics.) 24-15; Marlborough (Suffolk) beat Exonla (Devon) 25-18. F.: Marlborough (A. Race and P. Denny) beat Chipstead 17-15.
Singles.—S.F.: P. Line (Banister Park, Hants.) beat G. Scadgels (Worthing) 21-16; E. Hopcroft (Ruston Bucyrus, Lincoln) beat T. Blake (Newport, I.O.W.) 21-20. F.: P. Line beat E. Hopcroft 21-9.
Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup).—S.F.: Somerset beat Essex 122-90; Nottinghamshire beat Buckinghamshire 135-98. F.: Nottinghamshire beat Somerset 131-77.
International Championship.—Winners.—England. Results.—England beat Wales 115-82; Scotland beat Ireland 106-80; England beat Scotland 102-76; Ireland beat Wales 111-85; Ireland beat England 96-89; Scotland beat Wales 101-72.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1961

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW (42nd)

(WHITE CITY)

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, Italy (Miss G. Serrenti on Doly, G. Mancinelli on Rockette, Capt. R. D'Inzeo on Merano, Capt. P. D'Inzeo on The Rock); 2, Great Britain (G. Hobbs on Royal Lord, Miss P. Smythe on Scorchin', Miss M. Barnes on Sudden, D. Broome on Sunsalve); 3, Germany (T. Bagusat on Bajazzo, H. Schridde on Ferdi, A. Schockemohle on Freiherr and H. G. Winkler on Romanus).
King George V Cup.—1, Capt. P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on The Rock; 2, G. Hobbs (G.B.) on Attila; 3, G. Mancinelli (Italy) on USSARO V.
Queen Elizabeth II. Cup.—1, Lady Sarah Fitzalan Howard (G.B.) on Oorskiet; 2, Miss M. R. Robinson (Eire) on West Court; 3, Miss A. Townsend (G.B.) on Yorkshireman.
Horse and Hound Cup.—1, Capt. P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on Pioneer; 2, Capt. R. D'Inzeo (Italy) on Posolippo; 3, E. Williams (G.B.) on Pegasus XIII.
Daily Mail Cup.—1, G. Mancinelli (Italy) on Rockette; 2, Capt. P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on The Rock; 3, A. Schockemohle (Germany) on Ferdi.
Lonsdale Cup.—1, N. Pessoa (Brazil) on Gran Geste; 3 competitors tied for 2nd place.

ANGLING

National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight	Team winners	Weight	Total Weight in match
				lb. oz.		lb. oz.	lb. oz.
1955	Huntspill River and Sedgemoor Draw, Somerset	99 (record)	J. Carr (Sheffield Amalgamated)	68 2½	Sheffield Amalgamated	136 15½	2½ tons
1956	R. Witham, Lincs.	94	C. R. Lusby (Lincs.)	251 8	Coventry and District A.A.	86 4	1 ton 15 lb. 10 oz.
1957	R. Severn, Bridgnorth, Salop	96	H. Storey (Nottingham A.A.)	7 12½	Nottingham Anglers Assoc.	20 8½	522 7
1958	R. Welland, Spalding, Lincs.	98	W. Hughes (Northern Anglers)	24 3	Coventry and District A.A.	59 15½	1,105 0
1959	R. Nene, Peterborough	100	J. Sharpe (Bedford)	57 8½	Bedford Angling Club	86 1½	3,240 0
1960	Rivers Ant, Bure and Thurne, Gt. Yarmouth	101	K. Smith (Norwich and Dist.)	50 14½	King's Lynn	81 15½	1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb.
1961	R. Trent, Gunthorpe, Notts	..	J. Blakey (Saltaire)	23 12½	Coventry and District A.A.	77 6½	1 ton 17 cwt. 9 lbs.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners, 1960-61

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1960-61
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827).....	43	50	24	Draw
Boat Race (1829).....	47	59	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858).....	53	29	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859).....	24	49	15	Oxford
Athletics (1864).....	41	40	6	Camb.
Football—				
Association (1873-4).....	30	31	17	Draw
Rugby (1871-2).....	37	31	12	Camb.
Golf (1878).....	31	37	3	Oxford
Lawn Tennis (1881).....	25	34	—	Oxford
Hockey (1890).....	20	27	11	Oxford
Boxing (1897).....	20	32	6	Camb.

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS
1960-61

Chess.....	Draw
Cross-Country.....	Cambridge
Relays.....	Cambridge
Fencing.....	Cambridge
Sailing.....	Cambridge
Lacrosse.....	Oxford
Rugby Fives.....	Cambridge
Eton Fives.....	Oxford
Badminton.....	Cambridge
Shooting.....	Oxford
Squash Rackets.....	Cambridge
Swimming.....	Oxford
Ice Hockey.....	Oxford
Table Tennis.....	Oxford

CYCLING, 1961

- Tour de France*.—J. Anquetil (France).
Tour of Britain.—W. Holmes (England).
World Championships:—
Professional Sprint.—A. Maspes (Italy).
Professional Pursuit.—R. Altig (W. Germany).
Amateur Sprint.—S. Bianchetto (Italy).
Amateur Pursuit.—H. Nydam (Netherlands).
Amateur Road Race.—J. Jourden (France).
Professional Road Race.—R. van Looy (Belgium).
Ladies' Sprint.—G. Ermolaeva (U.S.S.R.).
Ladies' Pursuit.—Y. Reynders (Belgium).
Ladies' Road Race.—Y. Reynders (Belgium).
National Championships:—
Amateur Sprint.—L. Binch.
Ladies' Sprint.—V. Rushworth.
Amateur Pursuit.—P. B. Hoban.
Professional Pursuit.—J. Geddes.
Ladies' Pursuit.—B. Burton.
Amateur Road Race.—W. Bradley.
Professional Road Race.—D. Bedwell.
Ladies' Road Race.—J. Bedwell.
National (R.T.T.C.) Time Trial Championships:—
25 miles.—P. J. Woodburn, 56 m. 1 s.
50 miles.—P. B. Hoban, 1 hr. 57 m. 4 s.
100 miles.—J. Baylis, 4 hr. 11 m. 54 s.
12 hours.—R. J. Wilkins, 266.7 miles.
24 hours.—A. C. Harding, 470.3 miles.
Ladies' 25 miles.—B. Burton, 1 hr. 2 m. 45 s.
Ladies' 50 miles.—B. Burton, 2 hr. 6 m. 3 s.
Ladies' 100 miles.—B. Burton, 4 hr. 23 m. 1 s.

MOTOR RACING, 1961

- 24-hour Race (Le Mans)*.—1, O. Gendebien and P. Hill (Ferrari), 2,782.2 miles (115.89 m.p.h.); 2, W. Mairesse and M. Parkes (Ferrari) (114.92 m.p.h.); 3, P. Noblet and J. Guichet (Ferrari) (110.24 m.p.h.).

- Monaco Grand Prix*.—1, S. Moss (Lotus) 2 hr. 45 m. 50.1 s. (70.70 m.p.h.); 2, R. Ginther (Ferrari) 2 hr. 45 m. 53.7 s.; 3, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 46 m. 31.4 s.
Netherlands Grand Prix.—1, W. von Trips (Ferrari) 2 hr. 1 m. 52.1 s. (96.21 m.p.h.); 2, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 1 m. 53 s.; 3, J. Clark (Lotus) 2 hr. 2 m. 5.
Belgian Grand Prix.—1, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 3 m. 3.8 s. (128.15 m.p.h.); 2, W. von Trips (Ferrari) 2 hr. 3 m. 4.5 s.; 3, R. Ginther (Ferrari) 2 hr. 3 m. 23.3 s.
Italian Grand Prix.—1, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 3 m. 13 s. (130.1 m.p.h.); 2, D. Gurney (Porsche) 2 hr. 3 m. 44.2 s.; 3, B. McLaren (Cooper) 2 hr. 5 m. 41.4 s.
British Grand Prix (Aintree).—1, W. von Trips (Ferrari) 2 hr. 40 m. 53.6 s. (83.91 m.p.h.); 2, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 41 m. 39.6 s.; 3, R. Ginther (Ferrari) 2 hr. 41 m. 40.4 s.
European Grand Prix (Nurburgring).—1, S. Moss (Lotus) 2 hr. 18 m. 12.4 s. (92.34 m.p.h.); 2, W. von Trips (Ferrari) 2 hr. 18 m. 33.8 s.; 3, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 18 m. 54.9 s.
World Racing Drivers' Championship.—P. Hill (U.S.A.).
Tourist Trophy (Goodwood).—1, S. Moss (Ferrari) (86.62 m.p.h.); 2, M. Parkes (Ferrari); 3, R. Salvadori (Aston Martin).
MOTOR CYCLING, 1961
Senior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, M. Hailwood (Norton) 2 hr. 5 m. 2 s. (100.6 m.p.h.); 2, R. McIntyre (Norton) (99.2 m.p.h.); 3, T. Phillips (Norton) (98.78 m.p.h.).
Junior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, P. Read (Norton) 2 hr. 22 m. 50 s. (95.1 m.p.h.); 2, G. Hocking (M.V. Augusta) 2 hr. 24 m. 7.8 s. (94.25 m.p.h.); 3, R. Renson (Norton) 2 hr. 25 m. 3 s. (93.65 m.p.h.).
Manx Grand Prix (Isle of Man).—*Senior*: 1, N. Minihan (Norton) 2 hr. 24 m. 59 s. (93.69 m.p.h.); 2, D. Williams (Norton) 2 hr. 26 m. 14 s. (92.89 m.p.h.); 3, M. Kelly (Norton) 2 hr. 26 m. 29 s. (92.73 m.p.h.). *Junior*: 1, F. Reynolds (A.J.S.) 2 hr. 47 m. 8.6 s. (81.28 m.p.h.); 2, R. Dawson (A.J.S.) 2 hr. 50 m. 11.2 s. (79.82 m.p.h.); 3, A. Newstead (A.J.S.) 2 hr. 52 m. 30.2 s. (78.75 m.p.h.).
CHESS, 1961
Universities.—Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 3½-3½.
British Championship (Aberystwyth).—J. Penrose. *Ladies*, Miss E. Tranmer; *Junior Under 21*, D. G. Wells; *Boys Under 18*, R. A. Beach; *Boys Under 15*, P. Murphy; *Girls*, V. Horsnell.
Hastings Congress.—S. Gligoric (Yugoslavia) 7; I. Bondarevsky (U.S.S.R.) 6; K. W. Lloyd (England) and L. Szabo (Hungary) 5.
County Championships.—*Senior*, Warwickshire; *Junior*, Surrey; *Correspondence*, Gloucestershire.
Clare-Benedict Tournament.—Austria 12; W. Germany 11½; Great Britain 10; Netherlands 10; Switzerland 9½; Italy 7.
Glorney Cup.—England 14; Scotland 9; Wales 8; Ireland 5.

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

- ANGLING.**—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, T. G. Draper, 47 Lindon Drive, Alvaston, Derby.
- ARCHERY.**—Grand National Archery Society. *Sec.*, C. B. Edwards, Marley, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.
- ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**—The Football Association. *Sec.* (vacant), 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.
- ATHLETICS.**—Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E., 54 Torrington Place, W.C.1.
- Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Hartman, 1 Hetherington Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- BADMINTON.**—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 4 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent.
- BASKET BALL.**—Amateur Basket Ball Association. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.
- BILLIARDS.**—Billiards Association and Control Council. *Chairman*, H. A. Phillips (*acting*), Maxwell House, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
- BOBSLEIGH.**—British Bobsleigh Association. *Hon. Sec.*, N. Barclay, 42 Ballater Street, Glasgow, C.5.
- BOWLS.**—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.
- BOXING.**—Amateur Boxing Association. *Sec.*, W. T. Lovett, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- British Boxing Board of Control, 1/9 Hills Place, W.1., *Sec.*, E. J. Waltham.
- CANOEING.**—British Canoe Union. *Sec.*, R. W. Baker, 3 The Drive, Radlett, Herts.
- CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.**—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, A. P. Page, H. Rogers; Eley Estate, Angel Road, N.18.
- CRICKET.**—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Sec.*, R. Aird, M.C., T.D.
- Women's Cricket Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. M. Riley, 25 Durweston Court, York Street, W.1.
- CROQUET.**—The Croquet Association. The Hurlingham Club, S.W.6.
- CYCLING.**—National Cyclists' Union, 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.
- FENCING.**—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. A. Glen Hailg, 1A Tenterden Street, W.1.
- Ladies Amateur Fencing Union. *Sec.*, Miss B. N. Solly, 65 Sloane Street, S.W.1.
- GOLF.**—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, Brig. E. Brickman, D.S.O.
- English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Capt. W. G. L. Folkard, 34 Aldridge Avenue, Edgware, Middx.
- Ladies' Golf Union, Sandilands, Sandwich Bay, Kent. *Sec.*, Miss M. Thornton.
- HOCKEY.**—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, W. C. Longstaff, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
- All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Macdonald, 45 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LACROSSE.**—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, K. O. Peachey, 92 Chelmsford Road, N.14.
- LAWN TENNIS.**—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Reay, O.B.E., Palliser Road, Barons Court, West Kensington, W.14.
- MOUNTAINEERING.**—British Mountaineering Council, c/o Alpine Club, 74 South Audley Street, W.1. *Hon. Sec.*, T. H. Sinclair.
- NETBALL.**—All England Netball Association. *Sec.*, Miss E. L. Sanders, 12 Rochester Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
- RACING (FLAT).**—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. *Sec.*, E. W. Weatherby, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.
- RACING (STEEPLECHASING).**—The National Hunt Committee. *Secretaries*, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.
- RIFLE SHOOTING.**—National Rifle Association. *Sec.*, Capt. E. K. Le Mesurier, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.
- National Small-bore Rifle Association. *Sec.*, A. J. Palmer, Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.
- ROWING.**—Amateur Rowing Association. *Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Page, The Tower, The Terrace, Barnes, S.W.13.
- RUGBY FIVES.**—Rugby Fives Association. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Colville, 109 Ridgeway Drive, Bromley, Kent.
- RUGBY FOOTBALL.**—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. D. Prentice.
- The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, O.B.E., 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.
- SKATING.**—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, E. G. Coggins, Charterhouse, E.C.1.
- SKI-ING.**—Ski Club of Great Britain. *Gen. Sec.*, M. N. H. Milne, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
- SQUASH RACKETS.**—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 137 Regent Street, S.W.1.
- Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. Jones, Barnett Hill House, Womersley, nr. Guildford, Surrey.
- SWIMMING.**—Amateur Swimming Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Fern, C.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
- TABLE TENNIS.**—English Table Tennis Association. *Sec.*, D. P. Lowen, 65a Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
- WRESTLING.**—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

SOME BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

(with name of Secretary).

- ACHILLE RATTI C.C.**—Miss E. Smith, 1 Lowrey Terrace, Blackpool S.S.
- ALPINE CLUB.**—J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E., 74 South Audley Street, W.1.
- ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB.**—*Joint Secs.*, F. E. Smith, 6 Chesham Street, S.W.1.; M. Bennett, 5 Savile Close, New Malden, Surrey.
- CAIRNGORM CLUB.**—J. E. Bothwell, 34 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
- CARN DEARG M.C.**—T. Cairnie, 114 Seagate, Dundee.
- CAVE & CRAG CLUB.**—D. D. Snell, 154 Station Road, Wyde Green, Sutton Coldfield.
- CEUNANT, M.C.**—Mrs. W. J. Green, 200 Oaktree Avenue, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.
- CLIMBERS' CLUB.**—M. H. Westmacott, 26 Gordon Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex.
- CREAGH DHU M.C.**—W. M. Rowney, 31 Collins Street, Faifley, Clydebank.
- DERBYSHIRE PENNINE CLUB.**—M. H. A. Finch, 442 Glossop Road, Sheffield 10.
- FELL & ROCK CLIMBING CLUB OF THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.**—C. S. Tilly, Park House, Greatham, Co. Durham.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE M.C.**—A. A. Robertson, Sherwell, Stonehouse, Glos.
- GRAMPIAN CLUB.**—A. C. Gardner, 17 Albert Gardens, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

GRITSTONE CLUB.—E. Gudgeon, 22 The Rise, Morris Lane, Leeds 5.
 INVERNESS M.C.—J. I. R. Martin, 10a Culduthel Road, Inverness.
 IRISH M.C. (BELFAST SECTION).—J. B. White, 116 Eglintine Avenue, Belfast, 9, Northern Ireland.
 KESWICK M.C.—J. N. Beadle, 1 The Hawthorns, Keswick, Cumberland.
 LADIES ALPINE CLUB.—Miss M. P. Darvall, Heath House, Lyndhurst Terrace, N.W.3.
 LADIES SCOTTISH C.C.—Miss E. Leslie, 1 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.
 LOMOND M.C.—J. Thomson, Jr., 157 Gourlay Street, Glasgow, N.1.
 MANX FELL & ROCK CLUB.—J. W. Caine, 69 Sunningdale Drive, Onchan, Isle of Man.
 MIDLAND ASSOCIATION OF MOUNTAINEERS.—D. G. Smith, 32 Silhill Hall Road, Solihull, Warwicks.
 MORAY M.C.—Mrs. J. M. Brewster, Carrick, Forres.
 MOUNTAINEERING SECTION OF THE CAMPING CLUB.—G. H. Watkins, 8 Bankhurst Road, S.E.6.

HOMES OF SPORT

RACING

The two most famous homes of British flat racing are Newmarket and Epsom. The former, the home of the Jockey Club and the headquarters of British racing since the days of Charles II, who paid frequent visits there, is the scene of two of the "Classics", the 2,000 and 1,000 Guineas, and of many other important races, including the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, the "Autumn Double". At Epsom, with the exception of the war years, the Derby has been run since 1780 and the Oaks since 1779. The Coronation Cup also takes place during the Derby meeting. There are many trainers' establishments at both Newmarket and Epsom. The fifth classic race, the St. Leger, is run at Doncaster in September.

Two events of long-standing social, as well as racing, significance are the Royal Ascot meeting in June and the Goodwood meeting at the end of July. The latter is the only occasion during the year at which racing takes place at Goodwood, but there are a number of meetings on Ascot Heath, including that at which the very valuable King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, an important feature in the present-day racing programme, is run.

Courses near London include Alexandra Park (Wood Green), Hurst Park (near Hampton Court), Kempton Park (Sunbury-on-Thames), Sandown Park (Esher) and Windsor. Among important courses in other parts of the country may be mentioned Lincoln and Manchester, the scenes of the first and last big flat races of the season, the Lincolnshire and Manchester November Handicap, respectively, and York and Chester, the homes of the Ebor Handicap and Chester Cup. Steeplechasing and hurdling under National Hunt rules also take place during the winter at many centres of flat racing.

The Grand National steeplechase is run over a distance of 4 m. 856 yds., with 30 fences, at Aintree near Liverpool. Other very important races under National Hunt rules, including the Cheltenham Gold Cup and the Champion Hurdle, take place at the National Hunt meeting at Cheltenham, while the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day has in recent years been very popular.

CRICKET

Test matches are now played on six English grounds—Lord's, The Oval, Trent Bridge (Nottingham), Old Trafford (Manchester), Headingley (Leeds) and Edgbaston (Birmingham). In the normal course, five Test Matches are played against

MYNYDD C.C.—J. C. Burns, 23 Meadway, Bramhall, Cheshire.
 NORTUMBRIAN M.C.—Miss M. F. Brown, 12 Moor Lane, Whitburn, Sunderland.
 PINNACLE CLUB.—Countess D. Gravina, Rose Cottage, Frittenden, nr. Cranbrook, Kent.
 RUCKSACK CLUB.—J. E. Byrom, Highfield, 3 Douglas Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport.
 SANDSTONE C.C.—G. M. Clarke, 34 High Worple, Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middx.
 SCOTTISH M.C.—J. S. Stewart, 121 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.
 SOUTHERN M.A.—M. Foster, 28 Phineas Pett Road, Eitham, S.E.9.
 YORKSHIRE M.C.—E. A. Shepherd, 6 Station Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.
 YORKSHIRE RAMBLERS' CLUB.—E. C. Downham, Bierley House, Oakenshaw, Bradford, Yorks.

In addition, most universities, colleges and branches of the armed services have mountaineering clubs open to members of the respective University, college or service.

visiting teams to England and take place at Lord's, the Oval and three out of the other four test-match grounds, one dropping out each season in turn.

Lord's, the headquarters of Cricket and of the M.C.C., is the third ground of the name. Thomas Lord founded his first ground in 1787, and after two moves, established it on the present site at St. John's Wood in 1814. Middlesex play almost all their home matches at Lord's, as do Surrey at the Oval at Kennington, which has been the home of Surrey cricket since 1846.

In addition to the grounds already mentioned, others of great historic interest and current importance include, in the South, the Sussex county ground at Hove and the St. Lawrence ground at Canterbury, and in the North, Bramall Lane (Sheffield) and the ground at Scarborough, where the annual end-of-season Festival has taken place since last century.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The F.A. Cup Final has been held at Wembley Stadium since 1923, on the famous occasion when the crowd invaded the ground. Since then admission to the Cup Final has been by ticket only, but the Stadium can accommodate about 100,000 spectators. Many international matches and the F.A. Amateur Cup Final also take place at Wembley.

Wembley is, however, surpassed in capacity by Hampden Park, Glasgow, where the record for paying spectators is 149,547. England v. Scotland matches take place at Wembley and Hampden Park in alternate years.

London teams, with their grounds, currently playing in First Division football are as follows: Arsenal (Highbury), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Fulham (Craven Cottage), Tottenham Hotspur (White Hart Lane) and West Ham United (Upton Park).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The three most famous centres of Rugby Union Football in the United Kingdom, scenes of many international matches, are Twickenham, the headquarters of the Rugby Union, Cardiff Arms Park and Murrayfield (Edinburgh). The University match and the games for the Services Championship are also played at Twickenham, where, in addition, most of the Harlequins' home matches take place. Of other famous London clubs, Blackheath play at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, Richmond and London Scottish share the Richmond Athletic Ground and the London Welsh occupy

the nearby Old Deer Park. Rosslyn Park, who for many years played at the latter, now have a ground of their own at Roehampton. The Wasps' ground is at Sudbury.

GOLF

The links at St. Andrews, the home of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the traditional centre of golf, remain the most famous in the world. Other great Scottish courses are at Muirfield, Prestwick and Troon.

The 1957 Ryder Cup match was played at Lindrick and the Professional Match Championship has many times taken place at Walton Heath in Surrey. Except for Sandwich, however, most of the major championship courses are now either in Scotland or in Lancashire or Cheshire (e.g. Hoylake, Formby, Birkdale and Royal Lytham and St. Annes). Other famous golfing centres are Rye, Burnham and Westward Ho! and in Wales, Harlech and Porthcawl.

ATHLETICS

While the number of running tracks in this country is slowly increasing and well-attended meetings are held in many centres, most of the international matches and events such as the A.A.A. Championships and the University Sports take place at the White City Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. The 1958 Empire Games were held at Cardiff and the 1948 Olympic Games at Wembley.

LAWN TENNIS

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championships have been played at Wimbledon since their inception in 1877, first on the former ground at Worple Road and more recently on the present courts of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club in Church Road. Bournemouth is the venue of the British Hard Court Championships, and in recent years one of the leading Professional Tournaments in this country, the Slazenger Championship, has taken place at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

TENNIS, RACKETS, ETC.

The chief centre for tennis and rackets may be said to be Queen's Club in West Kensington. A number of other tennis courts are still in use, notably at Lord's, where the M.C.C. Gold and Silver Prizes are important events, Hampton Court (built by Henry VIII in 1530), Oxford, Cambridge, Canford School, Leamington and Manchester. Many

of the leading squash rackets matches take place in the courts belonging to West End Clubs.

ROWING

Most of the leading rowing events of the year are contested on the River Thames. The Henley Regatta continues to attract the foremost oarsmen from all over the world. Apart from the Boat Race, several other important races take place either from Putney to Mortlake or in the reverse direction, including the Thames Head of the River Race and the Wingfield Sculls. The course for Doggett's Coat and Badge, instituted in 1715, possibly the oldest sporting event still regularly contested, is from London Bridge to Chelsea. The rowing events in the 1958 Empire Games took place on Lake Padarn in Wales.

YACHTING

Cowes, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron and of the Royal London Yacht Club and the scene of the great Cowes Week at the beginning of August, is still the most famous name in British yachting, but there are many other centres of the sport. Among others on or near Spithead and the Solent are Bembridge, Ryde, Yarmouth, Southampton and Hamble and, elsewhere, Burnham-on-Crouch, Poole Harbour, Weymouth, Plymouth, Falmouth and the Clyde.

POLO

In recent years, the polo grounds at Cowdray Park, Midhurst, and at Windsor have become the two most important centres of the sport in this country, though a number of other grounds exist, among which those at Woolmers Park, Hertfordshire and Cirencester may be mentioned.

OTHER SPORTS

The National Rifle Association's annual meeting at its headquarters at Bisley Camp, near Brookwood, Surrey, is the chief event in the rifle-shooting programme. Since the closing of Harringay Arena, many big boxing programmes have been staged at the Empire Pool, Wembley, and well-known provincial centres of the sport are the Liverpool Stadium and the Granby Halls, Leicester. The Greyhound Derby is run at the White City and the Waterloo Cup, the most important coursing prize, at Altcar, Lancashire.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

Sound.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most Post Offices at a charge of £1.

Television.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (including television) are obtainable at most Post Offices for £4 (issue fee £3, plus £1 duty). If application is made at any post office which conducts wireless licence business, but does not stock television licences, arrangements will be made for a licence to be issued from the local Head Post Office and forwarded by post to the applicant. If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1) sound licence it should be surrendered when the television licence is applied for and the price of the television licence will be abated at the rate of 2s. 8d. for each month of the unexpired portion of the surrendered (£1) licence.

Blind Persons.—Blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration may obtain free sound licences or concessionary television

licences for £3 (issue fee £2 plus £1 duty) or £2 in Jersey or Sark.

Licensing requirements.—One licence (which must be a television licence if a television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loudspeakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a broadcast receiving set fitted in a motor-car.

Period of Validity.—An initial licence (either sound or television) is dated to expire twelve months from the last day of the month preceding that of issue. Thereafter all renewal licences are dated to expire one year after the licence they supersede.

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology or Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(c) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a vice-chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia; (ee) Australia. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years 1901-1944, see earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1945	Wolfgang Pauli (o)	Artturi Virtanen (s)	Sir A. Fleming (a) Sir H. W. Florey (a) E. B. Chain (a)	Gabriela Mistral (u)	Cordell Hull (b)
1946	P. W. Bridgman (b)	J. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (b) J. H. Northrop (b)	H. J. Muller (b)	Hermann Hesse (i)	Emily Greene Balch (b) John R. Mott (b)
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Cori (b) and B. A. Houssay (v)	André Gide (c)	The Society of Friends.
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	A. Tiselius (d)	P. H. Müller (i)	T. S. Eliot (a)	No award
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	W. F. Glauque (b)	W. R. Hess (i) A. E. Moniz (x)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1950	C. F. Powell (a)	O. Diels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Kendall (b) T. Reichstein (i) P. S. Hench (b)	Earl Russell (a)	R. Bunche (b)
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a)	E. M. McMillan (b)	M. Thelner (aa)	P. Lagerkvist (d)	L. Jouhaux (c)
1952	E. T. S. Walton (z)	G. T. Seaborg (b)	S. A. Waksman (b)	F. Mauriac (c)	A. Schweitzer (c)
1953	F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (b) F. Zernike (h)	A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Synge (a) H. Staudinger (g)	H. A. Krebs (a) F. A. Lipmann (b) J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (b) F. C. Robbins (b)	Sir Winston Churchill (a) E. Hemingway (b)	G. C. Marshall (b) Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1954	M. Born (a) W. Bothe (g)	L. C. Pauling (b)	A. H. T. Theorell (d)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	No award
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)	V. du Vigneaud (b)	A. F. Cournaud (b) W. Forssmann (g) D. W. Richards (b)	J. R. Jiménez (m)	No award
1956	W. Shockley (b) J. Bardeen (b) W. H. Brattain (b)	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (a) N. N. Semenov (b)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)
1957	C. N. Yang (cc) T. D. Lee (cc)	Sir Alexander Todd (a)	G. W. Beadle (b) E. L. Tatum (b) J. Lederberg (b)	B. L. Pasternak (f)	G. Pire (e)
1958	P. A. Čerenkov (f) I. M. Frank (f) I. E. Tamm (f)	F. Sanger (a)	S. Ochoa (b) A. Kornberg (b)	S. Quasimodo (p)	P. J. Noel-Baker (a)
1959	E. Segré (b) O. Chamberlain (b)	J. Heyrovsky (dd)	Sir Macfarlane Burnet (ee) P. B. Medawar (a)	St. J. Perse (c)	No award
1960	D. A. Glaser (b)	W. F. Libby (b)			

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—U.S.A., 19; Gt. Britain, 15; Germany, 12; France, 7; Netherlands, 5; Austria, 3; U.S.S.R., 3; Sweden, 2; Italy, 3; China, 2; India, 1; Denmark, 1; Japan, 1; Republic of Ireland, 1. CHEMISTRY:—Germany, 20; U.S.A., 13; Gt. Britain, 11; France, 6; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 3; Netherlands, 2; Hungary, 1; Austria, 1; Finland, 1; U.S.S.R., 1; Czechoslovakia, 1. PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE:—U.S.A., 25; Gt. Britain, 11; Germany, 9; Denmark, 4; Switzerland, 4; France, 3; Austria, 3; Belgium, 2; Canada, 2; Italy, 2; Netherlands, 2; Hungary, 2; U.S.S.R., 2; Sweden, 2; Spain, 1; Argentine, 1; Australia 1; Portugal, 1; South Africa, 1. LITERATURE:—France 10; Gt. Britain, 6; Germany, 5; U.S.A., 5; Italy, 4; Sweden, 4; Norway, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, 3; Poland, 2; Switzerland, 2; U.S.S.R., 2; Belgium, 2; India, 1; Finland, 1; Chile, 1; Irish Free State, 1; Iceland, 1. PEACE:—U.S.A., 12; France, 8; Gt. Britain, 7; Germany, 3; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, 3; Belgium, 3; Norway, 2; Austria, 2; Argentina, 1; Canada, 1; Denmark, 1; Italy, 1; Netherlands, 1.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1960, and October, 1961, were the following:

Bibliography

"Sir Robert Walpole: The King's Minister," by J. H. Plumb; "Mr. Secretary Peel," by Norman Gash; "Wilfred Scawen Blunt," by the Earl of Lytton; "One-Leg," by the Marquess of Anglesey; "Edison," by Matthew Josephson; "A Prime Minister Remembers," by Francis Williams; "The Supreme Command, 1914-18," by Lord Hankey; "Hadrian," by Stewart Perowne; "The Destruction of Lord Raglan," by Christopher Hibbert; "Father Faber," by Ronald Chapman; "Sir George Grey," by James Rutherford; "Charles Booth," by T. S. and M. B. Simey; "Nobel," by Nicholas Halasz; "Sir Patrick Hastings," by H. Montgomery Hyde; "Conversation with Max," by S. N. Behrman; "Lord of the Isles," by Nigel Nicolson; "The Infernal World of Branwell Brontë," by Daphne du Maurier; "Branwell Brontë," by Winifred Gerin; "Sir Hubert Wilkins," by John Grierison; "King William IV," by W. Gore Allen; "Arthur Cayley Headlam," by Ronald Jasper; "The Young Disraeli," by B. R. Jerman; "Mrs. Patrick Campbell," by Alan Dent; "Tudor Secretary," by F. G. Emmison; "The Hollow Crown," by Harold F. Hutchison; "Fighting Admiral," by Donald Macintyre; "The Late Lord Byron," by Doris Langley Moore; "Letters of Sigmund Freud," ed. Ernst L. Freud; "Edward Gibbon Wakefield," by Paul Bloomfield; "The Young Mr. Wesley," by V. H. H. Green; "The Age of Churchill," by Peter de Mendelssohn; "My Dearest Uncle," by Joanna Richardson; "The Whiston Matter," by Ralph Arnold; "A Pride of Lions," by Monica Stirling; "Catherine the Great," by Ian Grey; "Gertrude Bell: From her Personal Papers, 1914-26," by Elizabeth Burgoyne; "James Anthony Froude: Vol. I," by Waldo Hilary Dunn; "A Tudor Tragedy," by Lacey Baldwin Smith; "Poor Kit Smart," by Christopher Devlin; "Shelley and his Circle," Vols. I and II, ed. Kenneth Neill Cameron; "The Garnett Family," by Carolyn G. Heilbrun; "The Eye of the Wind," by Peter Scott; "The Days Were Too Short," by Marcel Pagnol; "Dust in the Lion's Paw," by Freya Stark; "George," by Emyln Williams; "Mr. Citizen," by Harry S. Truman; "All in One Lifetime," by James F. Byrnes; "An Only Child," by Frank O'Connor; "Sketches from Life," by Dean Acheson; "People and Life," by Ilya Ehrenburg; "The Wandering Years," by Cecil Beaton; "Green Memory," by L. A. G. Strong; "The Road Past Mandalay," by John Masters; "The Sea is Strong," by Sir Dudley De Chair; "Roses in December," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "William Beckford," by André Parreaux; "The Pilgrim Daughters," by Hesketh Pearson; "The First Five Lives of Annie Besant," by Arthur H. Nethercot; "Stravinsky," by Roman Vlad.

Fiction

"The Mighty and their Fall," by Ivy Compton-Barnett; "A Burnt-Out Case," by Graham Greene; "A Test to Destruction," by Henry Williamson; "The Winter of our Discontent," by John Steinbeck; "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal," by H. E. Bates; "The Severed Head," by Iris Murdoch; "Don't Tell Alfred," by Nancy Mitford; "Two for the River," by L. P. Hartley; "The Foxglove Saga," by Auberon Waugh; "The White Rajah," by Nicholas Monsarrat; "Pomp and Circumstance," by Noel Coward; "The View from the Fortieth Floor," by Theodore H. White; "The Frontiers of Love," by Simon Harcourt-Smith; "Ourselves to Know," by John O'Hara; "Sermons

and Soda-Water," by John O'Hara; "The Mansion," by William Faulkner; "No Signposts in the Sea," by V. Sackville-West; "Mezzotint," by Sir Compton-Mackenzie; "The Right Hand Man," by James Tucker; "The Loser," by Peter Ustinov; "The Journey Homeward," by Gerald Hanley; "Are You Hungry, Are You Cold?" by Ludwig Bemelmans; "The King of Athelney," by Alfred Duggan; "The Talent Scout," by Romain Gary; "Mr. Olim," by Ernest Raymond; "The Man who Won the Pools," by J. I. M. Stewart; "Conventional Weapons," by Jocelyn Brooke; "China Court," by Rumer Godden; "The Father's Comedy," by Roy Fuller; "A Season of Mists," by Honor Tracy; "Debbie Go Home," by Alan Paton; "A Holiday by the Sea," by Gerald Brennan; "The Implacable Hunter," by Gerald Kersh; "The Minister," by Maurice Edelman; "My Master Columbus," by Cedric Belfrage; "Adrift in Soho," by Colin Wilson; "Stephen Morris," by Nevill Shute; "Every Advantage," by John Verney; "Ice in the Bedroom," by P. G. Wodehouse; "Covenant with Death," by John Harris; "Marnie," by Winston Graham; "The Fox in the Attic," by Richard Hughes; "In a Summer Season," by Elizabeth Taylor; "Mothers and Daughters," by Evan Hunter; "Death of a Highbrow," by Frank Swinnerton; "The Agony and the Ecstasy," by Irving Stone; "Jason," by Henry Treece; "Three Players of a Summer Game," by Tennessee Williams; "The Old Men at the Zoo," by Angus Wilson; "Touch and Go," by John Stroud; "The Custom House," by Francis King; "The Last Exile," by James Aldridge; "The Thirty-First of June," by J. B. Priestley; "Image of My Father," by R. C. Hutchinson; "The Judas Tree," by A. J. Cronin; "Last Score," by Storm Jameson; "Nuncle," by John Wain; "A Night in Cold Harbour," by Margaret Kennedy; "The Heart of London," by Monica Dickens; "I Met a Lady," by Howard Spring; "The Adventure of the Christmas Pudding," by Agatha Christie; "The Worm of Death," by Nicholas Blake; "Thunderball," by Ian Fleming; "Sue Crowther's Marriage," by Thomas Armstrong; "Doctors Wear Scarlet," by Simon Raven; "Hands of Healing," by D. L. Murray; "His Lordship," by Philip Gibbs; "Vendetta in Spain," by Dennis Wheatley; "The Chess Players," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "Daughters in Law," by Henry Cecil.

Literature and Criticism

"Collected Essays," by Aldous Huxley; "The Age of Reason," by Sir Harold Nicolson; "Resistance, Rebellion and Death," by Albert Camus; "The School of Donne," by A. Alvarez; "The Modern Poets," by M. L. Rosenthal; "Greek Lyric Poetry," by Sir Maurice Bowra; "The English Novel," by Lionel Stevenson; "George Orwell," by Richard Rees; "Saturn Over the Water," by J. B. Priestley; "Somerset Maugham," by Richard Cordell; "A Reviewer's ABC," by Conrad Aiken; "W. B. Yeats: His Poetry and Thought," by A. G. Stock; "The Imagination of Charles Dickens," by A. O. J. Cockshut; "George Gissing and H. G. Wells," ed. Royal A. Gettmann; "The Image of the Modern French Novel," by Stephen Ullmann.

Poetry

"Solstices," by Louis MacNeice; "More Poems, 1961," by Robert Graves; "Summoned by Bells," by John Betjeman; "The Bluebells," by John Masefield; "Song for a Birth or a Death," by Elizabeth Jennings; "My Sad Captain," by Thom Gunn; "The Screens," by I. A. Richards; "Collected Poems, 1920-1959," by James Reeves; "On a Calm Shore," by Frances Cornford; "Poems,

1955-59," by Boris Pasternak; "Some Poems," by E. H. W. Meyerstein; "Weep before God," by John Wain; "Selected Poems," by Conrad Aiken; "An Anthology of English Poetry, 1945-60," ed. Thomas Blackburn; "Collins Albatross Book of Verse," ed. Louis Untermeyer; "The Rats," by Alan Sillitoe.

Religion and Philosophy

"The New English Bible: The New Testament"; "The Early Christians," by Michael Gough; "Letters from the Early Church," by Roger Lloyd; "According to Mark," by Philip Carrington; "English Religious Dissent," by Erik Routley; "The Mind of the Oxford Movement," ed. Owen Chadwick; "The Historic Reality of Christian Culture," by Christopher Dawson; "Man as Churchman," by Norman Sykes; "Man: The Known and Unknown," by John Langdon-Davies; "The Pre-Conquest Church in England," by Margaret Deanesly; "Essays in Pastoral Reconstruction," by Martin Thornton; "William Temple's Philosophy of Religion," by Owen C. Thomas; "The Christ of the Fourth Gospel," by E. M. Sidebottom; "The Savage My Kinsman," by Elisabeth Elliot; "The Theological Frontier of Ethics," by W. G. MacLagan; "Philosophy and Religion," by John Wilson; "Judaism," by Leon Roth; "Sensation and Perception," by D. W. Hamlyn; "Persons in Relation," by John Macmurray.

History

"The Reign of George III," by J. Steven Watson; "The Franco-Prussian War," by Michael Howard; "The South Sea Bubble," by John Carswell; "Protest in Arms," by Edgar Holt; "The Navy at War, 1939-45," by S. W. Roskill; "Revolution and Papacy, 1769-1846," by E. E. Y. Hales; "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," by William L. Shirer; "An Illustrated History of France," by André Maurois; "Party Politics: The Growth of Parties," by Sir Ivor Jennings; "The King's Servants," by G. E. Aylmer; "Bayonets to Lhasa," by Peter Fleming; "The Origins of the Second World War," by A. J. P. Taylor; "The Spanish Civil War," by Hugh Thomas; "Britain in World Affairs," by Lord Strang; "Corunna," by Christopher Hibbert; "A Study of History: Vol. XII, Reconsiderations," by Arnold J. Toynbee; "The Levellers and the English Revolution," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Century of Revolution, 1603-1714," by Christopher Hill; "Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin," by George F. Kennan; "Culloden," by John Prebble.

Travel

"A Zoo in my Luggage," by Gerald Durrell; "Greece in My Life," by Sir Compton Mackenzie; "Eastern Windows," by F. D. Ommannay; "The Lotus and the Robot," by Arthur Koestler; "High Street Africa," by Anthony Smith; "The Slaves of Timbuktu," by Robin Maugham; "North from Kabul," by Andrew Wilson; "No Latitude for Error," by Sir Edmund Hillary; "Himalayan Pilgrimage," by David Snellgrove; "The Ascent of Dhaulagiri," by Max Eiselin; "Karakoram," by Fosco Maraini; "Alone Across the Atlantic," by Francis Chichester.

General

"British Foreign Policy since the Second World War," by C. M. Woodhouse; "The Constitutional Structure of the Commonwealth," by K. C. Wheare; "The Concept of Law," by H. L. A. Hart; "The Idea of Punishment," by Lord Longford; "The White Nile," by Alan Moorehead; "Baroque in Spain and Portugal," by James Lee-Milne; "Looking at Pictures," by Sir Kenneth Clark; "Victorian Comfort," by John Gloag; "A Punch History of Manners and Morals," by Alison Abdurgham; "Living Free," by Joy Adamson; "World Prehistory," by Grahame Clark; "Egypt of the Pharaohs: An Introduction," by Sir Alan Gardiner; "The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of France," by Glyn Daniel; "The Concise Encyclopedia of Archaeology," ed. Leonard Cottrell; "Wonders of Antiquity," by Leonard Cottrell; "The Art of War," by Cyril Falls; "The Watery Maze," by Bernard Fergusson; "Hitler Confronts England," by Walter Ansel; "Salerno," by Hugh Pond; "The Sands of Dunkirk," by Richard Collier; "Anzio," by Wynford Vaughan-Thomas; "The Battle of Matapan," by S. W. C. Pack; "Malta Convoy," by Peter Shankland and Anthony Hunter; "Operation Tombola," by Roy Farran; "War in the Desert," by Sir John Glubb; "The Potemkin Mutiny," by Richard Hough; "America in the Modern World," by D. W. Brogan; "Inside Europe Today," by John Gunther; "New Dimensions in Foreign Policy," by Max Beloff; "The De Gaulle Revolution," by Alexander Werth; "Shooting at Sharpeville," by Bishop Ambrose Reeves; "The Treasure of the Copper Scroll," by J. M. Allegro; "Eton," by Christopher Hollis; "The Origin of English Place-Names," by P. H. Reaney; "Studies in Words," by C. S. Lewis; "You English Words," by John Moore; "Voltaire and the Calas Case," by Edna Nixon; "Ten Rilling-ton Place," by Ludovic Kennedy; "Lanterns and Lances," by James Thurber.

BOOK CLUBS

The following Book Clubs are registered with the Publishers Association:—

FOLIO SOCIETY LTD., 6 Stratford Place, W.1.

FOYLE (W. & G.) LTD., 121 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

The Book Club.
Catholic Book Club.
Children's Book Club.
Garden Book Club.
Quality Book Club.
Romance Book Club.
Scientific Book Club.
Thriller Book Club.
Travel Book Club.
Western Book Club.

HANSOM BOOKS LTD., 21 Lower Belgrave Street, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Seven Arts Book Club.

HUTCHINSON & CO. (PUBLISHERS) LTD., 178 Great Portland Street, W.1.
Adventurers' Club.

Mystery Book Guild.

Soccer Book Club.

Valentine Romance Club.

ODHAMS PRESS LTD., 67-68 Long Acre, W.C.2.

Companion Book Club.

Herald Sun Readers' Book Club (Australia).

PHOENIX HOUSE LTD., 10-13 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Contemporary Fiction.

Country Book Club.

Jazz Book Club.

Readers Union.

Science-Fiction Book Club.

Sportsman's Book Club.

REPRINT SOCIETY LTD., High Street, Aldershot, Hants.

World Books.

S.C.M. PRESS LTD., 56 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

The Religious Book Club.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing over 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 5s. od. post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

- Abelard-Schuman, 8 King Street, W.C.2.
 Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allan (Ian), Craven House, Hampton Court, Sy.
 Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Angus & Robertson, 54 Bartholomew Close, S.E.1.
 Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Arco, 29 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1.
 Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
 Arrow Books, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Arrowsmith, Winterstoke Rd., Bristol.
 Athlone Press, 2 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Barker (Arthur), 20 New Bond St., W.1.
 Barrie & Rockliff, 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
 Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.
 Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 16 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Blackwell (Basil), 49 Broad St., Oxford.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh and Buckingham House, Buckingham St., W.C.2.
 Blandford Press, 16 West Central St., W.C.1.
 Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Blond (A.), 36 Chester Row, S.W.1.
 Boardman (T. V.), 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Bodley Head, 10 Earls Court, W.C.2.
 Books for Pleasure, Spring Ho., Spring Pl., N.W.5.
 Bowes & Bowes, 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Brockhampton Press, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow.
 Browne & Nolan, 41 & 42 Nassau St., Dublin.
 Brython Press, 9 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.
 Burke Pub. Co., 14 John St., W.C.1.
 Burns & Oates, 28 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 Business Dictionaries, 133-137 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Calder (John), 17 Sackville St., W.1.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1, and Cambridge.
 Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Carey Kingsgate Press, 6 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 Cassell & Co., 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1.
 Caxton Publishing Co., 25-26 St. George St., W.1.
 Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
 Chapman & Hall, 37-39 Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Children's S.S.M., 5 Wigmore St., W.1.
 C.M.S., 6 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh.
 Clarke (Jas.) & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
 Cleaver-Hume Press, 31 Wright's Lane, W.8.
 Clonmore & Reynolds, 29 Kildare St., Dublin.
 Clowes (Wm.), Little New Street, E.C.4.
 Collingridge, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.
 Country Life, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Cresset Press, 11 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Dakers (Andrew), Spring House, Spring Place, N.W.5.
 Darton, Longman & Todd, 29a Gloucester Rd., S.W.7.
 Davies (Peter), 15 Queen St., W.1.
 Davis (R. Hart-), 36 Soho Square, W.1.
 Dean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Deane (H. F. W.), 31 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Deutsch (A.), 105 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Dobson (Dennis), 80 Kensington Church St., W.8.
 Dryad Press, Northgates, Leicester.
 Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Edinburgh House P., 2 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
 Educational Prods., 17 Denbigh St., S.W.1.
 Elek, 14 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Elliot (A. G.), Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey.
 Encyclopædia Britannica, 11 Belgrave Rd., S.W.1.
 English Universities Press, 102 Newgate St., E.C.1.
 Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.
 Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Fleetway Publications, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Foulis (G. T.), 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 Foulsham & Co., 20-21 Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
 Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Four Square Books, 173 New Bond St., W.1.
 French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Gale & Polden, Wellington Press, Aldershot.
 Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Gee & Co., 151 Strand, W.C.2.
 Geographia, 68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Gibbons (Stanley), 391 Strand, W.C.2.
 Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
 Gill (George), 67 Chandos Place, W.C.2.
 Ginn & Co., 18 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Green (W.), 2 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
 Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic Ho., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
 Hachette, 217 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1.
 Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Hamilton & Co., 108 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hammond, Hammond & Co., 87 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Harvill Press, 23 Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1.
 Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Heinemann (Wm.), 15 Queen St., W.1.
 Hill (Leonard), Eden St., N.W.1.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Hodge & Co., 12 Bank St., Edinburgh.
 Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Hollis & Carter, 25 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 House of Grant, 91 & 93 Union St., Glasgow.
 Hughes & Son, 29 Rivulet Rd., Wrexham.
 Hurst & Blackett, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Hutchinson & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Iliffe & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Independent Press, Memorial Hall, E.C.4.
 Jarrold & Sons, Cowgate, Norwich.
 Jarrolds, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Jenkins (Herbert), 3 Duke of York St., S.W.1.
 Johnson (C.), 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
 Johnston (W. & A. K.), Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 Jordan & Sons, 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Joseph (Michael), 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Kaye (N.), 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Kelly's Directories, 2 Arundel St., W.C.2.
 Kimber (Wm.), 46 Wilton Place, S.W.1.
 Kimpton (Henry), 134 Gt. Portland St., W.1.

Laurie (T. Werner), 10 Earham St., W.C.2.
 Lawrence & Wishart, 81 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Livingstone (E. & S.), 17 Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.
 Lockwood (Crosby), 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Long (John), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Longacre Press, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Longmans, Green & Co., 48 Grosvenor St., W.1.
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Lutterworth Press, 4 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Macdonald & Co., 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 McDougall's Educational Co., 30 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh.7.
 MacGibbon & Kee, 29 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 McGraw-Hill, 95 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Machinery Pub. Co., 21 West St., Brighton, 1.
 MacLellan (Wm.), 240 Hope St., Glasgow.
 Macmillan & Co., St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
 Macmillan Co., New York, 10 South Audley St., W.1.
 Marshall (Percival), 19 Noel St., W.1.
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 May Fair Books, 39 Upper Brook St., W.1.
 Mayflower, 41-45 Neal St., W.C.2.
 Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Mills & Boon, 50 Grafton Way, W.1.
 Mowbray, 28 Margaret St., W.1.
 Muller (F.), 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.
 Museum Press, 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Naldrett Press, Windmill Pl., Kingswood, Sy.
 National Magazine Co., 28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1.
 National S.S.U., 104-5 Newgate St., E.C.1.
 Nelson (T.), 36 Park St., W.1.
 Nevill (P.), Spring Ho., Spring Pl., N.W.5.
 New Authors, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Newman Neame, 50 Fitzroy St., W.1.
 Newnes (G.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Nisbet & Co., Digswell Pl., Welwyn, Herts.
 Nonesuch Library, Standard Road, N.W.10.
 Novello & Co., 160 Wardour St., W.1.
 Odhams Press, 67-68 Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Oldbourne, 121 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Oliphants, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 Owen (Peter), 50 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Oxford Univ. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Pan Books, 8 Headfort Place, S.W.1.
 Parrish (Max), 55 Queen Anne St., W.1.
 Paternoster Press, 11 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Paul (Kegan), 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Paul (Stanley), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Pearson (C. A.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
 Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.
 Phaidon Press, 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.
 Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
 Philip (George), 32 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Phoenix House, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Pickering & Inglis, 229 Bothwell St., Glasgow.
 Pitkins, 9 John St., W.C.1.
 Pitman (Sir Isaac), 39-41 Parker St., W.C.2.
 Playfair Books, 39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.11.
 Putnam & Co., 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Reinhardt (Max), 10 Earham St., W.C.2.
 Religious Education Press, 85 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
 Rider & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Rivingtons, 34 King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
 Rockliff, *see* Barrie & Rockliff.
 Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Scribner's, 23 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Secker & Warburg, 14 Carlisle St., W.1.
 Seeley, Service, 196 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
 Sheed & Ward, 33 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, W.C.1.
 Skeffington & Son, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 S.P.C.K., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.
 Souvenir Press, 34 Bloombury St., W.C.1.
 Spon (E. & F. N.), 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Sporting Handbooks, 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Stanford (Edward), 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Staples Press, 29 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Stevens & Sons, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Student C. M. P., 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Studio, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sweet & Maxwell, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Sylvan Press, 5 Museum House, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Talbot Press, 89 Talbot Street, Dublin.
 Technical Press, 112 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
 Temple Press, Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1.
 Thames & Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Thom (Alex.), 33 Botanic Rd., Dublin.
 Times Publishing Co., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Tiranti (Alec), 72 Charlotte St., W.1.
 Transworld, Park Royal Rd., N.W.10.
 Tuck (Raphael), 25 Gilbert St., W.1.
 University of London Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 University of Wales Press, Cathays Park, Cardiff.
 University Tutorial Press, Euston Rd., N.W.1.
 Valentine, Mitchell, 37 Farnival St., E.C.4.
 Virtue & Co., 53 Cannon St., E.C.4.
 Vista Books, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ward, Lock, 126 Baker St., W.1.
 Warne, 1-4 Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Watts & Co., 40 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 20 New Bond St., W.1.
 "Whitaker," 23 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Williams & Norgate, 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Wills & Hepworth, Angel Press, Loughborough.
 World Distributors, St. Luke's St., Manchester.
 Witherby (H. F. & G.), 5 Warwick Cou., W.C.1.
 World's Work, Windmill Press, Kingswood, Surrey.
 Wright (John), Bath Rd., Bristol.
 Wright & Brown, 18 Stukeley St., W.C.2.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of The Publishers Association, whose address is 19, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.—*President*, John Boon (Mills & Boon, Ltd.); *Secretary*, R. E. Barker.

BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked increase in book exports since the outbreak of war in 1939. The totals for the years 1949 to 1960 are shown below:—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1949.....	£34,297,251	£9,798,838	1955.....	£49,439,087	£18,156,084
1950.....	37,158,652	11,394,220	1956.....	56,659,484	20,870,594
1951.....	41,553,760	13,740,323	1957.....	60,456,095	22,505,440
1952.....	42,790,387	14,482,036	1958.....	63,608,654	23,817,453
1953.....	44,892,291	15,566,874	1959.....	66,945,183	25,393,960
1954.....	46,270,953	16,527,054	1960.....	75,426,683	29,833,866

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1960

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of December 31, 1960, shows the books published in 1960 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6d. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Trans- lations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics	148	43	1	—
Annuals and Serials	33	33	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology	50	4	3	—
Archæology	85	16	7	—
Art and Architecture	614	87	86	7
Astronomy and Meteorology	140	34	7	—
Banking and Finance	206	79	—	—
Bibliography and Literary History	452	88	13	—
Biography and Memoirs	566	85	39	5
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture	252	50	13	1
Calendars, Booklets and Albums	23	—	—	—
Chemistry and Physics	574	88	27	—
Children's Books	2,295	304	63	—
Classics and Translations	79	40	37	—
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	84	21	2	—
Directories and Guide Books	512	313	5	—
Domestic Economy	193	33	5	—
Educational	2,075	390	17	1
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics	601	187	16	—
Essays and Belles-Lettres	129	20	6	3
Facetiae	133	18	3	2
Fiction	4,209	1,820	253	1
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining	174	50	6	—
History	412	89	17	2
Illustrated Gift Books	25	2	2	—
Law and Parliamentary	554	154	4	—
Maps and Atlases	169	44	—	—
Mathematics	222	49	15	1
Medical and Surgical	1,116	203	28	—
Music	157	27	20	—
Natural History, Biology and Zoology	372	51	20	—
Nautical	155	50	1	—
Naval and Military	331	63	11	1
Occultism	79	7	1	—
Oriental	24	4	3	—
Philately	39	10	—	1
Philosophy and Science	253	61	28	1
Poetry and Drama	721	86	59	19
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day	923	109	16	—
Psychology	32	30	11	—
Religion and Theology	1,247	220	134	2
Sociology	411	77	12	—
Sports, Games and Pastimes	387	102	4	—
Technical Handbooks	922	274	9	1
Topography, Local History & Folklore	396	58	19	3
Trade, Commerce and Industry	526	144	1	—
Travel and Adventure	170	31	18	—
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping	255	80	1	—
Wireless and Television	147	51	5	—
Totals	23,783	5,989	1,148	51

COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with Copyright is the *Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade, 25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2.*

Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1956, copyright subsists automatically in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and continues to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire. No registration or other formalities are required in order to obtain the protection of the Act. Protection is conferred not only against reproduction but also against the public performance of a work without permission. Copyright may also subsist in sound recordings, cinematograph films and television and sound broadcasts. Libraries

entitled to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom, are the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 10s. for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies 10s. in either case. The fee for a search is 5s.

MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1960-61

(1960) Oct. 1. The Hallé Orchestra, under Sir John Barbirolli, played at the Festival Hall. 3. Schönberg's violin concerto, completed in 1936, received its first concert performance in London, being played at the Festival Hall with Wolfgang Marschner as soloist. 4. Jascha Horenstein played Alban Berg's violin concerto with the London Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall. 5. The Sadler's Wells opera season opened with a new production of *La Traviata*. The B.B.C. series of fortnightly Symphony Concerts began. 11. Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted the Royal Choral Society, with Ronald Dowd, John Holmes and Jennifer Vyvyan as soloists, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra in a performance of Haydn's *Creation* at the Albert Hall. 12. The Royal Philharmonic Society's season began at the Festival Hall. 14. Haydn's little-known opera *L'infedeltà Delusa* was performed for the first time in this country at the Festival Hall, with Hugues Cuénod, Alexander Young, Donald Bell, Jennifer Vyvyan and Jacqueline Delman. 16. The London Symphony Orchestra started their new season at the Festival Hall with a concert of Spanish music, conducted by Enrique Jorda. 17. Otto Klemperer conducted the Philharmonia Orchestra in Beethoven's *Mass in D* at the Festival Hall, the soloists being Franz Crass, Ernst Häfliger, Agnes Giebel and Marga Höffgen. 18. The Japanese National Radio Orchestra, during the course of a world tour to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, gave a concert at the Festival Hall. 19. The Hallé Orchestra and the B.B.C. Northern Orchestra came together for a concert in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at which Sir John Barbirolli conducted Mahler's seventh symphony and Nielsen's fifth. 20. Claudio Arrau gave a Chopin recital in the Festival Hall in aid of the Chilean Earthquake Relief Fund. 21. The new season opened at Covent Garden with a production of Bellini's opera *La Sonnambula*, which had not been performed there since 1921. 23. At the City of Bath Bach Choir's Bach Festival, which was held for the first time since 1954, the *St. Matthew Passion* was sung, with William Herbert, John Carol Case, Donald Bell, Wilfred Brown, Janet Baker and Elsie Morison as soloists, and a section of the London Symphony Orchestra. 25. The Hamburg Philharmonic State Orchestra paid its first visit to England for a concert at the Albert Hall under its regular conductor, Wolfgang Sawallisch. 26. The first of two concerts in commemoration of Mahler was given at the Festival Hall by the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Jascha Horenstein, with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as baritone soloist. 28. At the Festival Hall, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau accompanied by Gerald Moore gave a Wolf song recital in the centenary year of Hugo Wolf's birth.

Nov. 2. At the B.B.C. Symphony Concert in the Festival Hall, Malcolm Arnold conducted the first performance of his fourth symphony, specially commissioned by the B.B.C. 6. At the Festival Hall, the Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert in London. 8. The first performance of Peter Racine Fricker's third symphony, commissioned by the London Philharmonic Society, took place at the Society's concert in the Festival Hall. 21. The bicentenary of the birth of Cherubini was marked by the performance of his overture to *Anacréon* at the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by Pierre Monteux. 22. The annual St. Cecilia concert took place in the Festival Hall in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen

Mother. The City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra took part under Hugo Rignold, Benno Moiseiwitsch played in Rachmaninov's *Paganini Rhapsody*, and the City of Birmingham Choir, with David Galliver, sang in Ireland's *There Things Shall Be*. A specially commissioned suite was performed to which each of four young English composers—Thea Musgrave, Iain Hamilton, Alun Hoddinott and Geoffrey Bush—contributed one movement. 23. Walton's second symphony, which had first been heard at Edinburgh in September, received its London *première*, being performed at the Festival Hall by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by John Pritchard. 29. Benjamin Britten conducted the first English performance of his *Cantata Academica* (which was written for the quinqucentenary of Basle University in June, 1960) in the Cambridge Guildhall. It was presented by the choir and orchestra of the Cambridge University Musical Society, with Peter Pears, Owen Brannigan, Jennifer Vyvyan and Helen Watts as soloists. At the Festival Hall, the Bach Choir, conducted by Meredith Davies, sang Bach's *Mass in B Minor*; the soloists were David Galliver, Richard Standen, John Holmes, Heather Harper and Marjorie Thomas.

Dec. 13. The London Philharmonic Society gave the first performance in England of Frank Martin's oratorio *The Mystery of the Nativity* at the Festival Hall; Jaroslav Krombholc was the conductor and the soloists included Owen Brannigan, Richard Lewis and April Cantelo. 19. The B.B.C. produced for the first time a version of Mahler's tenth symphony, left unfinished at his death in 1911, edited by Deryck Cooke and played by the Philharmonia Orchestra under Berthold Goldschmidt.

(1961). Jan. 17. The London Philharmonic Orchestra and London Philharmonic Society gave a concert at the Festival Hall to mark Sir Adrian Boult's 10-year association with them. The programme included Elgar's violin concerto with Alfredo Campoli as soloist, and the previously unperformed Dance Concerto, *Phalaphala*, by Priaulx Rainier, specially commissioned for the occasion. 20. The Northern Sinfonia Orchestra, which was founded in 1958, appeared for the first time at the Festival Hall.

Feb. 2. Benjamin Britten's opera *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, composed for the 1960 Aldeburgh Festival, was performed at the Royal Opera House in a new production by Sir John Gielgud, with Georg Solti as conductor. 7. The Bach Choir sang Verdi's *Requiem* at the Festival Hall. 12. Alfredo Campoli played the Sibelius and Tchaikovsky violin concertos at the Festival Hall with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Pierino Gamba. 21. David Oistrakh played the violin concerto of Shostakovich at the Festival Hall, and with his son Igor, Prokofiev's unaccompanied sonata for two violins. 22. Jascha Horenstein conducted the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra and the B.B.C. Chorus and Choral Society in Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* at the Festival Hall, with Kim Borg, Richard Lewis, Norma Procter and Teresa Stich-Randall. 24. A new production of *Fidelio*, produced and conducted by Otto Klemperer, was presented at Covent Garden.

March 10. Britten's *Cantata Academica* was heard for the first time in London at a London Symphony Orchestra Concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by George Malcolm, with the same soloists as in the Cambridge performances in November 1960. 19. The Bach Choir conducted by David Willcocks sang the *St. Matthew Passion*, at the Festival Hall.

20. First prize winners in a competition for young conductors, organized by the Philharmonia Orchestra, took part in one of the Orchestra's concerts at the Festival Hall. 22. In a B.B.C. concert of modern music at the Festival Hall, Stravinsky's recent *Movements* for piano and small orchestra, was given for the first time in this country, with Aloys Kontarsky as soloist. 28. Honegger's *King David* was performed at the Festival Hall by the London Philharmonic Orchestra and choir under Sir Malcolm Sargent. 30. A new violin concerto by Alun Hoddinott was performed by the City of Birmingham Orchestra, with Manong Parikian as soloist.

April 2. Our Lady's Choral Society of Dublin, conducted by Sir John Barbirolli, sang Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* in the Albert Hall, with David Galliver, Marian Nowakowski and Kerstin Meyer as soloists. 14. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra gave the first of four concerts on successive evenings at the Festival Hall, during which they performed all Beethoven's symphonies. 24. The Philharmonia Orchestra under Otto Klemperer gave a concert of music by Mahler at the Festival Hall, to mark the fiftieth anniversary (in May) of the composer's death. On April 25. Sir John Barbirolli conducted the Hallé Orchestra in Mahler's seventh symphony, also at the Festival Hall, and at the same hall on April 28 the London Symphony Orchestra played Mahler's first symphony, conducted by Jascha Horenstein in the absence through illness of Josef Krips.

May 4. Charles Graves made his last appearance as conductor of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra at the orchestra's benevolent fund concert. 17. The Handel Opera Society produced *Rinaldo* at Sadler's Wells, this being the first production of the opera in England since Handel's death. 24. The Glyndebourne opera season started with a production of Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore*. 28. Yehudi Menuhin played at the Albert Hall with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Sir Malcolm Sargent. The London Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall was marked by the début in this country of the Italian conductor, Francesco Mander.

June 1. The Bath Festival opened. Yehudi Menuhin played in Mozart's G major violin concerto and a new violin concerto by Lennox Berkeley, conducted by the composer. 5. Artur Schnabel gave a recital at the Festival Hall. 8. A gala performance of *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci* took place at Covent Garden, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, in aid of the Royal Opera House Benevolent Fund. The singers included Victoria de Los Angeles, Jon Vickers, Geraint Evans and Ronald Lewis. 26. The London Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall was conducted by Thomas Baldwin, who was making his London début. 28. The Aldeburgh Festival opened with a performance of Britten's *The Turn of the Screw* by the English Opera Group. During the Festival, Alexander Goehr's Suite, specially commissioned for the Melos Ensemble, was heard for the first time and Peter Pears and Benjamin Britten performed Schubert's *Winterreise* song-cycle. Cello recitals were given by Mstislav Rostropovich, who also played for the first time in the new Cello Sonata in C composed for him by Britten. In addition, Rostropovich made his début in this country as a pianist, accompanying his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya. Britten's *Noye's Fludde* was also performed at the Festival. 30. Yehudi Menuhin conducted the last concert in the London

Symphony Orchestra's centenary and series at the Festival Hall.

July 3. At the opening concert of the Cheltenham Festival of British Contemporary Music, Malcolm Arnold's specially commissioned fifth symphony was played by the Hallé Orchestra, with the composer conducting. Other new works performed at the Festival included John Wilks' *Six Pieces* for orchestra, Alan Rawsthorne's concerto for 5 wind and 5 string instruments, a *Sonata da Camera* by the Australian composer, Don Banks, commissioned by the B.B.C. in memory of Matyas Seiber, Banks' teacher, a composition for wind instruments and lower strings by George Newson, Peter Racine Fricker's twelve *Studies* for Piano, Op. 38, played by Lamar Crowson, to whom they were dedicated, Reginald Smith Brindley's five sketches for violin and guitar, William Bardwell's *The Tragic Mask*, settings of six poems by C. A. Trypanis for tenor, oboe, Milanese mandolin and guitar and Alan Bush's Dorian Passacaglia and Fugue for orchestra. 4. The Bach Choir, at their summer concert at the Festival Hall, sang Howells' *Hymnus Paradisi* and Honegger's *King David*. 13. Hans Werner Henze's new opera, *Elegy for Young Lovers*, was performed at Glyndebourne. 22. The 6th series of the Promenade Concerts opened at the Albert Hall.

August 2. Sir Arthur Bliss, on his 70th birthday, conducted his *Colour Symphony* at a Promenade Concert. 20. The Edinburgh Festival opened; at the first concert Leopold Stokowski conducted Arnold Schönberg's *Gurrelieder* with the London Symphony Orchestra, the Edinburgh Royal Choral Union and soloists including James McCracken, Forbes Robinson, John Lanigan, Alvar Liddell, Grébrouwen Brouwenstijn and Neil Rankin. On Aug. 21 the Covent Garden Opera Company presented a new production of Gluck's *Iphigénie en Tauride*. At the Freemasons Hall morning concerts, attention continued to be paid to the works of Schönberg, including his four string quartets, which were played by the Drolc Quartet from Berlin. The London Symphony Orchestra played at the Usher Hall concerts until Aug. 23. The B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra and the Scottish National Orchestra performed there on Aug. 24 and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra took their place on Aug. 25. On Aug. 29. Annie Fischer and the Allegri String Quartet gave an evening recital in the Usher Hall. 21. At a Promenade concert, the Glyndebourne Opera Company, whose season had just ended, gave a concert performance of *Don Giovanni*.

Sept. 3. The Three Choirs Festival opened at Hereford; on the following day Dr. Melville Cook conducted Bach's A minor Mass, with the London Symphony Orchestra. On Sept. 5 the morning and evening concerts in the Cathedral included Hindemith's *Requiem for those we Love* and Monteverdi's *Vespers* and in the afternoon Peter Pears and Benjamin Britten gave a recital in the Shirehall. On Sept. 6 Peter Racine Fricker's cantata *The Vision of Judgment* was performed, with Peter Pears and Jennifer Vyvyan as soloists, and the London Symphony Orchestra. 6. At the Promenade Concert a final tribute to Schönberg, who had died 10 years previously, took the form of a presentation of his last work, the cantata *De Profundis*, by the B.B.C. Chorus and the London New Music Singers. 8. Malcolm Williamson, the Australian composer, appeared in a Promenade Concert as the soloist in the first performance of his organ concerto, with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1960-1961

An interesting theatrical development of the year was the creation of a repertory company from which were chosen leading actors and actresses for performances at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, which, by command of the Queen, became the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, and the Aldwych Theatre, which became the London home of the Stratford centre. The members of the company undertook to give the two theatres the first claim on their services for the next three years and to form the nucleus from which players were to be chosen for productions. The programme for the Aldwych is to consist mainly of new plays and non-Shakespearean classics. The first effort at the London theatre was a presentation of *The Duchess of Malfi*, John Webster's play, and subsequently several members of the company were seen in *Becket*, by Jean Anouilh, which was described by a leading critic as the French dramatist's finest play since *Antigone*. The institution of a National Theatre seemed slightly nearer by the Government's decision to consider a scheme to embrace the Old Vic, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre and Sadler's Wells, and, while refusing to agree to provide more than the sum of £1,000,000 already approved by Parliament towards capital costs, to guarantee an annual subvention of up to £400,000 to cover drama and opera, including ballet, at the three theatres.

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1960, and Sept. 30, 1961:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1960) Nov. 16. *Little Darlings*, translated from the French by Worthington Miner, (Alan White, Roger Dann, Faith Brook, Dawn Greenhalgh and Sally Smith). Dec. 23. *Cinderella*, pantomime by Rodgers and Hammerstein II (Jimmy Edwards, Arthur Howard, Bill Newman, Joan Heal and Janet Waters). (1961) March 16. *The Music Man*, American musical by Meredith Willson (Van Johnson, C. Denier Warren, Alan Thomas and Patricia Lambert).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1960) Dec. 15. Opened as the London home of the Stratford-upon-Avon repertory company with *The Duchess of Malfi*, John Webster's play (Eric Porter, Patrick Wymark, Max Adrian, Derek Godfrey and Dame Peggy Ashcroft.) Dec. 19. *Twelfth Night* revived (Eric Porter, Patrick Wymark, Derek Godfrey, Max Adrian, Dorothy Tutin and Geraldine McEwan). (1961) Feb. 20. *The Devils*, by John Whiting (Richard Johnson, Max Adrian, Derek Godfrey and Dorothy Tutin). June 12. *The Hollow Crown* (Dame Peggy Ashcroft). July 11. *Becket*, by Jean Anouilh (Eric Porter, Christopher Plummer and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). Sept. 13. *The Taming of the Shrew* revived (Derek Godfrey and Vanessa Redgrave).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1960) Oct. 31. *The Importance of Being Oscar*, selections from works of Oscar Wilde read by Micheal MacLiammoir. (1961) Aug. 9. Youth Theatre Season opened with *Richard II* (Richard Hampton and David Weston.) Sept. 7. *The Fantasticks*, musical extravaganza by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt (John Wood, John Cater and Stephanie Voss).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1961) Jan. 28. *Tokyo*, 1961, Japanese musical and dancing entertainment.

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1960) Dec. 7. *The Tinker* by Laurence Dobie and Robert Sloman (Edward Judd, Richard Gale, Annette Crosbie and Sally Layng). (1961) Jan. 24. *Fairy Tales of New York*, by G. P. Donleavy (Robert Ayres, Harry Towb and Barry Foster). April 13. *The Tenth Man*, by Paddy Chayefsky (David Kossoff, Martin Miller and Valerie Gearon).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1961) Feb. 13. Three short plays—*A Slight Ache*, by Harold Pinter; *The Form*, by N. F. Simpson, and *Lunch Hour*, by John Mortimer (Emlyn Williams and Alison Leggatt). April 11. *The Irregular Verb to Love*, by Hugh and Margaret Williams (Hugh Williams, John Standing and Joan Greenwood).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1961) June 7. *Celebration*, by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall (Morgan Sheppard, Robert Lang and Gabrielle Hamilton). Aug. 30. *Caesar and Cleopatra*, Bernard Shaw's drama, revived (Alun Thomas and Yolande).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1961) Feb. 22. *The Connection*, by Jack Gelber (Warren Finnerty and James Anderson). April 5. *One Over The Eight*, revue (Kenneth Williams and Sheila Hancock).

FORTUNE, Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1960) Oct. 6. *And Another Thing*, revue (Bernard Cribbins and Anna Quayle). (1961) May 10. *Beyond The Fringe*, written and acted by Alan Bennett, Peter Cook, Jonathan Miller and Dudley Moore.

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1961) April 6. *The Rehearsal*, by Anouilh, translated by Pamela Hansford-Johnson and Kitty Black (Alan Badel, Robert Hardy, Phyllis Calvert, Diana Churchill and Maggie Smith). June 1. *Dazzling Project*, by M. J. Farrell and John Perry (Richard Leech, Margaret Rutherford and Joyce Carey). June 21. *On The Avenue*, revue by several authors (George Rose, Beryl Reid, Joan Heal and Marion Grimaldi).

HER MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1961) June 15. *Bye Bye Birdie*, American musical (Marty Wilde, Peter Marshall, Chila Rivera and Angela Baddeley).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1960) Oct. 24. *Sive*, by John B. Keane (Johnny Cahill, Maureen Pryor and Betty Hardy). Nov. 22. *The Life Of The Party*, by Ray Mathew (Alan Badel, Anthony Booth, Dorothy White and Olive McFarland). Dec. 20. *Hooray For Daisy!*, musical show by Dorothy Reynolds and Julian Slade (Robin Hunter, Eleanor Drew and Dorothy Reynolds). (1961) April 7. *South*, by Julien Green (Denholm Elliott). July 5. *Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Mamma's Hung You In The Closet, And I'm Feeling So Sad*, by Arthur Kopit (Andrew Ray, Ferdie Mayne and Stella Adler). Aug. 8. *Under Milk Wood*, by Dylan Thomas.

MERMAID, Puddle Dock, E.C.4.—(1960) Oct. 6. *Mr. Burke, M.P.*, by Gerald Frow (Peter Clegg, Raf De La Torre, John Turner and Sally Miles). Dec. 15. *Emil And The Detectives*, new adaptation of German play (Gerard Menuhin). (1961) Feb. 16. *John Gabriel Borkman*, Ibsen's play, revived (Bernard Miles and Freda Jackson). April 5. Cycle of the Wakefield Mystery Plays revived (Daniel Thorndike and John Woodvine). June 6. *The Andersonville Trial*, by Saul Levitt (William Sylvester, Maurice Denham, William Squire and John Woodvine). July 26. *The Bishop's Bonfire*, by Sean O'Casey (Davy Kaye, Godfrey Quigley and Annette Crosbie). Aug. 29. *'Tis Pity She's A Whore*, Ford's drama, revived (David Sumner, John Woodvine, Edward de Souza, Patience Collier, Zena Walker and Barbara Barnett).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1960) Oct. 4. *Romeo and Juliet* revived (John Stride, Alec McCowen, Judi Dench and Peggy Mount). Oct. 11. *Mary Stuart*, translation by Stephen Spender of Schiller's drama, revived (Robert Harris, John Humphry, Gwen Watford and Valerie Taylor). Nov. 8. *She Stoops To Conquer*, Goldsmith's

comedy, revived (Tommy Steele, Nicholas Meredith, John Humphry, Michael Meacham and Peggy Mount). Dec. 20. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, revived (Alec McCowen, Douglas Campbell, Michael Meacham and Judi Dench). (1960) Jan. 12. *Ordine* by Jean Giraudoux (Richard Johnson, Leslie Caron, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Sian Phillips). Feb. 14. *Henry IV—Part I* revived (John Stride, Douglas Campbell, Tony Britton and Robert Harris). April 18. *Twelfth Night* revived (Alec McCowen, Michael Meacham, Ioss Ackland and Barbara Jefford). May 20. *The Merchant of Venice* revived (Robert Harris, George Baker, John Stride, Barbara Leigh-Hunt and Rosemarie Dunham). Sept. 19. *King John* revived (Robert Eddison, Maurice Denham and Paul Daneman).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1961) May 28. *The Sound of Music*, musical play by Richard Rodgers and the late Oscar Hammerstein (Roger Dann, Harold Kasket, Constance Shacklock and Jean Bayless).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1960) Dec. 22. *Turn Again Whittington*, pantomime (Norman Wisdom, Desmond Walter-Elis, Yana and Thelma Ruby). (1961) May 19. *Let Yourself Go*, revue (Harry Secombe, Roy Castle, Marion Ryan and Audrey Jeans).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1960) Nov. 24. *Out Of This World*, translated by William Weaver from the Italian (Paul Massie, Andre Van Gysegheem, Ferdy Mayne and Odill Versofs). Dec. 22. *The Geese Are Getting Fat*, by Arthur Watkyn (Michael Wilding, Eynon Evans, Bobby Howes, Alice Landon and Joyce Heron). (1961) Feb. 16. *Pools Paradise*, by Philip King (Hubert Gregg, Claude Hulbert, Henry Kendall and Pat Kirkwood). March 23. J. B., by Archibald MacLeish (John Clements, Paul Rogers, Donald Sinden and Constance Cummings). April 12. *On The Brighter Side*, revue by many authors (Stanley Baxter and Betty Marsden).

PICCADILLY, Denmark Street, W.1.—(1960) Oct. 12. *The Playboy of The Western World*. Synge's play revived (Donal Donnelly and Siobhan McKenna). Nov. 10. *Toys In The Attic*, by Lillian Hellman (Ian Banner, Coral Browne, Wendy Hiller and Diana Wynyard).

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1960) Dec. 19. Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Opera opened with *The Mikado* (John Reed and Gillian Knight). (1961) Feb. 23. *King Kong*, all-African musical by Harry Bloom and others (Joe Mogotsi and Peggy Phango).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1961) March 15. *The Lady From The Sea*, Ibsen's play, revived (John Neville, Andrew Cruickshank, Margaret Leighton and Vanessa Redgrave). July 20. *Stop The World—I Want To Get Off*, musical by Leslie Bricusse and Anthony Newley (Anthony Newley and Anna Quayle).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1960) Oct. 13. *Platonov*, translation by Dimitri Makaroff of Chekhov's play (Rex Harrison, Rachel Roberts, Mary Watson, Elvi Hall and Rosalind Wright). Nov. 23. *Trials By Logue*, two short plays by Christopher Logue (George Rose and Mary Ure). Dec. 29. *The Lion In Love*, by Shelagh Delaney (Garfield Morgan, Patricia Burke and Patricia Healey). (1961) Feb. 21. *The Changeling*, by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley, revived (Robert Shaw, Jeremy Brett, Mary Ure, and Annette Crosbie). March 22. *Jacques*, by Eugene Ionesco (Denys Hawthorne and Valerie Hanson). April 19. *Altona*, by Sartre (Basil Sydney, Kenneth

Halgh, Diane Cilento and Claire Bloom). May 30. *The Blacks*, by Jean Gevet (Harry Baird and Vida Deghanar). June 27. *The Kitchen*, by Arnold Wesker (Wolf Parr and Andreas Malendrinios). July 27. *Luther*, by John Osborne (Albert Finney, George Devine, John Moffatt, Bill Owen and Meryl Gourelly). Sept. 12. *August For The People*, by Nigel Dennis (Rex Harrison, George Benson and Rachel Roberts).

ROYALTY, Kingsway, W.C.2.—(1960) Nov. 2. Brief season of revue and cabaret opened by Zizi Jeanmaire. (1961) Jan. 26. *Masterpiece*, by Larry Ward and Gordon Russell (Anton Walbrook and Margaret Leighton). March 9. *The Miracle Worker*, by William Gibson (John Robinson, Anna Massey, Janina Faye and Dilys Hamlett).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1961) Jan. 19. *The Bargain*, by Michael Gilbert (Alistair Sim, Peter Copley, George Cole and Helen Christie). May 11. *Time And The Yellow Roses*, by Lesley Storm (Keith Baxter, Dame Flora Robson, Madge Ryan and Patricia Healey). June 28. *You Prove It*, by Colin Morris (Ronald Shiner and Thora Hird). Aug. 17. *Guilty Party*, by George Ross (Donald Sinden, Ralph Michael, Hugh Sinclair, Melissa Stribling and Frances Rowe).

SAVILLE, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1961) Feb. 6. *Magic Lantern*, Czech entertainment of films and living performers. May 3. *Progress To The Park*, by Alun Owen (Tom Bell, Norman Rossington and Billie Whitelaw). Aug. 23. *The Lord Chamberlain's Regrets*, revue by Peter Myers and Ronald Cass (David Morton, Ronnie Stevens, Joan Sims and Millicent Martin).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1961) May 31. *The Bird Of Time*, by Peter Mayne (Clive Morton, John Bown, Gladys Cooper, Diana Wynyard and Jean Marsh).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1960) Dec. 16. *Peter Pan* revived (Donald Sinden, Russell Thorndike, Julia Lockwood and Juliet Mills). (1961) June 12. *Electra*, opening of season by the Greek Tragedy Theatre.

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1960) Oct. 19. *Settled Out Of Court*, by Henry Cecil and William Saroyan (Nigel Patrick, Charles Heslop, Eric Pohlmann and Maxine Audley). (1961) May 4. *Belle*, musical play by Wolf Mankowitz and Monty Norman (George Benson, Jerry Desmonde, Davy Kaye, Rose Hill and Virginia Vernon). June 20. *Hamlet* revived (Jeremy Brett, Joseph O'Connor, Robert Eddison and Helen Cherry). July 18. *Goodnight, Mrs. Puffin*, by Arthur Lovegrove (Jack Allen, Kenneth Thorntt and Irene Handl). Sept. 21. *The Affair*, by C. P. Snow (John Clements, Alan Dobie, Geoffrey Lumsden, Michael Atkinson, Ian Shand, Kynaston Reeves, David Horne, Gerald Cross, Peter Copley, Harold Scott and Dorothy Alison).

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2.—(1960) Oct. 20. *This Year, Next Year*, by Jack Ronder (Michael Gough, Terence Stamp, Pamela Brown and Brenda Bruce). Nov. 25. *The Bride Comes Back*, by Ronald Millar (Jack Hulbert, Robertson Hare and Cicely Courtneidge). (1961) Aug. 3. *Wildest Dreams*, musical fantasy by Julian Slade and Dorothy Reynolds (John Baddeley, Angus Mackay, Dorothy Reynolds, Anna Dawson and Rosamund Burne).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.2.—(1960) Dec. 21. *Young In Heart*, "farewell show" of the Crazy Gang (Bud Flanagan, Eddie Gray, Nervo and Knox, Naughton and Gold). Dec. 23. *Billy Bunter's Swiss Roll* (Keith Banks).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, W.1.—(1960) Dec. 20. *Toad Of Toad Hall*, revived (Gerald Campion.

Richard Goolden, Peter Hughes and John Warner). (1961) June 14. *The Bad Soldier Smith*, by William Douglas Home (Moray Watson and Rex Graham).

WHITEHALL, 14 Whitehall, S.W.1.—*One For The Pot*, by Tony Hilton and Ray Cooney (Brian Rix, Leo Franklyn, Larry Noble and Barry Lord).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1960) Nov. 3. *Chin-Chin*, adapted by Willis Hall from the French, of François Billeloux (Anthony Quayle, Brian Smith and Celia Johnson). (1961) March 29. *Sparrows Can't Sing*, by Stephen

Lewis (Bob Grant, Roy Kinnear, Stephen Cato and Amelia Baynton).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Royalty on Dec. 11, 1960. *Sea View*, by Denys Ives (John Hart-Dyke, Anthony Woodruff and Angela Vale); on Feb. 19, 1961. *Out Of Season*, by Thomas Muschamp (Wensley Pithey, Barbara Mullen and Cherry Morris); on April 30, at the Phoenix, *The Landing Place*, by R. H. Ward (Raymond Huntley, John Stride, Marian Spencer and Gladys Boot); on June 4 at the Lyric, *Race Against Time*, by Robert Elgin.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT AND BROADCASTING, 1960-61

INTERTEL

The formation of an international television federation, to be known as Intertel, was announced in London on Dec. 6, 1960. The four members of the Federation are Associated Rediffusion, of London, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Educational Television and Radio Centre and Westinghouse Broadcasting Company of the U.S.A. A preliminary meeting of the federation was held in Vancouver, at which agreement was reached on the subjects for the first six programmes. The object of the federation is to produce high-quality television programmes aimed at promoting a wider knowledge of contemporary world affairs and better understanding of world problems. World distribution, with audiences between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000, is guaranteed for the programmes. It was agreed that when one of the countries was "emotionally involved" in the subject of a programme, one of the other partners would be responsible for its production.

TELEVISION STATISTICS

The number of combined television and sound licences current in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in July 1961 was 11,484,806, an increase of 43,922 over the previous month. Licences for sound only totalled 3,850,387, including 492,979 for sets fitted in cars.

The figures issued by the B.B.C. for the April-June quarter, 1961, showed that 2,000,000 more people watched television than 12 months previously. On the average day, nearly 32,000,000 people turned on their sets. The average time spent in viewing was 13½ hours a week, the same figure as for the corresponding period in 1960. At all times except during the B.B.C. "Grandstand" programme on Saturday afternoons, more people watched commercial television, the ratio of 63 per cent. to 37 per cent. remaining the same as in the previous year.

BRITISH-U.S.S.R. EXCHANGES

A live television transmission of the May Day parade in Moscow, with Richard Dumbleby as commentator, was shown by the B.B.C. in this country, and on May 14 an agreement was reached between the B.B.C. and the Moscow Central Television Network whereby the Trooping the Colour ceremony on June 10 was televised with a Soviet commentator, direct to Russia from the Horse Guards Parade, together with additional scenes of London and its people. The Soviet authorities chose the Trooping the Colour Ceremony for live transmission in Russia from a number of alternatives offered by the B.B.C., including the Edinburgh Festival and the Farnborough Air Show. The transmission was made through the Intervision and Eurovision networks. The agreement also secured for the B.B.C. exclusive rights for the transmission to Britain of three sporting events taking

place in Russia—the match between Aston Villa and a Soviet national team in the Lenin Stadium, Moscow, on May 18, the Britain v. U.S.S.R. swimming match on May 20-21 and the U.S.S.R.—U.S.A. athletics match on July 15-16.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

It was announced in April that a National Broadcasting Development Committee had been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Lloyd. Its aims were stated to be: To support the principle of competition in broadcasting, to press for the raising of the standard of programmes in radio and television, and to study and make recommendations on the impact of programmes on children and young people, and of considering how broadcasting could be further employed in education. The committee included a number of other well-known persons (among them Lord Woolton), most of whom had been associated with the campaign carried on by the Popular Television Association in favour of the introduction of independent television. Bristol and West of England Radio, a commercial television company, announced that it was a founder-member of the committee.

COST OF BROADCASTING

The B.B.C. *Handbook* for 1961 contained some interesting figures on the cost of broadcasting. The B.B.C. television service during 1960, it was stated, cost £15,816,000, its visual programmes costing an average of just over £4,000 an hour. Sound broadcasting, with operating costs running at nearly £12,000,000, was produced at an hourly cost of just under £560. External services cost £5,817,000, or £187 an hour. The B.B.C. spent £9,750,000 in fees to musicians, composers, artists and writers. Of that sum, £580,000 was spent on the Corporation's permanent orchestras, providing full-time employment for about a quarter of all permanently employed musicians in the country. Altogether, more than 56,000 hours of programmes were broadcast during the year by the B.B.C. sound, television and external services.

The handbook also said that an average of over 17,000,000 adults looked at B.B.C. television each day during the first quarter of 1960, and over half the adult population listened to sound radio at some time during the day. It was normal for nearly half the children in the country to be watching television between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., and almost as high a proportion (including one-third of the 5-7 age group) between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

NEW TRANSMITTERS

The new B.B.C. low-power television station, sharing the site of an Air Ministry radio station on the cliffs above Dover, was brought into operation on Feb. 7. It replaced the temporary station which had been serving the Dover area since April, 1958,

and is a combined television and v.h.f. sound broadcasting station.

On June 15, the I.T.A. announced that it was to bring into service at its Lichfield station a mast 1,000 ft. high, to replace the existing one of 450 ft., and a new directional aerial system radiating a maximum power of 400 Kw. to the south, 200 Kw. to the north and west, and 100 Kw. to the east. The combined result was intended to increase coverage from 6,410,000 people to 7,450,000.

THE DUKE OF KENT'S WEDDING

It was estimated that about 25,000,000 people watched at least part of the wedding of the Duke of Kent and his bride, in York Minster on June 8, on television. This figure included many thousands of viewers in France, the Netherlands and Belgium. Reception on the Eurovision network was reported to be entirely satisfactory. The ceremony was covered by the B.B.C. and Independent Television on equal terms. On the following day, a telerecording of the wedding was flown to Australia, and telerecordings were also made available to other Commonwealth countries.

TELEVISION IN WALES

On Sept. 26, it was announced that the Postmaster-General had rejected the B.B.C.'s plans for the early development of television in Wales. The Post Office statement said that it was essential to avoid any action which would prejudice any recommendations which the Pilkington Committee might make for any long-term solution of a unified Welsh television service, or developments in the United Kingdom as a whole. It added that the B.B.C.'s proposals would be reconsidered when the Pilkington Committee's report had been received. The B.B.C. plan had required the allocation of a Band III channel for a new transmitter at Wenvoe to serve South Wales, while the existing Wenvoe transmitter would continue to serve the West of England in Band I.

Meanwhile, the Independent Television Authority stated, on June 6, that it had accepted, subject to contract, an application by the Wales Television Association (Teledu Cymru) to act as programme contractor for West and North-West Wales. The chairman of the association is Dr. B. Haydn Williams, director of education for Flintshire and chairman of the council of the Royal National Elsteddod, and the vice-chairman Col. C. G. Traherne, Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan. Both the chairman and vice-chairman are Welsh-speaking. The I.T.A. said that the company would in the first instance provide programmes from two stations, one in Pembrokeshire and one in the Llyn peninsula. It was expected that the total population to be covered by the two stations would be nearly 750,000, of whom about 400,000 were estimated to be Welsh-speaking. The stations should be on the air about the end of 1962.

SATELLITE STATIONS

The Wales Television Association was the last independent company to be appointed in completing the I.T.A.'s first service. Further stations which the Authority will open in securing total national coverage of their first network of transmitters will be operated as satellites of existing programme companies, since they will not cover areas large enough to support their own companies. It is expected that about 10 satellite stations will be opened during 1963 and 1964.

LOCAL RADIO

The B.B.C. held one-day programmes in local broadcasting in Bristol, Portsmouth, Norwich,

Hull and Dundee, and although these experiments were regarded as very successful, it was doubted whether the quality of local programmes could be sustained. The corporation therefore began, on Sept. 5, a further experiment, lasting a week, with programmes on closed circuit from the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area. It was arranged for recordings to be heard later by members of the Pilkington Committee. Mr. Frank Gillard, Controller of the B.B.C. West Region, said, at a press conference held in connection with the scheme, that the cost of setting up a local station would be in the region of £15,000 to £20,000, with an annual running cost of £30,000. He estimated that an additional 7s. 6d. on each radio licence would produce enough revenue for more than 100 local stations, and that once permission for these was granted, they could be produced within two years. The B.B.C. pictured a daily programme of four to six hours of local material interspersed with matter from the Home Service or Light Programme. They were hoping to entertain by stimulating an interest in local affairs.

RESEARCH ON VIEWING AND LISTENING

In June, the B.B.C. published a booklet, *Facts and Figures about Viewing and Listening*, compiled by the Corporation's Audience Research Department. The researchers found that an increase in the number of television programme hours in the evening was not followed by a proportionate increase in viewing, and that since commercial television became available there had been very little difference between the amount of time spent in evening viewing by those who could receive both B.B.C. and independent television and by those who could receive only B.B.C. television. From these facts, the compilers inferred that introduction of a third and even a fourth television service would be unlikely to cause an increase in the total amount of time which people devoted to viewing. It had also been found that over the years 1958-60, the number of adult listeners to B.B.C. sound programmes amounted to about 55 per cent. of the population, and had not fluctuated very greatly, in spite of the continuing increase in television coverage. It was thought that even if the time should come when virtually everyone had a television set, the audiences for sound broadcasting in the evening would still be about 1,000,000 persons.

COLOUR TELEVISION

The possibilities of colour television continued to be much discussed during the year under review. In October, 1960, Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene, Director-General of the B.B.C., said that they were ready and very eager to go ahead with a small colour service on 405 lines in Band I. They knew the difficulties facing the radio industry in the design and manufacture of a colour receiver at a reasonable price, but to wait for colour on 625 lines meant that there would be no colour television for a national audience for nearly 10 years. On December 14th, however, the Postmaster-General said that he had been advised against the introduction of colour television in the near future, and on April 19, 1961, in reply to a question in the Commons, Mr. Bevin amplified his views on the subject. He said that the B.B.C. test transmissions were to continue and he hoped that this would help British manufacturers to develop a reliable and less expensive receiver which would not require an imported tube. But he had rejected the B.B.C. application to start regular colour programmes because he took the view that the question of line

definition should be settled first. On May 10, the Postmaster-General reiterated these views, and said that colour television was within the terms of reference of the Pilkington Committee, whose recommendations were expected within 12 months and who might advise a higher line definition. He also said that it was open to the Pilkington Committee to make an interim report on any matter within its terms of reference if it so wished. Sir Harold Bishop, B.B.C. Director of Engineering,

said subsequently that the Corporation would continue its experimental colour work, which early in 1962 would be extended to include work on 625 lines.

Experimental British sets had hitherto used cathode-ray tubes manufactured in the U.S.A., which cost about £65, but it was estimated during the year that a British colour television set could be produced, if there were sufficient demand, for between £150 and £200.

UNITED KINGDOM BROADCASTING STATIONS

HOME RADIO SERVICES

V.H.F./F.M. SOUND SERVICES

Station	Frequencies Mc/s.		
	Light	Third	Home
Blaen-plwyf (60 kW.)	88.7	90.9	93.1
Divis (60 kW.)	90.1	92.3	94.5
Douglas (Isle of Man) (3.3 kW.)	88.4	90.6	92.8
Holme Moss (120 kW.)	89.3	91.5	93.7
Kirk-o'-Shotts (120 kW.)	89.9	92.1	94.3
Llanddona (3-12 kW.)*	89.6	91.8	94.0
Llangollen (5-11 kW.)*	88.9	91.1	93.3
Meldrum (60 kW.)	88.7	90.9	93.1
North Hessary Tor (60 kW.)	88.1	90.3	92.5
Orkney (3-20 kW.)*	89.3	91.5	93.7
Peterborough (1-21 kW.)*	90.1	92.3	94.5
Pontop Pike (60 kW.)	88.5	90.7	92.9
Rosemarkie (3-12 kW.)*	89.6	91.8	94.0
Rowridge (60 kW.)	88.5	90.7	92.9
Sandale (120 kW.)	88.1	90.3	92.5 (a) 92.5 (b)
Sutton Coldfield (120 kW.)	88.3	90.5	92.7
Tacolneston (Norwich) (120 kW.)	89.7	91.9	94.1
Thrumster (0.1-10 kW.)*	90.1	92.3	94.5
Wenvoe (120 kW.)	89.95	96.8	94.3 (c) 92.125 (d)
Wrotham (120 kW.)	89.1	91.3	93.5

* Directional aerial.

(a) Northern; (b) Scottish; (c) Welsh; (d) West of England.

B.B.C. Home Services. London. Brookman's Park (140 kW.), 330 m. (908 kc/s.). Midland. Droitwich (150 kW.) and Postwick (7.5 kW.). 276 m. (1,088 kc/s.). Northern Ireland. Lisnagarvey (100 kW.). Londonderry (0.25 kW.) and Stagshaw (100 kW.), 261 m. (1,151 kc/s.). North of England. Moorside Edge (150 kW.), 434 m. (692 kc/s.). Scottish. Burghead (100 kW.), Redmoss (5 kW.) and Westerglen (100 kW.), 371 m. (809 kc/s.). Welsh. Towyn (5 kW.), Penmon (8 kW.), Washford (100 kW.) and Wrexham (2 kW.), 341 m. (881 kc/s.). West of England. Start Point (120 kW.), 285 m. (1,052 kc/s.). Bartley, Hants. (10 kW.) and Clevedon, Somerset (20 kW.), 206 m. (1,457 kc/s.). Low power transmitters now in operation to provide a local service in certain areas not covered by the main station are: Brighton, Bexhill, Folkestone and Redruth (206 m.), Ramsgate and Barrow (202 m.), Cromer and Whitehaven (434 m.)

Scarborough (261 m.), Barnstaple (285 m.), and Dumfries (371 m.).

Light Programme. Droitwich (400 kW.), 1,500 m. (200 kc/s.). Brookman's Park (50 kW.), Burghead (20 kW.), Lisnagarvey (10 kW.), Londonderry (0.25 kW.), Moorside Edge (50 kW.), Newcastle (2 kW.), Plymouth (0.25 kW.), Redmoss (2 kW.), Redruth (2 kW.) and Westerglen (50 kW.), 247 m. (1,214 kc/s.).

Third Programme. Davenport (150 kW.). Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle and Redmoss (2 kW.), 464 m. (647 kc/s.). Belfast, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dundee, Exeter, Farnham, Leeds, Liverpool, Preston, Plymouth, Redruth, Swansea and Stockton (0.25-1 kW.), 194 m. (1,546 kc/s.).

HOME TELEVISION SERVICES

British Broadcasting Corporation

B.B.C. Channel 1. Crystal Palace (200 kW.), Divis Belfast (12 kW.), Thrumster (0.25-7 kW.*). Vision: 45 Mc/s. Sound: 41.5 Mc/s. Sheffield (0.05 kW.), North Hessary Tor (1.5-15 kW.*), Rowridge (1.6-51 kW.). Channel 2. Holme Moss (100 kW.), Brighton (0.4 kW. max.*), Londonderry (0.5-1.5 kW.*), North Hessary Tor (1.6-27.5 kW.*), Rosemarkie (0.5-1.5 kW.*), Dover (0.1-0.33 kW.). Vision: 51.75 Mc/s. Sound: 48.25 Mc/s. Channel 3. Kirk-o'-Shotts (100 kW.), Tacolneston (Norwich) (1.3-15 kW.*), Rowridge (1-32 kW.*), Blaen-plwyf (1-3 kW.*). Vision: 56.75 Mc/s. Sound: 53.25 Mc/s. Channel 4. Sutton Coldfield (100 kW.), Les Platons, Channel Islds. (1 kW.), Meldrum (4-17 kW.*), Sandale (Carlisle) (10-28 kW.*), Folkestone (0.007 kW.*). Vision: 61.75 Mc/s. Sound: 58.25 Mc/s. Channel 5. Wenvoe (100 kW.), Douglas (0.18-2.8 kW.*), Pontop Pike (12 kW.), Orkney (4-14 kW.*). Vision: 66.75 Mc/s. Sound: 63.52 Mc/s. Peterborough (1 kW.), Hastings (0.002 kW.).

* Directional aerial.

Independent Television Authority

14 Princes Gate, S.W.7

Set up under the *Television Act, 1954*, the Authority is responsible for the provision of television services and for the control and development of independent television in Great Britain; it owns and operates television stations, transmitting programmes provided by programme companies (see below) under contract to the Authority. Independent television is financed from advertising revenue and draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. The Authority regulates the system under which the programme companies sell time for advertisements and has wide responsibilities for securing proper standards in the programmes. Independent television broadcasting was inaugurated on September 22, 1955, by a programme broadcast from the Authority's station at Croydon.

Transmitters

London (Beaulieu Heights, Croydon) (120 kW.). Vision: 194.76 Mc/s. Sound: 191.27 Mc/s. Channel 9. Midlands (Lichfield, Staffs.) (200 kW.). Vision: 189.75 Mc/s. Sound: 186.25 Mc/s. Channel 8. Northern Region (West) (Winter Hill, Bolton, Lancs.) (100 kW.). Vision: 194.75 Mc/s. Sound: 191.25 Mc/s. Channel 9. Northern Region (East) (Emley Moor, Huddersfield, Yorks.) (200 kW.) (max.). Vision: 199.7372 Mc/s. Sound: 196.26 Mc/s. Channel 10. Central Scotland (Black Hill, Lanarks) (Directional 475 kW. max.). Vision: 199.7305 Mc/s. Sound: 196.2395 Mc/s. Channel 10. South Wales and the West of England (St. Hilary, Glam.) (200 kW.). Vision: 199.75 Mc/s. Sound: 196.2395 Mc/s. Channel 10. Central Southern England (Chillerton Down, Isle of Wight) (Directional 100 kW. max.). Vision: 204.75 Mc/s. Sound: 201.25 Mc/s. Channel 11. North East England (Burnhope, Co. Durham) (Directional 100 kW. max.). Vision: 189.76 Mc/s. Sound: 186.27 Mc/s. Channel 8. East Anglia (Mendlesham, nr. Stowmarket, Suffolk) (200 kW. max.). Vision: 204.74 Mc/s. Sound: 201.23 Mc/s. Channel 11. Northern Ireland (Black Mountain, nr. Belfast) (100 kW.) (max.). Vision: 194.74 Mc/s. Sound: 191.23 Mc/s. Channel 9. South East Region (Dover) (100 kW.) (max.). Vision: 199.71 Mc/s. Sound: 196.19 Mc/s. Stockland Hill (Devon) (100 kW.) (max.). Vision: 194.75 Mc/s. Sound: 191.23 Mc/s. Channel 12. Caradon Hill, Cornwall (200 kW.) (max.). Vision: 209.74 Mc/s. Sound: 206.23 Mc/s. It was hoped that four further transmitters would be in operation by the end of 1962, at Caldbek, Carlisle (100 kW. max.; Channel 11) Selkirk (25 kW. max.); Durris, Aberdeenshire (400 kW. max. Channel

9); and Mountcagle, Inverness (50 kW. max. Channel 12).

Programme Companies

A.B.C. Television, Ltd., Mount Street, Manchester 2. (Midlands and North, Sat.-Sunday.) Associated-Rediffusion, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (London, Mon.-Friday.) Associated Television Ltd., ATV House, 17 Great Cumberland Place, W.1. (London, Saturday and Sunday; Midlands, Monday-Friday.) Border Television Ltd., Television Centre, Carlisle. (The Border area, all week.) Grampian Television Ltd., 6 Crown Terrace, Aberdeen; and 41 Piccadilly, W.1. (N.-E. Scotland, all week.) Granada T.V. Network, Ltd., Quay Street, Manchester 3. (North, Mon.-Friday.) SCOTTISH TELEVISION, Ltd., Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow. (Central Scotland, all week.) Independent Television for South Wales and West of England, Ltd., 187-193 Oxford Street, W.1. (All week.) Southern Television, Ltd., Northam, Southampton. (Central Southern England, all week; S.E. England, all week.) TWW Ltd., Pontcanna Studios, Cardiff. Tyne Tees Television, Ltd., City Road, Newcastle. (N.E. England, all week.) Anglia Television Ltd., Anglia House, Norwich. (East Anglia, all week.) Ulster Television Ltd., Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast 7. (Northern Ireland, all week.) Westward Television Ltd., 4-6 Woodstock Street, W.1. (South-west England, all week.) Independent Television News, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (News bulletins for all I.T.A. areas.)

BRITISH GRAMOPHONE RECORD PRODUCTION

	Production				Manufacturers' Sales (excluding purchase tax)		
	78 r.p.m.	45 r.p.m. Incl. Medium Play, etc.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. excluding medium play	Total	Home Sales	Export Sales	Total Sales
1954.	..	..	..	50,879,000	£4,648,000	£2,637,000	£7,285,000
1955.	46,347,000	4,587,000	8,989,000	59,922,000	6,188,000	2,951,000	9,139,000
1956.	47,508,000	6,903,000	12,116,000	66,527,000	7,724,000	3,429,000	11,153,000
1957.	51,359,000	13,161,000	13,765,000	78,285,000	10,452,000	3,640,000	14,902,000
1958.	28,314,000	27,521,000	15,620,000	71,455,000	10,301,000	3,485,000	13,786,000
1959.	8,126,000	43,230,000	15,404,000	66,761,000	10,166,000	3,450,000	13,616,000
1960.	3,803,000	51,811,000	17,057,000	72,670,000	11,774,000	3,222,000	14,996,000

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Number

Year	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Goods Vehicles		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1956.....	707,594	334,176	286,446	122,018	10,504	3,741
1957.....	860,842	424,322	275,348	116,196	12,905	6,069
1958.....	1,051,551	483,877	297,785	105,877	15,071	5,752
1959.....	1,189,943	568,846	353,105	122,628	17,379	4,832
1960.....	1,352,728	569,916	438,924	139,139	19,048	6,386
1961 1st qr.....	218,003	85,219	119,745	48,358	4,895	1,976
2nd qr.....	283,666	93,672	120,087	41,231	4,423	1,605

Weekly Average Production.—The average production of passenger cars rose from 17,261 per week in 1955 to 26,014 in 1960; of goods vehicles from 6,343 per week in 1955 to 8,441 in 1960; and of omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses from 186 per week in 1955 to 366 in 1960. The average weekly production of these classes of vehicle in the second quarter of 1961 was 21,820, 9,237 and 340 respectively.

BRITISH ARCHITECTURE OF 1960-61

GUILDFORD CATHEDRAL

The need for a new cathedral at Guildford became apparent when the ancient diocese of Winchester was sub-divided into three parts: Portsmouth, Guildford and a smaller diocese of Winchester. At Portsmouth an existing church was readily available to be turned into a cathedral, but at Guildford there was no such church and a new cathedral was inevitable. The final design was the result of an open competition, for which drawings were submitted by 183 architects. Five designs were eventually short listed and the work was finally placed in the hands of Sir Edward Maufe.

Work on the cathedral, which was finally consecrated in May 1961 in the presence of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones began in 1932, only to be interrupted by the war. When work restarted, the sum of money required to complete the building was £740,000 of which all but about £200,000 has been contributed. At the time of the consecration the parts of the cathedral remaining to be built were the sacristy, the lady chapel and garths, and the tower. A "consecration appeal" by means of which it is intended to raise the required amount to put this work in hand was launched at the beginning of May and it is hoped will lead to a speedy completion of the structure.

Sited on Stag Hill, a long spine running west to east, easily accessible from the by-pass on the west, the cathedral commands a view over Guildford city to the east. The highest point of the hill was chosen as the centre of the great tower and a brass flag was inserted in the paving of the cathedral stair at this point. The flat part of the hill was large enough to take the length and breadth of the body of the building and gave a long rising plateau to the west and a steep drop to the east.

The traditional use of brick in the construction of the cathedral made from the clay from the hill on which the building stands has given rise to a strong, even austere, outward appearance. The interior by contrast is more graceful and full of light. Stone was selected for the more exposed parts such as windows and copings, but the traditional structural vault formation of the nave and aisles in keeping with modern building technique is constructed in reinforced concrete to support a copper clad roof. Craftsmanship is evident in the wrought iron screens and the finely engraved glass by John Hutton in the south transept doors. Other artists and sculptors who have already contributed their skill are Eric Gill, the designer of the eastern sculpture, Vernon Hill, who is responsible for many of the stone figures and John Cobbett, who has completed his *Madonna and Child* in stone on the north side of the nave.

THE UNIVERSITIES

Halls of Residence

The unprecedented expansion programme of university education taking place in Britain today, requires not only new teaching accommodation, but a vastly increased amount of living space for students, only a small proportion of whom can be housed in lodgings. The appropriate answer is the hostel or hall of residence, and most universities are now actively considering the erection of such buildings as reasonably near the main university buildings as it is possible to find sites. Several of these buildings show originality of thought and

quality of design indicating the tendency to plan buildings for a purpose which is more than mere dormitory accommodation, providing self-contained units with social as well as living space in character with the resources familiar in the residential colleges of our older universities.

One such building is College Hall, Leicester, designed by J. Leslie Martin in association with Trevor Dannatt. Built within easy reach of the central university building it accommodates 170 students, a warden, bursar and academic and domestic staff. The three residential blocks are planned around two linked courtyards, with a social block placed to form the fourth side of both these courtyards. The residential blocks three storeys high contain study bedrooms of an average 115 sq. ft. in area, planned generally in groups of eight related to service accommodation. The social block is designed around an open ended internal court. The social rooms consisting of junior and senior common room, main dining hall and library, are planned on the ground floor with warden's flat, music rooms, games rooms, and accommodation for the bursar and senior domestic staff on the upper floor. These rooms, approached by public or private staircases, are planned as a series of roof pavilions separated by terraces. A large terrace adjacent to the music room can be used for outdoor concerts.

Another good example of this type of residential building is to be found at Southampton University. Chamberlain Hall, designed by Basil Spence and Partners, provides accommodation for 150 women students, each having her own study bedroom, containing built-in wardrobes, and a dressing/desk/food cupboard-unit with shelves above it along one wall. The general accommodation is very similar to that at Leicester, but the aspect from the social building is on to a more open courtyard, furnished with a pool, paving, grass and flowers.

Educational

The academic building programme meanwhile proceeds unabated. Continued emphasis is being placed on a high level of scientific education which has given rise to new architectural concepts involving more advanced techniques of building technology.

A very fine example of contemporary thought envisaging an application of advanced building methods is exemplified in the new Institute of Mathematics at the University of Liverpool.

This new building, due for completion in the autumn of 1961, is designed to house the department of mathematics and oceanography, and in addition a central boiler house for the adjoining new university precinct.

It had to be designed to come within the price limit of £5 per square foot set by the University Grants Committee. To do this and still achieve a worthy environment for learning in the middle of a slum clearance area, meant that the users' requirements had to be most carefully arranged to eliminate waste space in circulation areas and the entire structure was studied to enable structural elements to play their part without further expensive coverings. The special interest of this building lies in the way this has been done. It is important to realize that the effect of atmospheric conditions on this particular site was the underlying motive for the finishes chosen. In spite of clean air schemes, Liverpool still has a fairly dirty atmosphere. It is humid and smoke from the docks drifts over the city. On this particular site the

condition is aggravated by smoke from the adjacent railway cutting. This kind of atmosphere not only reduces contrasts in the colours of materials but also makes smooth flat surfaces look smeary.

Before designing the building at all, the architect, Bryan Westwood of Bryan and Norman Westwood and Partners, looked at the old Cunard Building on the Pierhead at Liverpool, which is a supreme example of weathering which has taken place in such a way as to enhance the architecture. Bearing this example well in mind, the architect set about choosing materials which are intended to be effective when dirty, but at the same time endeavouring to make certain concrete elements as dark as possible and others very light.

A very high building did not appear to be appropriate for this scheme because of the difficulty of massing large numbers of students at certain times. A balance had to be struck between freeing space on the ground and excessive expenditure on vertical circulation. Almost 55 per cent. of the ground is left free and savings made by the design approach are being used in landscaping the building. To add to the feeling of space at ground level, the ends of the buildings are cantilevered and the main approach passes under a low block. The main block rises six storeys above ground level, with a boiler house 20 ft. deep going down to rock underneath. Laboratories for the department of oceanography are planned in a single storey wing linking the high block at the rear of the site with a two storey block on the main frontage, containing a computer and ancillary rooms.

The penthouse on the roof and the computer room at the end of the two storey block both have timber hyperbolic paraboloid roofs, which are interesting architectural forms, at once decorative and satisfying in themselves and need no further treatment.

The external surfaces of the concrete elements are finished in special ways and do not necessitate the use of applied cladding or further finishes. The spandrel panels were cast in polystyrene moulds and have a very smooth finish. They are moulded in the form of tetrahedrons in a mixture of white Cornish granite and white cement, and are expected to keep clean on their upper surfaces and become darker on those protected from the rain. On the end walls, very large tetrahedrons in reconstructed Bath stone have been used and are already showing evidence of this effect, with parallel dark streaks on their under surfaces. A pond to reflect the walls of the high block has been framed in concrete, and the surfaces of the walls generally at this level have been covered with small strips of marble giving a textured finish of very high quality.

Inside the main entrance hall, black sculptured concrete designed by Eric Peskett has been used on the wall facing the entrance, giving a contrast of plain shiny surfaces and rugged sculptured ones. On the south wall of this hall, John McCarthy has prepared a series of some fine composite panels in *red ierosa ferrata*, representing, in various groups, the essence of mathematics. The subject matter of the panels was well debated among the professors, and their interpretation into decorative art forms which satisfy both artist and mathematicians, is a remarkable achievement.

Another distinctive group of buildings setting a high standard for the rest of the current University building programme is the extension to the Sanderson Engineering Laboratories for the University of Edinburgh. In designing this extension to a building which presents a heavy and rather institutional character, the architect, R. Gardner-Medwin, in association with Stephenson Young and Partners, has aimed at articulating

separately the integral units of the same building to provide workshops and laboratories for electrical and structural engineering and new teaching and staff accommodation for the whole department. The steeply sloping site, having a fall of some 15 feet, has been exploited by forming a sunken court. This forms an enclosure for the students' common room on the lower ground floor and out of the pool in the court springs the plastic form of the reinforced concrete lecture theatre. A light steel and glass bridge, linking the theatre to the main hall in the classroom unit, allows heavy demonstration material to be wheeled into the theatre from the workshops without any change of level.

The two storey laboratory and drawing office unit is constructed in exposed welded steel, lightly clad in plywood and aluminium. In contrast the five storey library and classroom block has a reinforced concrete frame clad on the ends with mosaic-lined brick and window spandrels with grey stone enamelled insulated panels. The lecture theatre itself is also in reinforced concrete, the upper part clad with hardwood planks, the lower section expressing the self finished plastic nature of the constructional form.

Expressing in full the nature of engineering, the structural system is everywhere apparent, the plasticity of the concrete contrasting with the precision and elegance of steel and glass to symbolise the range of modern structural engineering coupled with architecture.

HOUSING

On looking around the country it is encouraging to find that an increasing number of speculative builders and developers do mind about good architecture and are commissioning good architects to work for them. Eric Lyons has recently completed 51 houses at Waldegrave Park, Twickenham. Laid out round an informally shaped green, restricted to pedestrians and with car parking areas dispersed around the site, the two storey houses have no private front gardens. The central space is designed as a single landscape and each house has a small enclosed back garden only giving on to a rear access road. All the trees existing on the site have been retained and many more planted, and a variation of ground-pattern created by areas of formal paving, turf and shrubs. Again at Blackheath, Eric Lyons has shown how flats and houses can be integrated on the gentle slopes below Blackheath Park.

Sixty flats at Cambridge designed by James & Bywaters on a site near Churchill College, echo the current trends. Their scheme of 5 three-storey blocks of 12 flats each is planned round two garden courtyards, with 30 garages in three separate blocks at the rear, suitably screened by walls and trees.

In contrast perhaps, but none the less enlightening, is an apartment building, erected in London's West End, on a site facing Queen's Walk on the east side of Green Park and approached from St. James's Place, where there are some extremely good examples of Georgian architecture. This block of luxury flats designed by Denys Lasdun & Partners, is worthy of the highest commendation, and was, in fact, awarded the London Architecture Bronze Medal for 1960. One aim of the design was: "To produce a building of our time, which would, in terms of urban renewal, concern itself with the relationships between buildings of historic interest and modern architecture." Time itself will, of course, be the proving factor, but meanwhile it is obvious to all, that Spencer House (1756-65) designed for Earl Spencer by John Vardy, occupy-

ing the adjacent site, coexists admirably with its new neighbour.

Accommodation includes garage space for 12 cars, caretaker's flat, entrance hall, four large apartments with 13 ft. high living rooms, two smaller apartments, one apartment on the ground floor with a garden, and one apartment as a pent-house on the seventh floor with its own roof garden above. The resulting external architectural treatment is a direct expression of the internal spatial organisation, modulated only by the position of structural columns and service ducts. The reinforced concrete structure is faced externally with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick Baren's grey granite with white vitreous mosaic on the soffits. There are concealed gutters at all floor levels over the entrance hall to deal with watershed, window sub-frames all made from bronze sections, and the roof parapet incorporates a track for a travelling cradle to facilitate window cleaning and other items of external maintenance.

On an immensely larger scale, the housing development at the New Town of Peterlee, embodies much of the pioneer instinct expressed by Eric Lyons and exemplified by Denys Lasdun and others. Much has been written about the social and architectural inadequacies of the suburban style of housing which comprises the greater part of the residential areas of the new towns—inadequacies which are shared by housing estates all over the country—but are more disappointing in the new towns. Situated in the coal mining area of the county of Durham, the new town of Peterlee was begun in 1948 and has had a succession of chief architects. In 1955 the general manager of the Peterlee Development Corporation, Mr. A. V. Williams, conceived the idea of collaboration between two young architects Peter Daniel and Frank Dixon and the painter Victor Pasmore, who together formed a planning and design team responsible only to the general manager and the chief architect. They were given the task of developing about 300 acres, called the South West Area, which is separated from the remainder of the town by unstable land which can not be built on. The team evolved a plan for the development of the area, which was accepted by the Corporation in 1957 and construction of the first 218 houses began in 1958 with a further 170 in 1959. These 388 houses forming the first major section of the area and others which are following, have achieved a rare freshness of treatment and a fine balance of unity and variety, combined with a patterned grouping which has provided usable outdoor pedestrian space yet preserved a built-up character of its own. The mass of the buildings contrasts with the landscape, which remains completely rural in character, with the lined hedgerows and plantations through which winds a deep forested ravine, widening to the sea.

Contrary to the usual practice, the first housing layouts were not entirely conceived on paper, but emerged from laying out scaled wooden blocks on a workshop floor. These blocks were followed by a series of scale models and the whole process of manipulating these models brought about a means by which painter and architects were able to develop their ideas together.

Housing groups are planned about spine service roads which in turn join other roads which focus on small shopping centres giving access to the remainder of the town. The first major group provided 14 different house plans showing the maximum degree of flexibility in living arrangements. Most houses have but one entrance providing access to a living room adjoining a kitchen and a sitting room which can easily be closed off

from the remainder of the house. The staircase opens off the living room most attractively to give access to the two or three bedrooms and bathroom over. Each house has access to its own private patio, screened to serve as a private extension to the living area. There is an enclosed space where children can play safely under supervision, as well as providing the necessary space for storage of prams and bicycles and for drying clothes.

The importance and effectiveness of tree planting in the landscaping of the area is obvious to any visitor. It is estimated that over 1,500 trees have now been planted either as informal groups on the southern boundary or as lines of trees asymmetrical in depth on the western boundary, designed to limit the two opposing housing groups. Trees too provide shelter from the coastal wind and define the outline of each section of housing, occasionally in short lines aiding the transition between the open spaces and the land dominated by houses and roads.

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDINGS

Almost daily it seems, the London skyline changes as new tower blocks rear up from the jumble and chaos of our city streets. Many of the new buildings are erected purely upon a speculative basis to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for office accommodation. Others, such as the new Vickers Armstrong building at present in the course of erection at Millbank and the controversial Shell building nearing completion on the old Festival of Britain site can claim to come under the heading of prestige buildings. One such office tower has been recently completed for Radiation Limited, a group of companies manufacturing domestic appliances, who in the past have had their many administrative offices and sales organisations scattered around central London. Conforming with the current official planning policy regarding the location of new office buildings, the siting of the new building on the North Circular Road at Neasden made possible good road communication with the group's factories while still remaining within easy reach of central London. The restricted nature of the site, owing to existing buildings and planning restrictions, was one of the factors which convinced the architects, Dennis E. Pugh & Associates, of the necessity to build upwards. The resulting graceful 13-storey tower, 169 ft. high, gives a new vertical emphasis in relation to the North Circular Road, and by relieving the absolute monotony of the existing uncontrolled two-and-four storey development in the surrounding area, has set a new standard in London's fringe development.

In complete contrast, the redevelopment of the central areas of London has given rise to many vast new multi-storied office buildings. Typical among these is State House, built for the Wohl Group of companies at a cost of over £1,250,000. Dominating High Holborn, the building covers a total nett floor area of approximately 282,000 square feet with garage facilities for more than 100 cars. A unique feature of the design devised by the architects Trehearne and Norman Preston & Partners, lies in the first large scale use of Portal Frame construction enabling the coverage of large floor areas with virtually no obstruction from intermediate supporting structural columns.

Even this immense structure has been eclipsed in size by St. Christopher House, Southwark. Erected for City and General Investments Ltd. under the direction of Morris De Metz, this building is claimed to be the largest office structure in Europe, with 18½ acres of floor space and over

2,000 offices. It stands between Southwark Street and Zoar Street and consists of two 11-storey blocks and one of 14 storeys placed in parallel with one another. The three blocks are joined together by short wings placed at right angles and at the south eastern corner of the site is a separate six-storey block with shops occupying the ground floor. The structure is one of reinforced concrete, set upon piled foundations. Each block is 44 ft. wide with a 6 ft. central corridor supported on two sets of columns 16 ft. apart on either side, the outer columns being set back 2 ft. 6 in. from the outer face of the building. The finishing materials on the main façade are an exposed aggregate of green Criggin granite set between thin precast mullions of reconstructed Portland stone which contrast with the exposed aggregate of dark red harden stone used on the flank walls.

HOTELS

The Carlton Tower, Knightsbridge, designed by Michael Rosenauer, is worth noting as a successful venture of the Hotel Corporation of America. Built at an approximate cost of £2,000,000, this luxuriously appointed building, rising 16 storeys above street levels, contains 318 rooms with accommodation for about 450 guests, including a ballroom for approximately 450 dancers and an underground garage with parking space for 75 cars.

The 180 or so guest rooms contained in the Oriol Hotel at London Airport, fulfil a long outstanding need for hotel accommodation in the area. The need to accommodate travellers for short periods at a point close to the airport was recognised as far back as 1957, but the first designs prepared then by the architects, Russell Diplock and Associates, have little resemblance to the completed building. In fact at that time, the architects were briefed to prepare plans for a "motel" catering for motorists using the Bath Road. Many changes were made before the final drawings were prepared in 1959, by which time the present site had been acquired and the basic idea of providing partial "motel" accommodation had been abandoned. The unusual circular plan shape was maintained, but at a reduced overall diameter of 176 ft. An inner ring of single rooms and an outer ring of double ones open off the central corridor on each of the three upper floors. Since only one of the double rooms faces due north, the aspects of all are considered to be equal, facilitating the problem of letting. It was also discovered that only a small proportion of the rooms would be facing the starting point of the aircraft runway and be affected by the direct sound waves of departing aircraft. To combat the noise further, double windows were provided to all rooms. These need be opened only for cleaning purposes, since each bedroom has full air conditioning from a higher velocity system.

THE DUNGENESS LIGHTHOUSE

The new Dungeness Lighthouse, the first major Trinity House lighthouse to be built for over 50 years, which was designed by Ronald Ward and Partners, was completed in 1960 at a cost of approximately £35,000. The 130 ft. high tower is mounted on a white concrete spiral base in the form of a ramp enclosing the machine room. The slenderness of structure was achieved by using prestressed concrete units giving rise to a wall of only six inches in thickness. The tower, 12 ft. in diameter, was erected as a series of concrete drums each 5 ft. high, placed one on top of the other. High tensile steel prestressing wires were then

threaded through the walls from top to bottom and tensioned with powerful jacks. In appearance the tower presents the traditional black and white banded colour scheme, made permanent by the use of coloured cement and special aggregates.

COVENTRY DANCE HALL

It is not often that a mere dance hall achieves architectural significance, owing largely, no doubt, to the lack of thought which has hitherto attended the erection of such structures. When, however, the building is incorporated in the central precinct of a city, by the city council, then one may expect a certain purposeful attention to detail and ultimate effect. In planning such an addition to the centre of Coventry the city architect, Arthur Ling, aimed at bringing life and movement back into the pedestrian shopping area after the shops have closed for the night. The dance hall block is in the middle of the shopping area and completes the development at the intersection of the two main pedestrian precincts. Indeed shops occupy the basement, ground and first floor areas, with service access from the rear and the dance hall itself, on the second floor. To avoid any obstruction of the shops themselves and to emphasise the singularity of the dance hall entrance, a glass and steel entrance tower stands in front of the main building and is linked to the foyer on the second floor by a footbridge.

The general massing of the main building conforms to the character of the precinct, but to emphasise the dual function of the building the treatment of the façade has been differently handled. Above the canopy, the shops are faced with Portland stone, which forms a base plinth to the hall over them, from which it is separated however by a continuous glazing strip. The dance hall itself is outlined by bands of white Sicilian marble and is faced with panels of brickwork set against a background of brightly coloured mosaic set in an abstract pattern, designed by Fred Millet. A series of lighting units has been incorporated, which after dark provide a fine pattern of illumination and combine well with the vertical movement visible within the fully glazed light shaft and entrance tower.

N.U.M. HEADQUARTERS

Designed by Molret & Wood, the new headquarters building of the National Union of Mine-workers stands on a site in Euston Road, previously occupied by a terrace of the original Euston Road houses. The size and shape of the building was strictly controlled by angles of light and plot ratios, but although planning is tight, internal spaces nevertheless seem generous in comparison with the building, especially in the luxuriously appointed boardroom and its associated lobby, which have been taken through the height of two storeys.

The building was constructed generally in reinforced concrete, which is exposed at the rear and painted. The front elevation however, in rich contrast, is clad in Swedish grey granite in a rough sawn textured finish with contrasting green slate and white marble decorated trim. Projecting window frames are in polished Devon granite, while the grillwork motifs at ground floor have been carried out in contrasting black Swedish granite, penetrated by the white marble walls flanking the main entrance hall, which is paved with a green serpentine marble. Internally the vestibule walls are finished in a grey marble with Ashburton pier facings, offsetting a sculptural relief by Professor Edmund Moiret.

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1961

EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE TRAVEL

The exploration of space, which was begun in the International Geophysical Year, was continued with greater intensity during 1961 by British, American and Russian scientists, acting, as before, in friendly co-operation. Other countries have joined in this important work. For instance, a 210-foot radio telescope, weighing 900 tons, has been built 230 miles west of Sydney, which is expected to discover new galaxies in the southern skies hidden from British and American observers.

Russia has the credit of the most startling work in space exploration. At 9.07 a.m. Moscow time, on April 12 the Soviet Union sent the first man into space in a spaceship weighing more than 4 tons. One hundred and eight minutes later, after circling the earth once 27-year-old Major Yuri Alexeyevich Gagarin landed at a predetermined spot in the Soviet Union. At 9.22 he was over South America; at 10.15 he was over Africa, untroubled by weightlessness. Ten minutes—and 2,800 miles—later he was approaching his own country and on the way down. He had not even a bruise to show for his landing. The Government issued a statement proclaiming Russia's lead in the space race and appealing for world peace and disarmament.

During the flight Gagarin kept check on the radio, television and recording equipment designed to give a complete account of his behaviour in space.

Describing what he saw from the Vostok spaceship, Major Gagarin said: "The day side of the earth was clearly visible. The coasts of continents, islands, big rivers, big surfaces of water and structural features were clearly distinguishable." Flying over Soviet territory he could see distinctly the big squares of collective farm fields and distinguish ploughed land from meadows. He saw for the first time the earth's spherical shape. "It is possible to see the remarkably colourful change from the light surface of the earth to the completely black sky in which one can see the stars. This dividing line is very thin, just like a belt of film surrounding the earth's sphere. It is of a delicate blue colour. When I emerged from the shadow of the earth, the horizon looked different. There was a bright orange strip along it, which again passed into a blue hue and once again into a dense black colour. I did not see the moon. In space the sun is shining ten times brighter than on earth. Stars are bright and distinct."

Major Gagarin said that when weightlessness appeared, he felt excellent. Legs and arms weighed nothing. "Objects are swimming in the cabin, I did not sit in the chair, I was suspended in mid-air. During the state of weightlessness I ate and drank, and everything was like on earth. Handwriting did not change, though the hand was weightless. But it was necessary to hold the writing block, as otherwise it would float away from the hands. I was in communication contact on various channels, using a telegraph key. Weightlessness has no effect on the ability to work. The passage from weightlessness to gravitation happens smoothly. I ceased to be suspended over the chair, but sat in it."

A more remarkable feat was accomplished by Major Gherman Stepanovich Titov, 26 years old, who became Russia's second space man by spending August 6 whirling round the earth in egg-shaped orbits in a 4½-ton spaceship named Vostok II. When he landed safely on August 7 he had spun 17 times round the earth in 25 hours 18 minutes—a journey of 435,000 miles, as far as the moon and back. During the journey he had gone to bed for a 7½-hour sleep as he journeyed at 110 to 160 miles above the earth. He had a good supper before going to bed. Earlier he was reported to have had a three-course luncheon.

To get any sleep in his condition of weightlessness Major Titov would presumably have to strap himself to his padded couch, otherwise he would float uncontrollably about in the cabin, where the temperature was at about 60 degrees Fahrenheit—as warm as an average English summer day. He was reported to have taken personal control of the spaceship. Moscow radio said he tried the controls and the ship responded perfectly.

Short bursts of speech in Russian were picked up at Jodrell Bank in the morning and again in the afternoon, when the spaceship was calculated to be

about 160 miles above London. Other signals, which lasted for nearly half an hour, were heard at Tatsfield.

Sir Bernard Lovell, director of Jodrell Bank, said that, provided there were no unforeseen biological effects resulting from this prolonged exposure in outer space, the flight would be followed in a few years by an attempted night to the moon.

American scientists continued their efforts to send a man into space. A chimpanzee named Ham survived a flight in a spacecraft to a height of 155 miles, though the landing area was overshot and the capsule floated in the sea for three hours until it was recovered. The chimpanzee was picked up alive and well 420 miles from Cape Canaveral. Ham, selected from six chimpanzees trained to manipulate simple controls when lights are flashed during flight, carried out his duties while travelling at 5,000 m.p.h. The test was planned to ensure that a human being could survive space flight, think clearly, and perform useful functions in the weightless void, before an astronaut attempted to orbit the earth.

Commander Alan Shepard was the first American astronaut on a flight through space on May 5. He was launched from Cape Canaveral and was recovered from the Atlantic 15 minutes later 302 miles away. In a conference on the medical results of his flight, he said that his sight became blurred for a short time because of head vibration sufficient to prevent him being able to read the instruments on his Mercury space capsule. The doctors reported that he was physically well and there was no disturbance in his thought or intellectual functions as a result of his flight. It was disclosed that he performed all the 27 spacecraft control and 78 radio reporting tasks given him. His pulse rate jumped from 80 during the countdown, to 138 as the rocket climbed to its top speed of 5,036 miles an hour; his breathing varied between 15 and 40 breaths a minute. His responses to five minutes of weightlessness and gravity forces up to 14 times the normal were within the limits of intact functions.

It has since become known that Commander Shepard travelled for a minute or so behind a white-hot mass of air comparable in temperature with the radiating surface of the sun, and that he and his capsule were saved from being vaporized by "sacrificial cooling." As the outer layer—formed of fibre glass bonded with plastic—is reduced to vapour it carries heat away from the capsule and provides a partial screen between the white-hot air and the capsule.

The United States launched its second man into space on July 21 but lost some of the information it had hoped to gain when the capsule sank after landing by parachute in the Atlantic. Captain Virgil Grissom, the 35-year-old astronaut who made the flight, was forced to swim from the capsule when water poured in through the escape hatch, and he was picked up by helicopter two minutes later.

Until the landing Captain Grissom's flight was as successful as Commander Shepard's had been. The flight lasted 16 minutes (compared with 15 minutes by Commander Shepard), and it took Captain Grissom 118 miles high (compared with 116) and 303 miles out into the Atlantic (one mile farther). The space capsule reached a top speed of 5,310 miles an hour (compared with 5,100), and Captain Grissom had five minutes of weightlessness.

Soon after watching the space journey on television, President Kennedy signed the Bill which authorizes N.A.S.A. to spend \$1,784,300,000 (about £630m.) on space research in 1962. The Bill was passed without any reduction in the amount which the President had requested for the first year of the space programme designed to send a man to the moon before the end of this decade. Some American astronomers have gone so far as to say that they might put a team of three men on the moon by 1967.

In February, messages, consisting of telegraph and teleprinter signals, were sent from Jodrell Bank to Australia by way of the moon. The first message was "Jodrell Bank testing. The quick brown fox jumps over the moon."

While astronauts have been busy on their voyages into space, a view that the universe is constantly evolving has been put forward by Dr. Martin Ryle, F.R.S., Professor of Radio Astronomy at Cambridge.

Since 1948 two contradictory theories of the universe have been in the minds of astronomers. The first is of an evolving universe, born at a definite time in the past and likely eventually to die. The second is that of a "steady state" universe, which started with a bang 10,000 million years ago and will always exist in its broad features. British scientists claim to have disproved the "steady state" theory and to have shown that the universe is expanding. One possible explanation they say, is that thousands of millions of years ago all the galaxies were compressed into a very much smaller volume, that an explosion took place and that, since then, the parts of the Universe have been flying apart.

Eight workers at the Mullard Radio Observatory, Cambridge, under Professor Ryle, carried out observations which have taken them 8,000 million light years into space. They suggest that matter far away is more concentrated than that which is closer to us. This was in contradiction to the "steady state" theory.

In 1948, three Cambridge astronomers, Bondi, Gold and Hoyle, proposed a theory according to which the universe has no beginning and no end, matter is being continuously created and continually condensing to form new galaxies to replace those which speed out of sight. Wherever one looked in the universe things would be much the same, with much the same density of matter.

Under theories of an expanding universe, this would not be so. Light takes so long to travel from far distant objects, that when we look vast distances we see things as they were epochs ago, and, according to the theories, when the universe was much more concentrated.

The possibility of checking theories by such observations has been realized for some time, but it

had not been done because one would need to look much farther than was possible even with the Jodrell Bank radio-telescope or the 200-in. optical telescope at Mount Palomar.

This is what Prof. Ryle and his workers claim to have done, using a radio-telescope quite different from the moveable-reflector type at Jodrell Bank. There is an aerial 1,450 feet long, and another smaller one, which moves on tracks, about half a mile away. The effect is to simulate two large aerials each 850 ft. by 250 ft.

At 10,000 million light years, galaxies would be receding faster than the speed of light. By analysing signals received from about 1,000 radio sources, each about a million times as bright as our own galaxy, Prof. Ryle concluded that radio sources were much more concentrated there, that the "steady state" theory was wrong and that the universe was expanding. He believed his discoveries will do much to change cosmology from a philosophical study to a science. The next thing is to find out what sort of expanding universe we lived in. Even on the pulsating theory, which says the universe starts from an initial explosion, expands to a certain distance and then contracts back for another explosion, we should be all right for another ten thousand million years at least.

ABU SIMBEL TEMPLES.—After final tests by independent experts, the United Arab Republic decided to adopt the Italian plan for raising the two rock-hewn temples at Abu Simbel about 190 ft. to save them from inundation by the waters of the Nile High Dam. The project is expected to cost about £25m. and will take eight years, starting in January 1962. An alternative was the French plan, which envisaged building a dam in a wide sweep around the façades of the temples—that of Rameses II and Queen Nefertari. President Nasser said that the lifting project had been chosen as the surest means of keeping intact the two temples. International co-operation was needed if the Nubia salvage programme were to be carried out in the time available, and the United Arab Republic would contribute over the next seven years £9m. towards the cost. Two Norwegian experts and one Swede had carried out tests on the effects of vibration on the rock of the temples, and on the temporary concrete box in which they would be lifted; the process of lifting by hydraulic jacks; and the effects of wind and sand erosion on the colossi outside the temples once they were in their new position. The lifting would be done in two stages: the pre-elevation work, such as cutting the temples (they are estimated to weigh 300,000 tons and 150,000 tons) from the cliff and surrounding them by a concrete casing, which would take from January 1962 until November 1965, and the elevation—from November 1965, until the end of 1968. Two oases will be made, one on the west bank plateau behind Abu Simbel, and the other farther north, at which will be grouped some of the temples which can be transferred from their present sites.

ACCURATE RELIEF MAPS.—A new technique for the production of extremely accurate relief maps has been introduced by the Clarendon Press. These maps, to the scale of 16 miles to the inch, are produced by a vacuum forming process in which a thin plastic sheet is drawn over a relief mould under vacuum and made to assume the contours and depressions of the mould. Before the first maps can be made the moulds must be accurate enough to give a map correct in every detail. After various trials a technique using moulds made from Shell Epikote resins was found to be suitable. There are three main stages in the manufacture of a relief

mould. The mapmaker builds up a detailed relief map using small pieces of plastic and Plasticine, which is used as the model for the master mould this being cast in an Epikote resin composition. The master mould is used to reproduce as many relief moulds as may be required; these again being moulded in a resin composition. They can be used repeatedly in the vacuum forming machine.

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK 600 YEARS AGO.—The first astronomical clock to be produced in Britain for 250 years was shown at the Science Museum, South Kensington. It is an exact reproduction of a clock designed nearly 600 years ago by the Italian savant John Dondi, a Professor of Logic, Medicine and Astronomy. During 1348 to 1364 he constructed the first clock to show, besides mean or clock time, the sidereal or star time and the motions of the sun, the moon and of the five then known planets, all driven from an ordinary weight-driven movement. It was made of brass and involved most delicate and intricate gearing. This is more extraordinary since the weight-driven mechanical clock was invented only about 50 years before and was then a clumsy, forged-iron affair. Besides the motions described, the clock records the hour, the minute, the length of daylight, the Saints' days, the day of the month and the rising and setting of the sun. It has a dial to record the motion of the nodes, of which the hand makes one revolution in over 18 years; and a perpetual mechanical calendar for Easter, an achievement not paralleled for 500 years. The clock remained in Italy until 1585 and then in Spain till 1809, when it was destroyed in the Peninsular wars. Fortunately Dondi left a full description of it, in Latin, with working drawings, but no one examined it, horologically till the late G. H. Baillie had it translated in the 1930's. Mr. H. Alan Lloyd completed Baillie's work and undertook the reconstruction of the clock. The ultimate destination of the clock is the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW DAM.—The opening of the Warragamba Dam near Sydney marked the end of 14 years' work to provide Australia's largest city with more water. The dam is the third stage of a long-term programme to develop the water resources of the 3,383 square mile catchment area of the Warragamba River and its tributaries.

The dam, the highest in the Southern Hemisphere, is of the straight gravity type in mass-concrete, with a length at the top of 1,000ft., a height of 380ft. and a width at the base of 340ft. It contains 1,600,000 cubic yards of concrete. When the storage is filled to capacity, a lake will be formed stretching back for 36 miles and impounding 460,000 million gallons of water for Sydney.

On the dam spillway crest are five Glenfield gates; a 90ft. wide, 25ft. deep drum gate, similar to those supplied for the Pitlochry and Clunie dams in Scotland, and four 40ft. wide, 43ft. 9 in. deep radial gates. They are the largest of their type yet made in Britain and among the largest in the world. The purpose of the gates is to retain the maximum storage capacity of the reservoir and to allow the automatic release of surplus water during flood periods while maintaining the upstream level constant. Together they can pass a maximum flow of 2,800,000 gallons per second.

BABIES UNBORN MEASURED.—A new line of research on which scientists worked in Glasgow enables doctors to measure the heads of unborn

babies. A machine, somewhat like the echosounding apparatus used in ships, suggests that it may be possible to estimate the size of the unborn baby's head to within about a twelfth of an inch.

The research work, carried out under the Scottish Western Regional Hospitals Board, is designed to help physicians when they expect difficult births because of the narrowness of the pelvic opening.

A pulsed ultrasonic beam is directed through the abdomen and is absorbed, scattered, or reflected depending on the nature of the material through which it passes. Doctors have obtained echoes simultaneously from each side of the unborn baby's head. The echoes are automatically photographed when they appear and the head diameter of the baby can then be obtained by measurement of the photograph.

BALLISTIC MISSILE WARNING.—With the completion of B.M.E.W.S. (ballistic missile early warning system) which has stations in Alaska, Greenland and Yorkshire, and has cost a billion dollars, the North American continent has the most elaborate radar defence in the world.

Supporting B.M.E.W.S. is the Distant Early Warning Line (D.E.W.) which runs on the northern rim of the continent; 600 miles south is the Mid-Canada Line, and behind this the Pinetree line of radars built and operated jointly by the United States and Canada. This covers the whole of southern Canada, and it is supported by a network of radar stations within the United States itself.

The United States "contiguous radar system" is supported by ships and radar aircraft in the Pacific and the Atlantic. In the Atlantic there are a number of Texas Tower radar stations, each 60 to 80 miles off-shore, which can instantly transmit warnings of air attack to the North American Air Defence Command in Colorado. It is calculated that the American radar chains would give at least half an hour's warning, even of a rocket attack, yet the Strategic Air Command has instituted a day-and-night patrol of battle-ready B-52 bombers, presumably armed with nuclear weapons. The B-52 is an eight-jet long-range heavy bomber.

BARNACLES RESEARCH.—After 20 years' study, the research establishments of the Royal Navy have produced an anti-fouling and anti-corrosive technique which makes it possible for ships to remain at sea four times as long as before. The problem was tackled before the last war, when ships had to return to dockyards every six months because of the corrosion and fouling which marine flora and fauna were causing to the steel plates. An exposure station was set up at Langstone harbour near Portsmouth, steel plates lowered into the sea to collect barnacles for analysis. Today no ship need return to the dockyard for reasons of corrosion for at least two years. Not only are they kept at sea longer but they operate more efficiently, since even a small quantity of barnacles on a ship's plates, by increasing drag, makes it impossible to achieve maximum speed. How barnacles congregate was demonstrated at Langstone, where a plate lowered into the water from the floating raft collected nearly 20,000 marine animals. Enormous quantities of paint for the hulls are needed each year. The complete repainting of an aircraft carrier takes five tons below the water line. This is made up of 600 gallons of anti-corrosive and 175 gallons of anti-fouling. Experiments to discover the marine life which attacks ships produced some new species. At Plymouth in 1953 a tank landing ship from Korean waters brought back a *Styela clava* or sea squirt on its hull. It was the first

occasion that it had been found in British waters. Today it abounds here.

BATHYSCAPHE SIX MILES DOWN.—A French bathyscaphe, which will go deeper into the ocean than any other similar craft, was launched at Toulon. A design enabling the 60-ton vessel to withstand pressure of more than 180,000 tons will allow the *Archimède* to stay down longer than any other bathyscaphe. Its first mission will be to explore the bottom of one of the world's greatest oceanic chasms, the 10,540 metre (about 34,300 feet) deep Kuriles Pit north-east of Japan. The bathyscaphe will be laden with every type of instrument for underwater exploration, including ultrasensitive devices to detect the sound made by fish. Other instruments will measure pressure, temperature, the speed of currents, and radio-activity of the water. It will also collect specimens as it crawls along the ocean bottom and photograph the creatures living there with the help of two 10,000-watt searchlights.

BATS, MOTHS AND FISH TO AID AIRMEN.—The American Air Force has sponsored research on bats, beetles, electric eels, octopuses, blind fish, waltzing mice, deaf cats, ants, locusts, lizards, porpoises, crickets, scorpions, praying mantises, fighting fish, newts, spiders and toads. These creatures can do things which the Air Force would like to do, but cannot. The tiny sense organs of some insects can perform tasks quite out of reach of the most massive electronic computer. Bats give out high-pitched squeaks and steer by the echoes. They can fly through a dark room criss-crossed with fine wires without touching one of them. They are not deafened by other bats and can steer even if loudspeakers fill the room with other sounds. Some moths, which are eaten by bats, have developed remarkable counter-measures to detect hostile bat squeaks with a sensitivity which surpasses the best microphone. Porpoises and whales have a sound-radar navigation system. Some fish have an electrical navigation system. They emit low-voltage pulses into the water, and alterations in the electric field caused by other fish can be detected. The fish will respond to the electrostatic charge on a comb drawn through someone's hair and then waved in front of its aquarium. Rattlesnakes are sensitive to temperature differences. Offered two spheres differing in temperature by a fraction of a degree, the snake strikes immediately at the warmer. Insects have sensitive devices for detecting smells, tastes, and vibrations. Flies have turned their rear wings into a type of vibratory gyroscopic stabiliser which controls the front wing beats. Engineers are now trying to imitate this device.

BEE RESEARCH PLEA FOR £25,000.—"The honeybee is one of the best friends we have ever had and we should do all we can to cherish and encourage it," said the late Sir David Bowes Lyon, president of the Bee Research Association, in launching an appeal for £25,000 to establish a permanent headquarters for the assembly and distribution of the world's information about the honeybee and other useful bees. In an address to scientists, beekeepers, and diplomats Sir David said that the Bee Research Association was accepted in 76 countries as the world centre of scientific information about bees, honey and beeswax production, and the pollination of fruit and crops by bees and other insects. The entry of chemical sprays and weedkillers into farming had brought new benefits to agriculture and could not be halted, but it had brought new problems calling for ecological and biological research to ensure that the balance of

nature and wild life is not detrimentally upset. The Association keeps in touch with 400 research institutes, selects information of value, translating from 40 different languages. Since 1955 demands on its services have trebled. The association's American, European and African Committees also provide special services in their territories. The appeal was being made to a wide circle to give the Association a foundation of security—to makers of agricultural chemicals, wax importers, suppliers of beekeeping equipment, fruit growers, horticulturists, traders in honey, fruit and farm produce—to beekeepers and all those interested in rural crafts and the prosperity of the countryside.

BILHARZIA: £50,000 GRANT.—A Rockefeller Foundation grant of £50,000 for research on bilharzia, one of the world's most important unconquered parasitic diseases, was made to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Together with research funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, it will be used to set up a study of the full medical effects of the disease, which is widely spread in parts of Africa, the Caribbean, South America, and the Far East, and to set up research mechanisms in Africa to ensure the development of research amid changing political conditions. It is intended to establish a unit at Mwanza, on the southern shore of Lake Victoria, to work with the East African Medical Research Institute. A five-year study will be made of the prevalence of the condition, and an assessment of the frequency, nature, and immediate causation of the chronic effects. It is hoped to gain a clinical picture of the condition in parallel with work on the prevention of the disease. An African staff will be trained. Bilharzia affected the Pharaohs, as we know from the eggs of the parasite found in the mummified tissues of those monarchs. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1957.)

BIRD OBSERVATORY AND FIELD CENTRE.—Mr. Peter Scott opened the new Portland bird observatory and field centre. The observatory, the product of 10 years of planning and development by Dorset ornithologists, headed by Dr. K. B. Rooke, is under the general direction of a committee of the Dorset Field Ornithology Group and is housed in the disused Old Low Lighthouse, Portland Bill. In the first four years of its existence the Portland observatory was manned without a roof for 156 days. During this period much useful information was gained and 1,332 birds of 42 species were ringed. Since then the work of the observatory has increased and more than 10,000 birds have now been ringed. The work will not be confined to bird study. The committee intends to develop the Old Low Lighthouse and grounds as a complete field centre, embracing all branches of natural history.

BIRD REMAINS FROM THE ICE AGE.—Mr. D. Bramwell, a Derbyshire ornithologist, has reported to the Merseyside Naturalists' Association on his research into bird distribution in glacial and post-glacial Britain. Bird remains were found in caves near Buxton, in Staffordshire, Somerset and other parts of the country. His chief field work has been among remains from the close of the Ice Age, 25,000 to 15,000 years ago. Remains of willow-grouse, ptarmigan, eagle owl, raven, tawny owl, mistle-thrush, pipit and dunlin came from the Manifold Valley, in association with reindeer, bison and lemming. From the Dowel cave near Buxton, came lapwing and partridge to the late glacial list. In a much colder climate the ptarmigan was more widespread than today, and in the post-glacial period from 8,000 to 5,000 B.C., wild duck and waders

were distributed over a wide area because of the wetter land. The beaks of hawfinch and greenfinch and the bones of partridge were found in Neolithic deposits, and of cliff-nesting house martins, blue tit, robin and hedgesparrow. From food refuse at a Bronze Age site near Bakewell came the bones of a buzzard and a raven. A small cave in the Peak District continues the sequence of bird remains from Roman times to the present day. After the Romano-British occupants left the cave, and Saxons used it, an immature golden eagle also occupied it, feeding on black grouse (which still dwell on the local moors), wild duck, plover, polecat, and squirrel.

BORING TO GRANITE IN DURHAM.—A bore-hole put down in the Pennines at Rookhope, west Durham, has penetrated granite 1,280 feet below the surface, the Geological Society was told, by Professor K. C. Dunham, of Durham University. The bore, which was financed by the Department of Science and Industrial Research, has indicated that valuable minerals continue to three times the depth of local mining. The source lies at still greater depths and the bore-hole is being continued.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 123rd annual meeting at Norwich on August 30-September 6, under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Le Gros Clark, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy at Oxford.

The subject of his presidential address was "The Humanity of Man." The frightening question is now beginning to present itself, he said, whether the civilization which mankind has built up over thousands of years can avoid disastrous dissolution as the result of uncontrolled struggles for political power or economic superiority. The basic difficulty with the larger groupings of human society was that with increasing population pressure the altruistic sentiments which had become ingrained in the mentality of the individual were too apt to be suppressed by the narrow interests of each particular group. We now have to face the fact that the larger the units of co-operation in social communities, the greater the tendency for their segregation into populations opposed to each other by conflicting economic and ideological interests. Thus the historical process of unification has tended to slow up and ultimately threatens to come to a halt. A major conflict involving the nations of the world today must lead to a degree of destruction that would render precarious the very existence of mankind. An essential prerequisite for any unification for the good of mankind is the ability to give full expression to the impulse for co-operation and this can only be made possible by free intercourse and the free interchange of ideas among the population of the world. We had met with considerable success by using all the physical and biological sciences by more effective methods of pest control and protection against disease, and also by intensive studies of the physiological and psychological factors underlying the adaptational potentialities of the human body. Much progress had been made in the field of climatic adaptation in man and animals, and "ergonomics," the study of man in relation to his working environment. "I need hardly emphasize the relevance of ergonomics to industry, for this is now widely recognized for its importance in the rational design of machinery and in the control of the immediate climatic environment."

The sociological environment to which mankind needed to adapt itself presented a more formidable problem. Science had a vitally important part to play in the promotion of that idea. There is a universality in scientific method which permits an

intimacy of understanding hardly possible in fields of learning not amenable to scientific inquiry by the rigorous test of repeated observation and experiment. The recent multiplication of international congresses and colloquies was an expression of the urgent need felt by the scientifically minded to extend still further contacts in a world which threatens to become disrupted by the conflict of national interests.

The British Association could claim a good share in the promotion of international amity through the medium of science, for it had always provided an open forum for the free discussion of contemporary problems. That spirit of freedom in scientific inquiry gave full expression to the deep-rooted altruism which is an essential attribute of the humanity of man and which can do more than anything else to preserve and intensify the feeling of harmony among all peoples of the world. But we need to press ahead in our efforts with the utmost vigour for the dangers which now threaten the unity of mankind are formidable indeed—and time is getting very short.

The presidents of the sections and the subjects of their addresses were—Mathematics and Physics, Dr. R. Stoneley, F.R.S., "Interior of the Earth"; Chemistry, Prof. R. G. W. Norrish, F.R.S., "Chemistry and the spectroscope"; Geology, Prof. K. C. Dunham, F.R.S., "Black shale, oil and sulphide ore"; Zoology, Prof. C. M. Yonge, F.R.S., "Life on the bed of the sea"; Geography, Prof. S. H. Beaver, "Technology and geography"; Economics, Prof. C. F. Carter, "Economic use of brains"; Engineering, Sir Gordon Radley, "World communications"; Anthropology, Dr. K. P. Oakley, "Dating man's emergence"; Physiology and Biochemistry, Prof. Sir Bryan Matthews, F.R.S., "The Senses and the Sciences"; Psychology, Prof. George Seth, "From Galton to Crowther"; Botany, Dr. R. E. Holtum, "Taxonomy as a scientific discipline"; Forestry, Dr. L. Chalk, "Wood Anatomy"; Education, Dr. B. E. Lawrence, "Education in Uganda"; Agriculture, Sir William Slater, F.R.S., "The revolution in agriculture"; Sociology, Prof. Max Gluckman, "African jurisprudence"; General, The Earl of Cranbrook, "Science and social service."

There was a total membership of 3,636 for the Norwich meeting, half of whom came from the locality, which was high for a non-university city and a region without extensive industrialization.

The annual meeting in 1962 will be held in Manchester from August 29 to September 5, under the presidency of Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., F.R.S., who achieved world fame by his work with E. T. S. Walton, in breaking the atomic nucleus for the first time by artificial means. The annual meeting in 1963 will be held at Aberdeen, and in 1964 at Southampton.

BRITISH · NUCLEAR SUBMARINE.—The Queen named and launched Britain's first nuclear submarine, the *Dreadnought*, at Barrow in Furness. The *Dreadnought* is the 295th submarine to be launched at Barrow and she is the Royal Navy's ninth ship of this name. The first was in action at Cadiz when Drake "singed the king of Spain's beard." The fifth *Dreadnought* took part in the Battle of Trafalgar. The present *Dreadnought*, built at the cost of £20,000,000, has a surface displacement of 3,500 tons. Her nuclear propulsion will enable her to remain submerged at high speeds for long periods. She is 266 ft. long and her beam is 32 ft. Her reactor is a pressurized water type, driving a single shaft through steam turbines. The core of the reactor, consisting of uranium plates coated with zirconium, is the source of heat. Water is circulated

between the plates to extract the heat produced by the nuclear fission process. This coolant is pumped to a steam generator in which the heat from the primary water is transferred to the secondary water in the generator. The steam formed in this way is initially saturated and not super-heated. It passes through a steam turbine plant which forms the main propulsion machinery and a proportion is used to drive the turbo-generator which is providing electricity.

CABLE TO CIRCLE THE WORLD.—The first link of the cable to encircle the world, at a cost of £8,300,000, has been laid. In a length of 2,100 nautical miles it will join the G.P.O. shore terminal near Oban and New Hampden in Newfoundland. The next link will cross Canada by cable and micro-wave radio to a point near Vancouver. A further stage will be a cable across the Pacific Ocean—at some points four miles deep—which will link Australia and New Zealand with Canada. The cable will be British throughout. Britain has agreed to contribute 50 per cent. of the total cost—the other 50 per cent. to be shared among Commonwealth countries.

CASPIAN SEA TO BE REPLENISHED.—A plan to divert from 80,000–100,000 million cubic yards of water to replenish what the Caspian Sea has lost through excessive evaporation was announced in Moscow. This is part of a scheme to control and supplement the water reserves of the Caspian Sea, the world's biggest land-locked lake, which has a maximum depth of over 3,000 ft., and an area of more than 170,000 square miles. Since 1930 the level of the Caspian has fallen by about 8 ft. and its area has shrunk by more than 50,000 square miles. In several places the water has receded from 10 to 16 miles from the former shore line. This is particularly harmful to the Russian fishing industry, which relies on the Caspian catches for much of its valuable fish. Part of the plan provides for the emptying of the Petchora and Wycheгда rivers into the Caspian by way of the Kama and the Volga; another part is to reverse the flow of the Siberian rivers Ob and Enisei and direct some of their waters also into the Caspian. This would add sufficient water to meet the loss by evaporation. (see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1961).

CENTRAL LONDON A HEAT ISLAND.—By taking the temperature of London, geographers of London University have mapped a "heat island", or a mass of warm air, lying within and above the city. Mr. T. J. Chandler, organizer of the survey, told the British Association that the difference between temperatures in central London and its suburban districts was greatest by night and weakest by day. On a calm clear night after a sunny day this difference might be as much as 16°F. More frequently central London was warmer by about 4° and during the day West End temperatures were one or two degrees higher than in the green belt rural districts. Visible evidence of the heat island could be seen when snow lay thickly in fields around the city and on suburban lawns while that in the central parks had almost melted. Regent's Park plants flowered earlier than those in gardens nearer the city margins. By absorption and retention of heat in its buildings, roads, and pavements, central London stayed warm and sultry on nights when the suburbs were cool. The London "heat island" was best developed during the summer and autumn when the haze hood above the city was playing a part.

CENTROLAPHTHUS MAORICUS.—One of the world's rarest fish, a *centrolaphtus maoricus*, was caught by a trawler in the Bay of Plenty off New Zealand's

northern shore. It is believed to be the first specimen landed since the turn of the century. Only two other specimens of the fish, a member of the rudder family, are in collectors' possession. One is in a British Museum and the other in an Australian museum. The latest catch is in the Dominion Museum at Wellington.

CLIMATE OF NORTH CHINA.—Mr. Lu Wo, a leading Chinese meteorologist, discussing the droughts and floods of recent years, suggested that the climate of North China may be changing. He attributed the droughts and floods to vast masses of arid continental air obstructing the passage of rain-filled typhoons, which were able only to skirt the edges of the arid air mass and move along a narrow coastal strip from south to north, bringing these areas excessive rain and floods and leaving the interior drought-stricken. The first definite indications of drought were seen in 1957 and became increasingly serious in the succeeding years. If the tendency to rising temperatures continued, it was possible that China was entering a cycle of generally warmer climate. Greater weather forecasting facilities now existed to warn peasants of typhoons, floods, and other natural hazards.

CLOGS USED TO AID LEPROSERS.—Leprosy is responsible for more crippling than any other disease in the world, yet there is only one orthopaedic surgeon for every million patients. Such is the statement of Mr. Paul Brand, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Vellore Christian Medical College, South India, and director of orthopaedic work for the Mission to Lepers. Since he went to Vellore after the end of the war, he has evolved new methods for treating crippled leprosy patients. By tendon transplantation the patient can be given a useful hand, and in many cases his sight can be saved by a simple operation. Professor Brand has employed wooden shoes to prevent deformity of the feet. The gross deformity of the feet, a distressing feature of advanced cases of leprosy, is due mainly to loss of sensation, which means that the patient is unaware when he has damaged his foot, or whether it is infected. By the wearing of wooden shoes—comparable in almost every respect to the clogs of Lancashire—the feet are adequately protected from undue stress and strain.

CLUE TO DISEASE OF EARLY PEOPLES.—The Bronze Age pastoralists of Criche Down suffered only a third of the childhood illnesses that Anglo-Saxon agriculturists around Burgh Castle contracted—probably because the Criche folk were protected by more protein in their diet. But a group of Middle Saxons in a poor village on the Caister by Yarmouth estuary had more than six times the Bronze Age people's morbidity. This revealing backward look into the health of early man in Britain was given to the British Association by Dr. Calvin Wells. By means of radiography a complete series of illnesses in an archaic population could now be traced. While examining the radiographs of a shin bone from an Anglo-Saxon leper, Dr. Wells noticed a dozen horizontal zones of increased density at regular intervals inside the shaft. Known as Harris's Lines, these were formed by ossification near the end of a bone if its regular growth was interrupted. Illness or starvation were the commonest causes of these bone scars. A Harris's Line normally remained permanently in the bone, and was radiographically detectable from the time it was laid down until death. The position of each line in a long bone could be used to estimate the age of the child when it was deposited—a view of his development unobtainable in any other way. Thus we know that the

Caister people not only had more disease than their contemporaries a few miles away at Burgh Castle but a much higher proportion came to them in the first six years of life. A third of all their morbidity was over before the age of seven, and only a tenth of it occurred after 12. The Burgh Castle folk's peak period of disease came at 11, while for Caister it fell two years earlier.

COAL SEAMS ATLAS.—The National Coal Board has issued the first volume of a new type of atlas which will run eventually to about 180 volumes, one for each of the more important coal seams in Britain. It is the result of 30 years' work. Its purpose is to show the variation of each seam in depth, structure, and thickness, and in properties that affect the quality and use of the coal. So far 11 volumes have been printed covering at least one major seam in each coalfield. The properties affecting quality which are being charted include ash content, the proportion of sulphur (which for metallurgical coke must be low), chlorine (unpopular in power stations because it causes troubles in superheater tubes), "rank" and volatile matter in coal, and the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, and phosphorus. Tests by the National Coal Board's boring tower have discovered reserves of coal amounting to 300,000,000 tons under the sea off the coast of County Durham. The chairman of the National Coal Board said that Parkside colliery, near Newton-le-Willows, which is costing £13m., would be the first in the world to have the gamma ray machine which would revolutionize mining. The machine could, by remote control, move all the props in a 200 yds. coalface and with scientific aids select only the good coal. Australian mining engineers have successfully experimented with high-pressure jets of water to replace conventional coal-cutting machinery. The coal is first loosened by explosives and then washed out of the mine in sluices. By using water coal dust and the formation of gas are reduced. The jets are supplied from a reservoir holding 1,500,000 gallons of water.

COCKROACH ALARM CLOCK.—Important advances in understanding biological clocks have been made in the Zoology Department of Cambridge University. Dr. Janet Harker has identified a small group of specialized cells in a large nerve ganglion underneath the gullet of the cockroach. These cells secrete a hormone at regular twenty-four-hour intervals—and the cockroaches start being active when the hormone goes into their blood. So the cells are the cockroach's alarm clock, which can be re-set by keeping the insect in an artificial twenty-four-hour cycle. It can be slowed down by cooling, and the cells can be removed and placed in another cockroach. If this cockroach has lost its own twenty-four-hour rhythm by being kept in an unchanging environment for a few days, it takes on the rhythm of the donated clock. A striking experiment was to remove the clocks from cockroaches on an ordinary twenty-four-hour day and night cycle, and insert them in cockroaches whose clocks had been re-set twelve hours "out" by exposing them to the light during the night and dark during the day. These cockroaches then possessed two clocks showing biological "times" twelve hours apart. Every one of these insects developed cancer.

COMMUNICATION TOWER IN LONDON.—The Post Office began construction of a 507 ft. tower in London to meet the communication needs of coming years. Expected to cost £1,500,000, the tower will be next to the present Museum Telephone Exchange. The 54 ft. diameter cylinder,

expected to be in use by mid-1964, will rise above surrounding buildings to avoid obstruction to the information-laden waves pouring in and out. It will relay tele-programmes between studios, control stations and transmitters, but not television broadcasts, and will be a centre for radio broadcasting links to the outside. By 1980 twenty-four telephone systems, each capable of carrying 960 separate telephone conversations, are expected to be in use from this centre, and the number could be doubled in the next twenty years. This will leave room for more than 100 television outlets, including colour. Wind tunnel tests of scale models were made at the National Physical Laboratory to ensure that the tower will be aero-dynamically stable. Wind gusts of 70 m.p.h. are expected to produce a deflection of six inches at the top and the heat of the summer sun may produce movements of as much as two inches. A revolving restaurant near the top of the tower will give diners an uninterrupted view over the city.

CREVASSE DETECTOR.—A weasel, with crevasse detector, led the United States Army Transportation Corps tractor train during an expedition in previously unmarked danger areas on the Greenland Arctic Cap. Electronically operated, the detector sounds a warning when one of its bowl-shaped devices passes over a cleft in the ice.

CRYSTAL 61 HIGHER THAN EIFFEL.—A tower of reinforced concrete and glass 1,016 ft. high, on a site near St. Pancras Station, is proposed as an exhibition hall for British industry. Known as Crystal 61, the tower will be made by the Glass Age Development Committee, a body convened by Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., the glass manufacturers. The tower, higher than the Eiffel Tower, would provide five halls, having an exhibition area greater than Olympia. The design takes the form of a central hollow concrete column 130 ft. in diameter at the base tapering to 30 ft. at the top. The halls are in the form of drums around the column, the entire building being glazed in the pattern of a cut-glass decanter. The entire structure would be poled on the lower end of the central column which would rise through a four-storey podium containing 4,500 parking spaces. The tower structure would have to penetrate 160 ft. beneath the ground to the chalk beds, where the walls would be 3 ft. thick. The estimated cost is £10,000,000.

DIAMOND SAWS IN ROAD MAKING.—Diamond saws are now being used in the United States to provide non-skid surfaces on roads which have become slippery from tyre rubber and oil. The saws are spaced in the cutting head of a machine to cut shallow parallel grooves in the surface. This fast method of correcting dangerous surfaces is employed at swimming pools and factories as well as for roads and pavements.

DRAÇONE ON TOW.—A dracone, a British invention, is a large sausage-shaped container of woven fabric which can be filled with fluids and towed easily across the sea or inland waterways. The idea of it was conceived by Professor W. R. Hawthorne, Sir Geoffrey Taylor and Mr. John Shaw, of Cambridge University. During a demonstration a tug in Southampton Water towed a dracone weighing 100 tons.

DRILLING DOWN TO LAVA LAKE.—Scientists of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California and the University of Hawaii have drilled through a thick crust of solidified lava, reached a rock temperature of at least 1,900°F., and cut through into a molten lava lake beneath.

The lake, more than 300 ft. deep, and containing about 45 m. cubic yards of lava, was formed as a result of the eruption of Kilavea Iki, Hawaii, in November, 1909, and the experiment was a technical trial of the problems arising in drilling into molten rock, and to add to knowledge of volcanoes. The difficulties encountered were described by D. E. Rawson of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. The first 14 ft. of the hole was drilled to a diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and was cased to seal off possible communication with the surface. By this time a temperature of 1,600°F. had been reached. Diamond bits were badly damaged by heat, and it was difficult to circulate sufficient air for cooling. Silver solder on the drilling bits began to melt; lubrication with powdered graphite was needed to prevent threads on the drilling tools from seizing up; and on the last lap water cooling was used successfully. At a depth of 19 ft. the boundary between solid rock and molten lava was reached, and at 19½ ft. the bit and tools dropped slowly into the hole of their own weight. Finally, specimens of the lava proper and gas samples were collected.

EARLIEST MAN YET KNOWN.—Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, announced the discovery in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika, of what he called the earliest man yet known. It was considerably earlier than the 600,000-year-old "nut cracker man" (*Zinjanthropus*) whom he discovered in 1959. Pending a detailed study of remains of an 11-year-old child and parts of an adult, he could not estimate how much older the new find was than the "nutcracker man." It had been named the "Pre-Zinj Find." It was possible to say that the child had been murdered by a blow on the head—so that the discovery had also brought to light the world's oldest crime. He was hesitant about trying to describe what the "Pre-Zinj man" would have looked like, but he said that the 11-year-old child's collarbone was as massive as that of a present-day male adult. The child also had a very large prominent jaw and its brain was bigger than the "nutcracker man's." The new discovery was made by Dr. Leakey's son, Jonathan, about 250 yards from the spot where the "nutcracker man" was found. In the case of the child the remnants were three pieces of skull, a collarbone, part of a foot, part of a hand and part of the jaw. Some teeth, several pieces of skull and possibly a collarbone were the remnants representing the adult. With the remains were found rough tools, fashioned out of stone. That is why they can be claimed as the earliest man, rather than the nearly related *Australopithecines*, the "ape men" of South Africa, whose status as toolmakers has not been well established.

Dr. J. F. Evernden and Dr. Garniss Curtiss, of the University of California, using the recently developed potassium-argon dating process, estimated that the prehistoric skull of *Zinjanthropus* was 1,750,000 years old. Though the potassium-argon method of dating ancient specimens is similar to the radio-active carbon method, potassium can be used for ages greater than a million years because of the low rate at which its atoms are transformed by radio-active decay. Carbon is more useful for working out ages measured in thousands and tens of thousands of years.

Dr. Kenneth Oakley, in an address, "Dating man's emergence," at the British Association, said that the results of the potassium-argon technique indicated that the earliest hominids, the *Australopithecinae*, found in Tanganyika, were a million years old. The *Australopithecinae* had teeth of basically "human" pattern, they were capable

of living in open country, walking upright on two feet; but had brains not substantially larger than those of the great apes. The question of whether the *Australopithecinae*, the oldest undoubted hominidae, should be counted as men was debatable. There must have been some threshold at which the hominids' mental attributes became "human."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A total eclipse of the sun took place on February 15. The moon completely hid the sun out over part of the Bay of Biscay, and then the shadow of the moon moved in a curving path from 130 to 164 miles wide across southern Europe and into Russia, travelling at first at about 12,000 m.p.h., gradually slowing down to 1,700 m.p.h. over the Crimea. Cloud and mist prevented the partial eclipse from being seen in the south of England, but its later stages were visible at New-castle-upon-Tyne. In London, although nothing could be seen, the temperature on the Air Ministry roof dropped during the eclipse—from 47°F to 46°F at 7 a.m., and 45°F at 7:30 a.m. France watched the eclipse—the first total eclipse it has been able to see since 1912. Over a belt from Bordeaux in the west to Monte Carlo in the east, reaching as far as Grenoble to the north and Marseilles to the south, the sun was completely hidden, and in Paris 96 per cent. of its surface was obscured. Fine weather and a clear sky provided favourable conditions in Italy, where the total eclipse was visible within a belt running from Turin to Rimini on the north and from Grosseto to Pescara on the south. Russian scientists in a jet aircraft met the eclipse at Rostov and followed its course across the Crimea. The B.B.C. had television cameras in an R.A.F. aircraft over Selsey Bill trained on the sun as it rose with much of it already covered by the moon. Another aircraft on the track of totality photographed the moon's shadow as it swept across the ground below. Television services were at work in five different countries and some viewers were able to see the eclipse of the sun as viewed from sites many hundreds of miles apart. (See Illustrations, p. 560.)

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE AND THE CELL.—Dr. U. A. Epstein, of the Middlesex Hospital told the British Association that the immensely magnified snapshots of animal cells and their components given by the electron microscope—to all appearances rigid and firm in their structure—are giving place to a dynamic picture in which fine components in the cell are seen in constant movement and change. An example was the transport of fluid across the kind of cell which lines the fine capillaries through which blood flows. The membrane of such a cell on the side nearest to the moving blood had been caught in one picture with part of its surface bent inwards as if to incorporate a fine droplet and in the same picture a complete droplet could be seen half-way across the cell. There were continuous channels of communication—only a few millionths of an inch across—linking the outside of the cell and the cell nucleus—and on the surface of the double membrane surrounding the nucleus there were frequent fine pores which traversed its whole thickness. Not only could movements in the cell be studied; it had been possible, by using special stains, to pin down the site of one particular chemical reaction to small bodies about two millionths of an inch across and to take pictures showing the distribution of this reaction in the cell. It was one which released energy for other chemical reactions.

ELEPHANTS AND TREE DESTRUCTION.—According to a report of the East Africa High Commission, elephants and other animals with itchy backs are responsible for the destruction of a large amount of softwood in Kenya. The trees are not damaged by the rubbing, but before the scars have time to heal the exposed areas are attacked by wood-boring insects which drill deep into the heart wood, leaving no signs on the outside of the tree. The infested timber sometimes goes into the support of a building before the "worm" crawls out as a fully-fledged insect. The timber in one hotel in Nairobi was so badly damaged that it had to be pulled down and rebuilt. One of the most voracious woodborers in Kenya is the long-horned *Oemida gahani* which, in its larval stages, is particularly fond of a valuable local commodity—cypress wood. *Oemida* attacks trees which have been scarred by animals or the pruning shears of foresters. The eggs of the beetle are laid in minute cracks, almost invisible to the naked eye, and as the grubs hatch out they bore towards the heart of the tree, leaving behind oval-shaped tunnels about half a centimetre across. Mr. Tecwyn Jones, an entomologist employed by the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, has been working on means of cutting short the wood-hungry life of *Oemida*. One problem was whether or not the larvae were killed by heat, for example. He began by using microphones. The noise of an active grub was like "an enormous animal crashing through undergrowth." He then tried ultra-sonic pulses from a small crystal transmitter attached to the trees, but the method was expensive and the maximum penetration only about eight inches. Gamma radiography was tried, but the wood proved too dense for the employment of a scintillation counter. It is now becoming clear that *Oemida* is susceptible to heat and high humidity, and that prolonged exposure of the timber to the sun on the docks at Mombasa will kill the grubs. But the problem of resisting the initial attack remains. Scars from pruning shears can be painted over, but damage by buffalo and elephant is harder to control. It has been suggested that carefully roughened ferro-concrete scratching posts might do the trick.

Fossil Beetle Collectors.—Two amateur geologists at Bognor Regis who collected 300 beetle fossils each 40 million years old were honoured by having two new genera named after them. The geologists are Mr. Edmund Venables, aged 59, curator of the Bognor Museum, and Mr. Herbert Taylor, aged 74, a retired schoolmaster. The new genera will be named *Taylorius* and *Venablesia*.

FULL-STOP ELECTRIC MOTOR.—A miniature electric motor only six thousandths of an inch in diameter (about the size of the full stop on a typewriter) was shown at Pasadena, California, under a microscope. The motor has 13 parts, including four coils of wire with 21 turns per coil, a quartz bearing, and a rotor. It develops one millionth of a horsepower. Dr. Richard Feynman, a physicist of the California Institute of Technology, had said he would give \$1,000 for the first man who makes an operating electric motor that can be controlled from the outside that will be only one sixty-fourth of an inch cube, not counting lead-in wires. The award was made to William McLellan, an electronics engineer.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—Discoveries of economic significance made during 1961 included coal seams in Oxfordshire and a bed of anhydrite (an anhydrous form of gypsum) in Northern Ireland, and that the reserves of salt in Cheshire are

double the previous estimates. The coal, discovered at Apley Barn, Witney, is the first to be found in Oxfordshire of a workable thickness. Coal measures were proved from 820 ft. to 3,968 ft. and boring ceased at a depth of 4,942 ft. This work was part of the Geological Survey's programme of borehole drilling of deeper rocks in Southern England. The reserves of salt in Cheshire are now estimated as at least 400,000 million tons, twice the amount which could previously have been reasonably estimated. Gypsum was discovered near East Belfast. A borehole was put down at Avoniel, in East Belfast, and 16 ft. of massive anhydrite were proved between 365 ft. and 381 ft. depth below surface.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Mr. Denzil Freeth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Science, in answer to a question on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, stated in the House of Commons that in 1960, 392 square miles of primary six-inch survey were completed, as well as 317 square miles of revision survey. Rather more than three-quarters of Great Britain has been surveyed on this scale. At the present rate of progress, the primary six-inch solid and drift survey will be complete in about 55 years. It was hoped to reduce this to 35–40 years. The survey was now at the most difficult mountainous regions.

GIANT SNAILS RAVAGE ISLANDS.—The small Guimaras Island in the central Philippines and the Seychelles Islands suffered attack from the giant snails which have become a pest in many tropical and sub-tropical countries. About 8,000 families on Guimaras faced starvation when the snails ravaged about 400 acres of rice paddies, orchards and vegetable plots. Government health teams spraying the snails were forced to stop because of the harmful effects on livestock and the danger to the water supply. In the Seychelles the vegetable crops were ruined, and a consignment of smaller snails were sent from Mauritius to prey on the giant snails by eating the larvae of the larger species. The giant snail is presumably *Achatina fulica*, originally an East African species which in the last 160 years has spread eastward across the Indo-Pacific region as far as California. It has a shell 5 in. long, is hermaphrodite, and at a year old is capable of laying 50–300 eggs every three months for five years or more. The small snail sent to the Seychelles is probably a carnivorous species of the genus *Goniaxis*, which preys on *Achatina* in its native East Africa. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1950.)

GLASS-FIBRE INDUSTRY.—Manufacturers of fibrous glass in the United States are spending many millions on new plant and expansion. In 1960 the turnover exceeded \$300m., an output not sufficient to meet all requirements. It has been estimated that there are already more than 30,000 uses for the material, ranging from insulating homes to reinforcing plastic shotgun barrels, from boats to textiles, from luggage to van and lorry bodies, and from fishing rods to insect screens. Glass fibres—glass reduced to a molten state and drawn into fibrous form—are among the strongest commercial materials known, but they are chemically inert and highly resistant to corrosion and will not support combustion. Two types of fibre are produced, one is short, fluffy, and forms a woollen mass, the other is a continuous filament of extraordinary fineness. The former is the basis for thermal and acoustical insulations and filters and the latter is processed to create a variety of products. The filaments can be twisted and plied to form yarns and fabrics, or may be distributed in random pattern

to form non-woven mats. The most spectacular product is in the field of plastics reinforcement, for which the various filament forms of fibrous glass are used. The degree of strength depends on the kind and amount of glass reinforcement, and may be greater than that of steel with far less weight. The combination of glass and plastics is easily moulded, does not rot or corrode, requires no paint or surface covering, and is highly durable and easy to maintain. The glass has hundreds of applications in aircraft and missiles; in the motor industry for bodywork; and fabrics of fibrous glass are used by the ton for draperies and curtains.

GRANTS FOR BRITISH RESEARCH.—British research and scholarship shared in the £10,631,000 (about £3,000,000) in grants made by the Rockefeller Foundation during the last quarter of 1960. The Strangeways Research Laboratory at Cambridge has a three-year grant of £20,000. The laboratory specializes in bone and cancer research. The South-west Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board received £23,000 for research on the biochemistry of the nervous system under the direction of Dr. Derek Richter at the British Medical Research Council's neuropsychiatric research unit, Carshalton. Other United Kingdom recipients were: Miss Kathleen Jean Wallace Wilson, assistant lecturer, Nursing Studies Unit, University of Edinburgh, £3,640 to observe nursing education at nursing schools abroad and attend the annual meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Melbourne; St. Catherine's Society, Oxford University, \$2,400 for interpretive studies by Dr. George A. Holmes of European development from 1350 to 1450; and Miss Mary Freda Carpenter, director, education department, Royal College of Nursing, London, \$1,755 for the observation of recent developments in nursing education at Canadian and United States Centres.

INDIAN OCEAN SURVEY.—A new research ship is being built for the National Institute of Oceanography at the cost of £800,000. It will fly the Blue Ensign and will come under the Admiralty for management and maintenance. The price includes much specialized equipment. There will be 3,000 sq. ft. of laboratory space provided under cover. The ship will have a length of 260 ft., a beam of 46 ft., and a draught of 15 ft. 2 in. Special features will include a bow thrust propeller situated in a tube athwart the ship, well forward, and there will be an open vertical well through the ship just forward of the bridge so that instruments can be lowered directly into the sea from a laboratory on the upper deck. A noticeable omission will be the entire absence of rigging. Instead, there will be "goal-post" masts on the deck. In addition to the main laboratories, there will be a portable laboratory which can be connected to the main services. The normal complement will be 57, which will include 14 scientists, but provision will be made for another six as necessary. When the new ship commissions, her first assignment is likely to be in connection with the Indian Ocean survey in 1963.

INSECT LIFE AT 6,000 ft.—Pure white insects living 6,000 ft. above sea level in Antarctica were discovered by Dr. Keith Wise, a New Zealander working for the United States Antarctic Research Programme. The team was engaged on a systematic search for living things in the area of McMurdo Sound and the Palmer Peninsula. The insects—primitive "spring-tails"—were living under loose rocks at the head of a glacier near Mount Gran. This is the highest altitude at which insects have been found in Antarctica. Besides

spring-tails, Mr. Wise found a dozen small mites living nearby. What they live on is obscure, since no plant life of any kind was found in the area.

ISOTOPE WEATHER STATION.—The United States and Canada, acting in combination, installed the world's first isotope-powered automatic weather station on uninhabited Graham Island, near Norwegian Bay, in the Canadian Arctic. It is capable of working for two years. The use of isotopes, permitting a continuous source of power, had enabled meteorologists to realize their dream of getting automatic weather observations from strategically situated areas. The station and power source are housed in an insulated cylinder about 8 ft. long, of which 5 ft. is buried in the frozen ground. Instruments will measure temperature, barometric pressure, and the direction and speed of the wind. These readings will be fed into a data-processing system and emerge ready for radio transmissions every three hours to receiving stations on the North American continent.

KARIBA DAM STRENGTHENED.—It has been found necessary to use thousands of tons of concrete and rock filling to buttress the Kariba dam and make the dam wall safe against the record high water levels in the next few years. The buttressing will consist of 70,000 cubic yards of concrete—half underground, half above ground—and 25,000 cubic yards of rock filler. The strengthening wedge will be roughly like an inverted cone spearing into the rockbed at the base of the dam wall. It will be 90 ft. high and 120 ft. wide at the top, tapering almost to a point at the bottom. It will project 50 ft. from the dam wall. A weakness was found in the quartzite rock in the top part of the flank of the dam on the southern bank. The new measures are expected to make certain that the south abutment is fully capable of carrying water pressure at the very top level of the largest man-made lake in the world—175 miles long and 45 miles wide in places. This is not the only anxiety at Kariba. The lake is being covered with weeds which make it difficult for fish to live there, and through which boats have difficulty in passing.

KING OFFA SILVER PENNY.—When the National Portrait Gallery acquired a silver penny of Edward the Confessor, dated 1065, it was said to be the earliest portrait in its possession. The record is pushed back some 250 years by the acquisition of another silver penny, this time of Offa, King of Mercia, who died in 796. This coin, only five-eighths of an inch across, is a beautiful example of numismatic design and records the only Saxon King to be depicted on his coinage in a portrait rather than a formalized image of royalty.

LISTENING HORN FOR SATELLITES.—The world's largest horn, enclosed in the world's largest balloon, has been under construction in the United States. It is a highly sensitive antenna for beaming radio signals at orbiting satellites, and also for picking up faint signals relayed from them. The horn, 177 ft. long and 94 ft. high, rotates on rails, and rolls on its axis, so that it can "listen" in any direction. It is protected from the weather by a balloon of rubberized fabric. When inflated, the air pressure inside will be only one-tenth of a pound per square inch greater than outside. People, and even trucks, will go in and out of the balloon through air-locks. The apparatus will be ready for use early in 1962.

MAYAS' LANGUAGE DECIPHERED.—With the help of an electronic computer, three Russian scientists, named Yevreinov, Kosarev, and Ustinov, have

deciphered the written language of the Mayas, the American Indians, ethnically related, who occupied an area of 125,000 square miles in what is now Guatemala, Honduras and the Yucatan peninsula. They spoke several related languages and their empire flourished until the Spanish conquest. Mr. S. Sobolev, of the Institute of Mathematics, who guided the work of the three scientists, states that their task was the translation of a few inscriptions on stone and of the only remaining written manuscripts, known as the Madrid, Dresden, and Paris codices. They include 372 hieroglyphs, of which 200 have remained a mystery until now. The meaning of some of the others could be guessed and there were only a few whose meaning was not clear. In order to decipher the manuscripts it was necessary first to pick out all the words and letters of a Mayan dictionary preserved from the sixteenth century and then compare them in turn with the hieroglyphs, evaluating all the possible meanings and selecting the right ones. This task meant analysing all the possible permutations of 200 elements, with the number of possibilities running into a figure of more than 300 noughts. The Russian scientists decided to restrict the sphere of search for the meanings of the hieroglyphs to the minimum. For example, the frequent repetition of certain signs in the manuscripts led to the belief that they stood either for possessive pronouns or prepositions. Another fact was certain regularities in the structure of sections, sentences and groups of sentences. By establishing these regularities, it was possible to judge which words should be nouns of a definite class; such as the names of gods and names of points of the compass. The signs for "sun," "turkey" and "fish" were easily recognizable. The drawings always had a canonical meaning in the manuscripts, which were calendars used by priests. By comparing the drawings and their parts with the text, it was possible to build substantiated hypotheses about the meanings of hieroglyphs. Mr. Sobolev says the deciphering was accomplished by a combination of work of the human brain and the electronic brain. "We believe the machine will have to work about 200 hours and perform approximately 12,000 million simple actions in order to decipher all the Mayan manuscripts." Up to date the Russian investigation involved about 1,000 million actions and took two full days of work by computer. As a result about 40 per cent of all the texts of the Dresden and Madrid codices, or approximately 600 sentences, were deciphered. According to the Columbia Encyclopedia, "among the Mayan ruins there are many inscriptions written in a hieroglyphic which is far from completely understood. Comparing accomplishments of the Mayas with those of other American Indian civilizations, they emerge as undisputed masters of abstract knowledge—writing, astronomy, arithmetic, calendric development, chronology and the recording of history."

MESOLITHIC FLINTS IN WALES.—The first clear evidence that the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) hunter-fishers penetrated the uplands of Wales, and were not confined to the coast, has reached the National Museum of Wales. It is contained in a collection of flint implements of Mesolithic and Bronze Age types from the moorland of Craig-y-Llyn, above Treherbert, in Glamorgan. The discovery is regarded as the most scientific find made during 1960 by one of the Museum "observers"—amateurs who watch in Wales for things which might be of interest to the National Museum. The finder was Mr. S. Price, of Treherbert, a retired roadman. He began by finding a few flints, and was encouraged by the Keeper of Archaeology,

Dr. H. N. Savory, who visited the site with him, to look for others—which he did, successfully.

MIDGET CANNIBALS IN NEW GUINEA.—Australian patrol officers in Papua, New Guinea, after a ten-year search, have made the first contact with midget cannibals, who belong to the Keba tribe and live in the southern highlands. They admitted to the patrol officer that they ate the dead of their own tribe, but not the tribal enemies they killed. These they threw into the rivers or left lying in the jungle. About 150 Kebas live in a hilly pocket near the Erave River. The first patrol to the area was made in 1949, but the Keba people—very shy and timid—ran into the bush. In 1958, a second Australian patrol penetrated the isolated region. This time Patrol Officer Anthony told the Kebas that the Government did not approve of their eating human flesh, but did not press the point and reported to the Government in Port Moresby, that the Kebas would stop their cannibalism in time. The remnants of the giant warriors are dying out in Central New Britain. They kill pigs with their huge axes with which they once took human heads. They are the Makolkols, whose ancestors passed into legend as a fierce race of giants. Only 23, six men, five women and 12 children, are living today in their village of grass huts. The Makolkols are not aggressive, but keep strictly to their own habits. They will not eat rice or tinned foods and refuse to travel by night because they fear evil spirits. Only a small proportion of the 1,500,000 natives in Papua and New Guinea have not been contacted by white-led patrols. The policy of the Australian Administration is to civilize these people in a gradual manner. Already some advanced New Guinea tribes enjoy local autonomy. Several natives are elected to the Legislative Council, which is the parliament of the island territory.

MIGRATION OF INSECTS.—A process of stock-taking is in progress on migratory flights by insects by entomologists in many countries. Recorded flights are impressive. The Monarch butterfly moves in the autumn from southern Canada and central United States towards the coastal belts of California and the Gulf of Mexico and also to Central America. In Europe, in spring, the Painted Lady flies in swarms from North African coastal districts as far north as the Western Isles of Scotland. In some cases there is evidence of return flights. Painted Lady butterflies have been marked on the Isle of Canna in the Inner Hebrides and recovered at Grangemouth on the Firth of Forth. Research on locusts has done much to destroy the idea that long-distance flights at low altitudes are a main means of migration. Dr. R. C. Rainey, working for the Desert Locust Survey in East Africa, applied a meteorological argument to account for the frequent arrival of locusts at about the same time as rain, with the result that food for them was soon available. Following up his ideas, he transformed what had appeared to be "purposeful" active migration into a process of being carried by the wind, largely at high altitudes. He suggested that the winds would tend to blow the swarms into regions where different air masses converged, which would tend also to be regions of rainfall. As more information is available the line between migratory flights and casual dispersal has become blurred. High-level flight ensures a dispersal, by winds, over wide areas. Low-level flight provides a means by which suitable host plants may be encountered. Taken together, the two mechanisms provide a means by which the probability of suitable conditions being encountered is increased, and the survival of the

species favoured. Some of the insects find what they need in all directions and at all distances.

MINE TEST EXPLOSIONS.—To enable scientists to discover more about the mechanism of coal dust explosions a new dust explosion gallery is being built at the Safety in Mines Research Establishment at Buxton at a cost of £250,000. Tests have been conducted at Buxton since 1926 in two four-foot diameter 100 yards long steel galleries, but an experimental chamber of a size nearer to that of an actual mine road is needed. The new gallery will be eight feet high and 400 yards long. Some fire-damp explosions cause clouds of dust to rise up and these in turn ignite. A dust cloud burns not unlike a mixture of gas and air and the reaction product behind the flame expands to produce a further blast ahead of it. This raises still more dust along the roadway, on which the advancing flame can feed. To fight the hazard, it is necessary to understand how the coal dust explosion is propagated. This means studying such explosions in controlled conditions and the theoretical investigation of the aerodynamics involved.

MOHOLE BORING PROJECT.—"Operation Mohole," the project for boring a hole through the earth's crust in the ocean depths of the Pacific off Guadeloupe Island was reported to have reached the "second layer." Two 10-ft. cores from the hole showed that the layer was made of basalt, a volcanic material, which appeared to indicate that the drill might have pierced the earth's crust. The "second layer" lies 550 ft. lower than the ocean floor, which at this point is 2.2 miles below the surface of the water. The temperature at 500 ft. below the ocean bottom was 68°F. The two cores consisted of hard, fine-grained basalt. Scientists call this the "second layer" because they believe it lies between the bed of grey-green clay on the bottom of the ocean and a "third layer" expected to consist of some form of basalt. Beneath that again is the Moho (or Mohorovicic discontinuity, named after a Yugoslav geologist) which is thought to mark the boundary between the earth's crust and the "mantle" below it. It is questionable, in view of the solid nature of the "second layer," whether any prehistoric evolutionary evidence will be found. One theory is that while the "third layer" is uniform rock everywhere, the "second layer" elsewhere may prove to be less solid and more heterogeneous, so that all hope of obtaining the sought-for information is not yet abandoned.

NAUTILUS SECRETS.—The search for the Nautilus, which took Dr. Annette Bidder to the Pacific, has produced a description of how these early sea animals may have lived one thousand million years ago. Modern Nautilus lives in a fat spiral shell, like a hunting horn curled up, the size of a man's hand. It is rare, being found in the south-west Pacific off the coasts of New Caledonia, and Fiji. Empty shells have been long known, but the first intact specimen was not recovered until the end of the last century, and only in the last few years have specimens been kept alive in tanks. Nautilus, Dr. Bidder told the British Association, is of high interest because fossils show that creatures much like it were the first shell fish to appear. The modern animal is a direct descendant of the original, other less direct descendants are ammonites and the cuttle fish. Especially interesting is the survival in the modern animal of a large empty space in the shell, for buoyancy, and the use of a jet of water squirted from the head for propulsion. Dr. Bidder caught her animals in traps like lobster pots at ocean depths of up to 100 metres. Nautilus specimens

could be recovered from great depths without harm, while fish caught in the same traps were dying because their swim bladders had blown up through their mouths and choked them. The animal can adjust its buoyancy, possibly by injecting fluid into the empty space in its shell and it can take on protective colouring. This is an indication that it lives naturally in comparatively shallow water.

NEW PEAK IN MID-ATLANTIC.—H.M.S. *Owen*, the naval surveying ship retracing the first and last parts of Darwin's cruise in the *Beagle*, brought up a 4 ft. "core" of the sea bottom from a depth of nearly five miles in the Puerto Rico trench. This is the deepest core yet obtained by the Navy. The ship discovered a new peak on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge not shown on any chart. It is 370 fathoms from the surface—almost exactly half the depth previously recorded by any ship with a 100-mile radius. Some of the ship's company and scientists landed on the remote 64 ft. high St. Paul's Rocks forming the highest point of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. In 1872 the *Challenger* deposited a glass bottle there containing a page from the current Navy List, giving names of her officers. The *Owen* left a glass jar containing a list of the officers, scientists and ship's company on board, a signed certificate explaining the circumstances and date of the visit, details of the ship herself, and three copies of *The Times*.

PACIFIC SALMON IN ATLANTIC.—Norwegian fishermen found in their nets fish they had never seen before, to which they gave the name of "Russian Salmon." The name was a compliment to Russian scientists who have been engaged in an experiment to bring two species of Pacific salmon into Russian Rivers which flow into the Atlantic. When hydrological conditions off the Murman coast were found to correspond closely to those of the north Pacific, 2,400,000 fertilized eggs were flown from the Sakhalin district in 1956. In 1957 to 1959 the air cargoes were increased to 13, 19 and 21.6 million eggs. The 1960 programme was for 35,000,000 supplemented by eggs from the local stock returning to the rivers from their feeding period at sea. The two of the five Pacific species referred to are known in Canada as the humpback (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), the smallest of the family, running to 3-6 lb., and the dog salmon (*O. keta*), 10-12 lb. Since mature fish began to be caught over 30,000 humpbacks were reported by Russian fishermen, and the director of the economic council for the Murman region says the time is not far distant when a regular fishery for the Pacific salmon so introduced will be established in Atlantic waters.

PARROT OF THE NIGHT.—The Kakapo, a parrot that sleeps by day and lives on snowy heights, was captured in New Zealand, in an effort to breed this vanishing bird in captivity. It was feared that it had not survived, but its mossy cavity burrows and paths leading to its feeding grounds were found in the Fiordland National Park. Several searches were made without seeing the bird. This was not remarkable, for the Kakapo emerges only at night, and, except in the mating season, makes no sound save a muttering croak as it feeds. When mating, the male bird has a booming drum call that can be heard several miles, but the mating season comes only in alternate years. Some 65 years ago it was much easier to take the Kakapo, and when Resolution Island near Dusky Sound was made a bird sanctuary, the naturalist-custodian, Mr. Richard Henry, was able in one season to take 135 Kakapo from the mainland for liberation on the island. The sanctuary liberation was made in an effort to

avert extinction of the night parrot. It had disappeared from the North Island before white settlement began, for it was defenceless against skilful Maori bird-hunters. Its last retreat was to the fastnesses of the glacial valleys of Fiordland. The latest capture of the Kakapo throws further light on the odds that piled up against the bird. Four traps were set on the Kakapo track through the mountain tussock. When examined next morning two were empty, one held the Kakapo, and the next an opossum. The Tutoko Valley, where the Kakapo was taken, is over three hours hard walk from the road to Milford Sound. Days were spent in searching the rough bush, scrub, and mountain grass; followed by night vigils to hear the Kakapo mating cry. A few days after the first Kakapo was taken, two others were captured. All are now safe at a North Island farm-sanctuary. They are beautiful birds, almost two feet long, bright green on the back and wings, with flecks of yellow. The Kakapo cannot fly, but uses its wings to help its balance in tree-climbing and gliding downhill. It was well-named by the Maoris "Parrot of night"—and naturalists now hope that the night will not be the long night of extinction.

PARTICLE OF MATTER: SHORT LIFE.—The discovery of a new elementary particle of matter, which gives an important insight into the structure and behaviour of the atomic nucleus, was announced in Washington by the Atomic Energy Commission. The particle, called the omega meson, was discovered by scientists in the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley. The particle, whose existence was predicted several years ago on a theoretical basis, has a lifetime of a hundred billionth of a second. It plays an important part in the structure of protons and neutrons, the basic "building blocks" of atomic nuclei. Like the neutron, it has no electrical charge.

PETRA'S EARLIEST BUILDINGS.—A few of the missing pages in the history of Petra, capital of the Nabatean Kingdom, have been found as the result of excavations by the British School of Archaeology. For the first time, buildings have been unearthed dating from the third century B.C., the period at which the Nabateans emerged from the Arabian Desert to begin the creation of their astonishing "rose-red city half as old as Time." Until now there had been no evidence of habitations at that period other than caves. Excavations beside the ceremonial Roman road have revealed, at a depth of more than 7 ft., the remains of free-standing buildings, their walls formed of stones held together by beaten mud. A clay oven has been found largely intact; and copper slag suggests it may have been used for smelting. In a separate excavation was part of a better-made house—indicating the pace at which the Nabateans evolved from a nomadic to a settled people—and a third pit exposed a course of solid wall showing workmanship of a high standard. Further evidence of the Nabateans' progress was produced by the excavation at the large mounds covering part of the valley floor below Umm el Biara, the 3,500 ft. mountain. Fifteen feet below the surface the archaeologists came upon a commodious building of the early first century A.D., constructed of well-cut blocks of stone, the inside walls originally covered with moulded and painted plaster. It had drains and baths. The site yielded an assortment of coins, figurines, bone needles, cosmetic spoons and ear-picks. The pottery used in this residence is delicate and distinctive in decoration—in contrast with the plain and coarse shards from the other pits. At the summit of

Umm el Biara an examination of an Iron Age site revealed remains of the defensive works of a settlement which may possibly be the Sela of the Edomites.

PIPELINES.—The Minister of Power, Mr. Richard Wood, stated in the House of Commons that legislation would be introduced to provide for public enquiries into objections to pipeline projects. Reputedly known to the Chinese in 5,000 B.C., one of the first pipelines recorded was a trans-desert pipeline of sewn oxhides ordered by Cambyses, King of Persia, to carry water for his army invading Egypt in 525 B.C. Carriers of oil in modern times, they have developed from the first wooden six-mile length in Pennsylvania in 1861, to 50,000 miles of steel in the United States alone. For years Russia has piped oil from Baku to the Black Sea; now natural gas is carried directly to Moscow. In 1962 the 2,500-mile-long pipe from Kuibyshev will take all the oil needed to East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Italy has a highly developed network of natural gas pipelines, France hopes to receive Saharan oil and gas from pipes under the Mediterranean, oil companies plan a pipeline from Marseilles to the North Sea. During the war Britain developed 1,200 miles of military pipelines to carry fuel; details of the network are still secret. Pluto (pipeline under the ocean) took fuel across the Channel to the Second Front. Emphasizing the importance of pipelines, Lord Lucan, in the House of Lords, counted the products which could be transported by them in the future. Solids could be made to flow in compressed air or liquid; coal, flour, sugar, cement and milk might be on tap.

PITCHER PLANT FLOWERS AT KEW.—One of the rarest pitcher plants, the *Heliamphora Nutans*, came into flower at Kew Gardens. The species is known only from very wet places on Mount Roraima in British Guiana, and was first found there, at 6,000 ft. above sea level, by R. H. Schomburgk. The present specimens were collected by Mr. Adrian D. Thompson, Deputy Director of Land Development in British Guiana, who led an expedition to Mount Roraima, and in June, 1960, sent to Kew a number of live specimens of the *Heliamphora*, with orchids and other plants. These are the first plants of *Heliamphora* to be grown at Kew. It was cultivated for many years at Edinburgh, but was eventually lost. It has now been replaced there with some of the present consignment at Kew. The plant, which needs a very damp atmosphere, is extremely difficult of cultivation, and little is known about how it functions or derives nutriment from its prey. *Heliamphora nutans* has green, pitcher-shaped leaves, which grow in tufts from the ground and in which insects are trapped. The specimen at Kew sent up two flowering stems. The taller of these was about 17 in. high. The plant is apetalous, but it has four sharply pointed perianth segments which look like petals. They are 1 in. long and white with a scarcely perceptible pink tinge.

POND SLIME HELPS RESEARCH.—A new method of providing a variety of organic chemicals in radioactive form for research was developed at the Atomic Energy Authority's radiochemical centre at Amersham. Scientists there grew the micro-organism chlorella, of which the green slime in stagnant ponds is mainly composed, in an atmosphere of radioactive carbon dioxide. The compounds that chlorella builds up are thus automatically made radioactive and can be identified in experiments. The importance of this in medical research is that chlorella produces a wide range of

living substances similar to those in the human body. Radioactive acids produced from *chlorella* may be used to explore the theory held by some heart specialists that an excess amount of saturated fatty acids in human diet is one of the main causes of coronary thrombosis.

PONTIUS PILATE STONE.—A tablet inscribed with the name of Pontius Pilate, which was used in building a theatre in Caesarea, near Haifa, was discovered by a team of Italian archaeologists led by Professor Antonio Frova, of Milan. The stone, which also bore the name of the Emperor Tiberius, may have been part of a monument demolished after Pilate was recalled to Rome in A.D. 36 to be tried for the slaughter of Samaritans, who searched Mount Gerizim for golden vessels said to have been buried there by Moses. Professor Frova said the stone measured 80 cm. by 50 cm. and the letters were 8 cm. high. There were four lines of text, but the only decipherable words were "Tiberium" and "Pontius Pilatus." The stone had been used as a step. The theatre which the Italian archaeologists are unearthing is believed to have been built towards the end of the first century B.C. or early in the second century A.D. but the Italian archaeologists have unearthed only additions or repairs from the second, third, and fourth centuries A.D. Caesarea, the Mediterranean port city built by King Herod as a tribute to Augustus, was Pilate's headquarters when he was Procurator of Judea and Samaria between A.D. 26 and A.D. 36. He went to Jerusalem mainly during Jewish festivals when there was danger of disturbances.

READING BY MACHINE.—A device which can recognize printed numerals, and may become the basis of a machine for reading printed letters and numerals automatically, was exhibited by the Royal Society. It has been developed by Dr. M. B. Clowes and Mr. J. R. Parkes, of the National Physical Laboratory. Dr. Clowes has explained that the machine differs in principle from others used for the automatic recognition of characters, and it might for this reason turn out to be more successful. Apparently earlier devices for automatic recognition have found it difficult to take account of the imperfections and misorientations of the type produced in commercial practice. The essence of the new machine is an optical device which makes it possible to form copies of an original character in terms of a pattern of light reflected between nearly parallel mirrors, and to superimpose these copies on each in such a way that each is displaced slightly from the original. By the apparatus it is possible to arrange that copies of the original character are displaced from the original in different directions. Light sensitive devices which can keep a record of the amount of light falling on each other at different orientations are then used to produce a record characteristic of the essential identity of the numeral concerned, and comparatively unaffected by misalignment of printing or by imperfections of type face.

RHEUMATISM: WHAT IS THE CAUSE?—To advance research into rheumatism, particularly cartilage and the part it plays in osteo-arthritis, the first electron microscopy unit in the world was opened by Lord Astor of Hever at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. The unit, which cost more than £12,000, has been provided by the Empire Rheumatism Council. The director is Professor D. V. Davies, Professor of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Medical School. Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, chairman of the Empire Rheumatism Council, said there were no statistics for osteo-arthritis, a disease

of the joints, but he estimated that at least half a million suffered from this complaint in Britain. Up to the present cartilage has been studied with ordinary compound microscopes which magnify up to 1,000 times. The electron microscope magnifies up to 150,000 times and makes possible a study of the detail of the cells under all conditions. Its magnification is such that if an ordinary full-stop in print were put under this instrument it would appear to be 50 yards in diameter. In this way the cell, which is only one-thousandth of an inch, is enlarged to a diameter of 15 in. We still could not say what causes many of the different kinds of rheumatism. Until the basic cause was known effective treatment could not be expected.

RICH LIFE ON THE SEA BED.—Discussing life and environment on the bed of the sea, Professor C. M. Yonge, F.R.S., told the British Association that the floor of the continental shelf was a region of profound importance. Evolutionary changes had occurred there which had stocked every available bottom environment. From it animals had migrated down the continental slope into the ever-increasing monotony and the ever-decreasing food supplies of the abyssal environment or upwards into the greater hazards, but greater returns, of shallower waters. This had sometimes led them on to the shore or into fresh water and even, on to the land. Worms, molluscs and crustaceans, formed the food of fishes and so were of direct economic concern to mankind. In those depths, nowhere exceeding some 100 fathoms (600 ft.) and often less than half that depth, the physical environment was not exacting. Salinity altered little if at all; temperature changed slowly and extremes were not great. Pressure, which might have some effect in greater depths, had none there. What did vary was the nature of the bottom. That was the reason why the content of dredge or trawl varied so much from place to place. Long before man began to view the bed of the sea by the aid of cameras or underwater television or by gazing through the windows of a bathyscaphe upon an illuminated ocean floor, he had obtained a fair idea of the varied nature of the sea bed by the simple process of noting what adhered to the tallow inserted into the hollow at the end of the sounding lead. The Victorian naturalists and their European contemporaries revealed the wealth of animal life on the continental shelf.

ROCKS STILL BEING FORMED.—Rocks formed out of, and sometimes with the help of, organic materials were the subject of discussion among the geologists at the British Association. The formation of black shale rocks, such as those associated with the coal measures is still going on in several parts of the world. Professor Kinsley Dunham, of Durham University, pointed out that in Dartmoor swamps which were badly drained, in lakes such as those in Denmark, in river estuaries, particularly those running into the Baltic, and in land-locked sea basins like the Black Sea and the Norwegian fiords, organic material was being carried down with other sediment in a way which will form shale rocks millions of years hence. In each case the sediment must be deposited in places where organic remains cannot be got rid of by the scavenging action of oxygen dissolved in the water. Dr. L. G. Love, of Sheffield University, described finding fossilized remains of micro-organisms in ancient shale rocks. These were microscopic spherical objects made of iron sulphide. The fossils were the remains of organisms which fed on organic remains and iron sulphide within their own bodies as a result. It was reasonable to suppose

that a good deal of the sulphide ores found in conjunction with black shale rocks might have been caused by the action of similar organisms.

ROMANO-BRITISH CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The reported discovery at Silchester of the only Christian church of Roman Britain, as revealed in 1892, has been confirmed by Professor Ian Richmond, of Oxford, and Mr. George Boon, of the National Museum of Wales. After the excavations of 1892 the remains were filled in. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope then said, "Close to the south-east corner of the forum, in the centre of the city, and in the angle formed by the intersection of two of the main streets, the excavations have disclosed the foundations of a small basilica, which, there seems every reason to believe was a Romano-British Christian church." He estimated that as the building must have been constructed probably not later than the end of the fourth century, the foundations of the oldest church yet discovered in Britain had been laid bare. Mr. Boon now states that it is certain that the church dated after the Edict of Toleration in A.D. 313. Coins of the period of Constantine the Great (A.D. 306-337) were found in levels associated with the use of the building. It was possible that one of the coins had been built into the mosaic on which the altar stood, although this could not be established with certainty because the building had been occupied by squatters who might have dug the holes in which the coins were buried.

ROMAN FORT NEAR CAERNARVON.—The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales and Monmouthshire has concluded its investigations of a Roman fort at Llystyn, 11 miles south of Caernarvon, the existence of which was unknown until it was revealed in gravel digging. Unhappily the site has been progressively destroyed as the gravel has been extracted, and has now almost entirely disappeared. The Commission has been able, however, to take photographs, and to make drawings, which disclose almost the whole plan of two forts which existed on the site. The area of the original fort is about 450 ft. square, with the angles at the cardinal points, and stands 400 ft. above sea level. This fort dates from A.D. 80, and was a Roman auxiliary fort of conventional type, having a headquarters in the centre with commandant's house and granaries on either side. Other parts of the fort were devoted to barracks for the troops, and a hospital. The first fort was destroyed by fire, perhaps 20 or 30 years after it was built, and on the northern corner a second fort, of only a quarter of the area, was constructed, since timber stumps of the earlier fort were unrotted. Few objects from the second period were found, but the earlier fort produced a quantity of pot-sherds and fragments of glass, which give clear evidence of its date.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—Sir Howard Florey, Professor of Pathology at Oxford University, who in 1945 shared the Nobel award for the discovery of penicillin, was elected President of the Royal Society in succession to Sir Cyril Hinshelwood. Sir Howard, born in Adelaide in 1898, is the first Australian president. In his final address as president Sir Cyril returned to his own research on the adaptation of micro-organisms to new conditions, including exposure to antibiotics. His view is that mutations, acted on by selection, are "not the sole or even the most important source of resistance" to drugs. He disclosed that unpublished experiments by W. T. Drabble suggested that both processes might act together, and he thought there should be a re-synthesis of views with

an approach that appealed more to the chemist and physicist. The council of the Royal Society accepted an offer of the Leverhulme Trust Fund to mark the Society's tercentenary by the award of a gold medal for award every three years to the individual who in the opinion of its council shall have made the most significant contribution in the field of pure or applied chemistry or engineering, including chemical engineering. The medal is accompanied by an award of £500. The first award was made to Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, for his contribution to physical chemistry.

SALMON STEER BY THE STARS.—Observations made by the Department of Fisheries at their biological station at Nainamo, British Columbia, indicated that the sockeye salmon used the sky and the stars to orient themselves while migrating. Migration of the adult fish is limited to particular pathways at particular times. The influences of daily, lunar and seasonal cycles in activity or behaviour, of weather changes, and of hydrodynamic forces, have also been substantiated. When the salmon have a vision of a clear sky their directional tendencies are consistent. But if the sky is overcast or there is some artificial covering the fish point in all directions. Moonlight, the sunset after-glow or even city lights can interfere with their "built-in radar". There is sufficient evidence to show that the celestial orientation is essential for the migration of the sockeye salmon out of the lakes and towards the sea. Experiments have shown that adult salmon can keep up a speed of two and a half feet a second for 100 hours, but suffer fatigue at three feet per second. In one instance two salmon were still swimming after covering 175 miles in three and a half days.

SEA WATER FOR DRINKING.—A new method of extracting drinking water from the sea was announced by the General Electric Company, which claims that it is cheaper and better than many other available systems. The basis of the method is a tube containing revolving blades similar to those of a car's windscreen wiper. The sea water is fed into the tube and the blades then spread it in a thin film over the walls, which are heated by steam. The water vaporizes and passes out through the top while the concentrated brine is removed from the bottom. The value of the blades is that they permit the water to be vaporized without boiling—and boiling reduces the purity of the product. The system is said to produce 42 lb. of fresh water from every 100 lb. of sea water, and to require only one-quarter of the energy other systems would use in the same operation. The Company claims that it also saves 60 per cent. in space and 40 per cent. in weight, and that the water contains only one part of salt to a million parts of water.

SLUGS AT FREEZING POINT.—Slugs have a physiological system which enables them to lead an active life at temperatures which cold-blooded animals could not tolerate. This has been demonstrated by Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, at Rothamsted Experimental Station. One of the most menacing slugs, *Agrotolimax reticulatus*, which wades into germinating wheat, feeds as normal at 0-8°C., and is not immobilized even at freezing-point. A garden slug, *Arion hortensis*, becomes sluggish at 5°C., while *Milax budapestensis* keeps on until 0-8°C. This does not seem to be a matter of acclimatization. Many insects, and amphibians such as frogs and newts, can become acclimatized so that their "chill-coma" temperature is raised or lowered according to what conditions they are used to. A warm spell will not soften them and they keep eating when frosts return.

SOLAR WIND.—A space probe sent up from Cape Canaveral disclosed the existence of a "solar wind" sweeping into space from the sun at a speed of millions of miles an hour. It consists of hydrogen nuclei and electrons thought to pour outwards from the sun's corona. One suggestion is that it may have conveyed the hydrogen from the sun to the earth during the estimated 3,300m. years of the earth's history, that hydrogen from this source should reach the earth at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons a second, and that, if oxidized to water the amount would be of the right order to account for all the water in the sea.

SPOT OF LIGHT ON THE MOON.—The Bell Laboratories in the United States announced a "light laser," a device which is capable of shining a spot of light on the dark limb of the moon. The light laser uses a mixture of helium and neon gas to produce a beam of infra-red radiation, instead of the brief pulses of light hitherto available. A beam of light can carry far more messages than a radio beam. But in ordinary light, the light waves are out of step, and cannot be used to carry information like radio waves. The laser, however, produces light which is like a single tone of sound—where ordinary light is like the mixture of tones which comes from a musical instrument. Laser light emerges from the device in a parallel beam which does not fan out like a searchlight, but continues as a thin needle of light over immense distances. A beam one yard wide on earth would be about 170 yards wide at the distance of the moon—while a searchlight beam would be thousands of miles wide. This suggests that the laser could be an ideal method for space communication. Messages could be sent over great distances, and a deal of information sent in a very short time. Apart from its practical applications, laser light could have many uses in the laboratory for measurement and analysis.

SUN-GLOW EXPLAINED.—Recent investigations have thrown doubt on the explanation once given of the beautiful sunsets which began in July 1908 and were followed by afterglows seen far into the night. On June 30 there had been a great fall of meteorites in Siberia and their impact on the earth had sent large clouds of dust into the upper atmosphere. It was remembered that when the volcano Krakatoa erupted in 1883 the fine ash sent into the air had caused spectacular red sunsets over the greater part of the globe. Hence the sky-glow of 1908 were due to a similar cause. It is now clear that, whatever fell in 1908, the destructive effects at the point of impact were due to the expansion of the highly compressed air brought down in their passage earthwards. This mass of air expanded horizontally on reaching the ground, and all the forest trees within a radius of 30 miles were laid flat. It was hard to see how any large quantity of dust could be thrown to a great height, as the region was swampy and covered with vegetation. A Soviet astronomer has revived the alternative theory that the bodies which struck the earth in 1908 were not metallic or stony meteorites but were the nucleus or solid part of a small comet. These nuclei are composed mainly of frozen gases, either in the form of one large mass or of a condensed swarm of smaller masses, and their melting and evaporation on reaching the earth would account for the absence of any solid remains of the bodies involved in the fall. The sunset effects might be attributed to the finely divided matter surrounding the nucleus and forming the "coma" and tail of the comet. Coming probably from the direction of the sun, it would be in a bright sky and would give no warning of its approach.

TAY BRIDGE TO COST £4,500,000.—Work on the road bridge across the Firth of Tay is to begin early in 1963. The bridge will cost £4,500,000, and will take three and a half years for completion. The course of the bridge will be from the King William dock areas at the Dundee end, and the south end will be at Craighead of Newport. It will be approximately a mile and a half long, and is expected to earn about £185,000 net annual revenue.

TIDAL INSTITUTE AT LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, which for more than 30 years was administered jointly by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and Liverpool University, has become the sole responsibility of the University. In addition to its work of tidal prediction the Institute was involved in the study of major problems, such as the determination of mean sea level and the investigation of storm surges, as well as other matters of geophysics and oceanography. At the time the observatory was founded in 1845 by the Liverpool Dock Trustees, astronomy and meteorology required most effective pursuit, but while these studies are now being met in other directions, the work of the Institute in serving the maritime needs of the nation has met with an ever growing need. The one o'clock gun, which has been a traditional feature of Merseyside since September 21, 1867, will still be heard.

TIDAL SURGE WARNING.—The prediction of dangerous surges of the sea around the coasts of Britain is now accurate and—in the North Sea at least—comparatively easy, Dr. G. W. Lennon of the Tidal Institute of Liverpool University told the British Association. The conditions which caused a prolonged increase of sea level such as that which led to the disastrous floods of 1953 were now predicted as a matter of routine. Suitable circumstances caused the movement of a long water wave southwards down the North Sea. Theoretical analysis and a study of past statistics had made it possible to work out the most desirable height of sea defences along the East Coast. The prediction of tidal surges elsewhere in Britain was a matter of some difficulty. There had been some success in the Severn estuary where experience had shown that the level of the sea at Avonmouth could be changed by as much as fifteen feet in six hours as a result of variations of wind speed and direction.

UNDERGROUND STEAM IN NEW ZEALAND.—The geysers and hot springs in North Island, New Zealand, have been tapped by a geo-thermal power station at Wairakei, and have been made capable of delivering 6,500 kW of electricity to the national grid. It is the first natural-steam-driven generating plant in the southern hemisphere, and its development has been so satisfying that many more bores to tap steam down to 3,000 ft. and to deliver 170,000 kW are scheduled. It is estimated that the natural steam potential of the area can support development up to 260,000 kW. Wairakei is only one small outcrop of the vast triangular thermal region of North Island. United Kingdom consultants estimate that there are 7,300m. British thermal units locked up in this triangle waiting to be used. Virtually nothing is known of the source of this underground heat.

UNDERSEA CURRENTS ON THE SEA BED.—Scientists of Columbia University have spent eleven years in examination of the sea bed in the Atlantic and the Caribbean, and have come to the conclusion that long-standing opinions about it are not satisfactory. With a steel tube driven into the floor of the ocean,

the scientists took more than 500 samples of mud. These showed that the bottom, instead of being a place of undisturbed calm as commonly believed, changes almost as much as continental land masses change in geological processes and that samples of mud differ greatly. Only one of 20 or 20 samples contained a complete and continuous record of the gradual and steady fall of what makes sediment on the ocean floor. From studies of undisturbed bottom sediment, and the use of carbon 14 determination, there was reason to believe that the last Ice Age, which began 60,000 years ago, ended not 20,000 but only 11,000 years ago. Dr. David Ericson, one of the team, said it used to be believed that about an inch of bottom mud accumulated in a thousand years. Now the records showed that as much as 6 ft. could suddenly be deposited by an undersea current of mud. The rate of sediment accumulation could range from a centimetre a thousand years up to 170 centimetres. Sudden slumping of sediment could carry large layers of mud down to the ocean floor, deep currents could scour off layers of sediment. The oldest cores studied by the team came from the upper Cretaceous era, 100,000,000 years ago. The conclusion was that the ocean basins came into existence at some time during the Cretaceous era. There must have been seas before that time, but the continental distribution was very different from what it now is.

WEATHER RADAR CHAIN. The British Government ordered equipment for a meteorological radar chain over the Middle East air route—Ankara, Tehran, Karachi—as a contribution under the programme of technical assistance to the regional countries of the Central Treaty Organization. The equipment comprises five Decca wind-finding radars and one weather radar. The type of wind-finding radar supplied can measure wind speed and direction up to the 100,000-ft. level and will meet the needs not only now but five to seven years hence when supersonic airliners will be operating at altitudes between 50,000 and 80,000 ft.

WILD ANIMALS IN PERIL.—An international conference on the preservation of wild life in Africa was held at Arusha, in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. The main object was to interest Africans in the conservation of the wild life in the countries they are now taking over. The primitive African's view of an animal is something to be killed and eaten, or at any rate killed. The politically minded African thinks that National Parks are just a hobby of the white man who has exterminated wolves and bears in his own country. The aesthetic and scientific cases for conservation are not too easy to put before minds such as these, and the most hopeful approach is the argument of expedience. Experience has shown that National Parks, and other areas in which herds of wild animals are to be seen, are a fast increasing tourist attraction. In Kenya tourism is already the second largest source of revenue, bringing in £8m. a year.

There is a vast amount of poor African land of which the most economic use is not to cultivate it in European fashion but to run native animals such as antelopes upon it and to take an annual "crop" to be sold as meat.

While the conference was in session news was received of a gigantic poaching operation from the northern boundary of the Serengeti National Park. Organized gangs of motorized poachers were waylaying vast herds of game on their annual migration northwards and carrying out a systematic massacre with poisoned arrows, snares, shotguns, and any other available weapon.

WORM 5 FT. 6 IN. LONG.—The Zoo acquired a giant earthworm which, when extended to its full length was 5 ft. 6 in. long. It was discovered in the Colombian Andes, at a height of 15,000 ft., by an American explorer, Mrs. Marte Latham, who was reported to have been hunting for it for 20 years. It travelled from New York in a sealed wooden crate packed in ice crystals, covered with damp loam, and on arrival at the Zoo buried itself in two or three feet of leaf mould taken from the Zoo worm area and special soil brought from the Andes to make it feel it was at home. The worm, named Gertrude, looked like a snake with a flattened head a little thicker than the rest of its body and about two inches in diameter. It was greyish blue in colour, and covered with a large number of rings. Its food consisted of lettuce, vegetable leaves, and apple mixed in the earth mould. It died after a few weeks at the Zoo. American zoologists acclaim it as one of the most inexplicable scientific discoveries for years. One theory is that it belonged to a prehistoric group sometimes found in Burma and Australia. The claim from the Zoo was quickly challenged. A report from Port Elizabeth stated that local scientists claimed there were earthworms in parts of the Cape Province much bigger and better than the five-foot Andean specimen in London. A former museum director of Albany, Dr. John Hewitt, said he had measured one worm 10 ft. long, and the director of the museum in King William's Town, Mr. J. Skead, said the worms made their home in a wide stretch of country, making basins up to 15 ft. across and 6 ft. deep.

YEAR OF THE QUIET SUN.—A counterpart to the International Geophysical Year to be known as the International Year of the Quiet Sun (I.Q.S.Y.) is being planned for a 21-month period from April 1, 1964, to December 31, 1965. The I.G.Y. coincided with the 11-year cycle of maximum activity in the sun; the I.Q.S.Y. will cover much the same field of interests at a time when the sun is "resting." A Royal Society committee have been formed for co-operation in geophysics. Radio will be the principal interest; but cosmic rays, the aurora and geomagnetic phenomena will be among the subjects studied.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

Fielden House, 20 Great College Street, S.W.1.

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

To maintain a library of photographs and measured drawings of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for consultation and study. There are over 525,000 photographs.

To supply copies of photographs where nega-

tives are available. There are approximately 300,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., Hon. V.P.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.

WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1960-1961

(1960) August.—Cool, thundery and rather wet weather prevailed during August, as in the previous month. Periods of rain, or showery weather, alternated with occasional sunny days. Temperatures nowhere rose above 78°F. The 11th was the coldest August day at Worthing for 25 years. For the first 19 days the winds were mainly from the north. The first two days of the month were generally sunny, with thunderstorms in south-east England. The 3rd and 4th were mainly dull, with widespread rain and drizzle, but 78°F. was recorded on the 3rd at Renfrew and Pitlochry in Perthshire. Thunderstorms occurred during the 5th to 7th, giving 3½ in. in 2 hours at Old Malden, Surrey, on the 7th. Mainly sunny weather prevailed on the 8th. The 9th to 11th were wet in southern England, some places recording continuous rain for 30 to 40 hours. Brighton had nearly 5 in. for these three days, floods and landslides resulting in parts of Sussex, with delays to road and rail traffic. The 12th was generally sunny, but more general rain reached south-west England on the 13th. Thundery rains occurred locally on the 13th and 14th; Harlech, on the coast of Merionethshire, recorded 1 in. in 15 min. on the 13th. In Scotland slight air frost occurred locally on the 13th and 14th, and in North Wales on the 10th. The 15th to 17th brought sunny periods, but scattered thundery showers with winds from the north-west. Thunderstorm rains were widespread on the 18th. From the 19th to 25th mainly south-west winds predominated, with bright spells and scattered showers. Temperature rose to 78°F. at Cannington (Somerset) on the 23rd, when a secondary depression moving north-eastwards across the Irish Sea brought heavy rain to parts of the Midlands, Northern Ireland and south-west Scotland. More than 5 in. of rain fell in parts of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, causing disastrous flooding. Thunderstorms occurred locally each day from the 19th to 27th and gale force winds on the 24th, 25th and 27th. On the 27th a tornado swept across parts of Wiltshire and the Cotswolds. Most western districts experienced sunny weather on the 30th, but the 31st brought rain to most districts. The total rainfall over England and Wales was more than that of any August since that of 1939 and over Scotland since those of 1957 and 1956. There was more than twice the average in a number of areas, including parts of south-east England, the Midlands and near the Moray Firth. Mean temperature was below average nearly everywhere, but August 1956 was cooler over both England and Wales, and Scotland. Sunshine totals were markedly below the local averages in the neighbourhood of the Moray Firth, but mainly above average in north-west England, North Wales and Northern Ireland.

September.—Wet, changeable and rather cool weather continued over most of England and Wales, while over Scotland the weather was drier and sunnier than usual. The first week brought widespread rains in central and southern England, which were heavy at times and associated with thunderstorms, especially from the 2nd to 5th. As an anticyclone developed on the 6th the weather became sunny, dry and warm. Temperatures rose to 78°F. on the 10th at Letchworth and on the 11th at Huddersfield and over Scotland to 72°F. on the 10th at Stirling. These two days were the warmest of the month, with 10-12 hours of sunshine at many stations. The 12th brought severe thunderstorms along the south coast with as much as 1½ in. of rain in 50 mins. at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Widespread rains were frequent until the 22nd, although

there were sunny periods. The rainfall was heavy in the west on the 13th and 14th; in south-east England late on the 15th; in central and northern England on the 16th; in south-east England on the 19th, when 2 in. fell in 4 hours near Cambridge and 1 in. in an hour near Great Yarmouth; in the Midlands on the 22nd. A ridge of high pressure brought generally sunny and dry weather, although heavy rain occurred in north Scotland on the 24th. Dry and rather cool weather persisted in northern England and Scotland for the remainder of the month. The last four days were exceptionally wet in south-west England, resulting in disastrous floods around Exeter, where some places recorded 5 in. of rain. The total rainfall was less than half the average over parts of the north and south-east Scotland, but exceeded twice the average along the south coast of England and across central England to East Anglia, with more than 250 per cent. around Exmouth. Mean temperature was rather below average, except in the extreme north of Scotland. Mean maximum temperature was 2°F. below average in eastern and central England, but exceeded the average in west and north Scotland. Sunshine totals exceeded the average over most of Scotland, especially along the west coast, over Northern Ireland, and also in Cornwall.

October.—The weather was generally dull and unusually wet in the south and east, with extensive flooding in many parts of England and Northern Ireland, recurring four or five times in south-western England. On the 1st more than 4 in. of rain fell in 12 hrs. around Exeter and during the five days ending on the 2nd Teignmouth recorded nearly 7 in. Temperatures nowhere exceeded 69°F., the warmest days of the month being between the 2nd and 6th. On the 7th a local thunderstorm brought 7 in. of rain in about 5½ hrs. at Horncastle (Lincolnshire), when cars in the lower part of the town were submerged under 6 ft. of water. The 8th was the wettest day of the month at many places in southern England, when falls of 2 to 3 in. were widespread. Northerly winds, with showers, affected much of the British Isles on the 9th and 10th. Cool weather continued for about five days, with light northerly winds and scattered showers, but good sunny periods, especially on the 11th and 12th when many places recorded over 7 hrs. of bright sunshine. As the British Isles came under the influence of an anticyclone on the 16th, winds became light and widespread fog developed. Many areas reported rain by the 17th and this became widespread and locally heavy on the 19th and 20th. Outbursts of rain continued and floods occurred in the south-west and in parts of south-east England, South Wales and the Midlands. The rainfall during the 31 days Sept. 27-Oct. 27 exceeded 19 in. on the Croydon and Brendon Hills, to the south of Minehead. During the last three days of the month rains were confined mainly to the eastern half of the country; at Montrose, Angus, 3 in. fell on the 31st with local flooding. The total rainfall for the month exceeded three times the average over eastern Devonshire and western Somerset, in Buckinghamshire, Lincolnshire and in the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. Much of western Scotland had less than half the average, experiencing remarkably fine weather. This was the wettest October over England and Wales as a whole since that of 1903, while the total July to October 1960 exceeded that of any similar period on record, being slightly wetter than in 1903. The four months November 1914 to February 1915 were, however, appreciably wetter. Mean temperature was about average nearly everywhere, except in south-west

England. Parts of the west of Scotland had more than average sunshine, but over England and Wales as a whole it was one of the duller Octobers on record.

November.—Mild, cyclonic weather predominated with some rain on most days. Over England and Wales and Northern Ireland the warmest day was the 1st, when temperature rose to 66°F. at Bromley, Kent. A tornado, some 200 ft. wide, caused considerable damage in its passage from Crewe towards Manchester, while gales were widespread and severe on the 1st to 3rd, a gust of 90 m.p.h. being recorded at Holyhead on the 2nd. Heavy rains occurred in Wales, north-west England and north-east Scotland on the 1st, in Kent and Sussex on the 2nd with extensive flooding and in Ulster on the 3rd. At Brighton as much as 3.23 in. was measured for the 1st to 3rd. By the 5th northerly winds covered the British Isles and the next two days were generally cold and dry. As an anticyclone moved in from the Atlantic about the 7th there were sunny periods, with ground frost at night followed by dense fog in much of central and northern England on the 8th. Cyclonic weather persisted until the 17th, with frequent rains, and flooding occurred as rain fell on ground already saturated, particularly in the west country. With lighter winds fog became widespread over England and Wales and persisted throughout the 18th and 19th, and again throughout the 22nd in places. Northerly winds brought a second short cold spell, from the 26th to 27th, but by the 29th mild south-westerly winds were restored with widespread rains, heavy in the south-west, and also with gale force winds. The mildest day of the month in Scotland was generally the 30th, temperatures reaching 59°F. at Kinlochewe (Ross-

shire) and Gordon Castle (Moray). The total rainfall amounted to less than half the average in western Sutherland, but more than twice the average over much of Wales, to the west of the southern Pennines and near Ilfracombe. Over England and Wales as a whole there have been ten wetter Novembers in the past 35 years, the most recent being that of 1954. The total rainfall for the five months July to November 1960 exceeded that of any previous July to November for more than two hundred years. Mean temperature exceeded the average nearly everywhere, the mean maximum temperature being above average for England and Wales for the first time since June. Sunshine totals exceeded the average in most districts, over England and Wales again for the first time since June.

December.—The weather was generally rather cold and wet, giving the sixth consecutive month with rainfall in excess of average over England and Wales. With the saturated ground, floods were prevalent in early December over more than 40 counties in Britain. The first few days of the month were mild and stormy and temperatures reached 59°F. at Maldon (Essex) on the 1st. On the Brecon Beacons 7 in. of rain fell during the first three days, many places in Exmoor and South Wales recording over 4 in. for the 3rd, with 5½ in. in 20 hr. in the Rhondda Valley. With lighter winds on the 5th, ground frost occurred at night, while fog became widespread, especially in industrial areas of the north and Midlands, where for about three days temperatures rose little above freezing point. By the 9th some snow occurred in the south-west and on the 10th and 11th easterly winds brought sleet showers to eastern England with snow over high ground. This soon melted

General Values, 1958-61 (July)

Month	Rainfall (inches)				Temperature at Sea- Level (° F.)				Bright Sunshine (Hrs. per day)			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales												
Jan.....	3.6	4.1	5.2	4.7	39.5	36.7	40.5	39.9	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.4
Feb.....	4.8	0.4	3.2	2.8	41.8	41.0	40.3	45.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.3
March.....	1.9	2.6	2.0	0.6	39.6	46.0	44.1	47.7	3.6	3.1	2.2	4.8
April.....	1.2	3.1	1.8	3.9	46.0	49.7	48.8	50.4	5.0	4.9	5.3	3.3
May.....	3.4	1.1	1.8	1.6	52.9	54.9	55.5	52.5	5.8	7.4	5.9	6.8
June.....	4.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	57.1	59.6	60.9	59.0	4.7	7.7	8.6	7.3
July.....	3.7	2.7	4.5	2.7	60.9	63.4	59.7	59.9	5.6	7.7	4.9	5.4
Aug.....	4.0	1.4	4.5	—	61.3	63.9	59.9	—	4.1	6.7	5.2	—
Sept.....	4.8	0.3	4.6	—	59.8	60.1	56.7	—	4.1	6.4	4.1	—
Oct.....	3.3	3.4	7.4	—	52.7	55.6	51.7	—	3.0	4.4	2.2	—
Nov.....	2.2	4.7	5.9	—	45.1	46.0	46.3	—	1.5	1.8	2.1	—
Dec.....	4.2	6.4	4.6	—	42.0	44.1	40.7	—	1.0	1.0	1.6	—
YEAR.....	41.6	32.0	47.5		49.8	51.7	50.4		3.5	4.7	3.8	
Scotland												
Jan.....	5.8	4.0	5.1	4.8	37.4	34.4	38.6	38.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.4
Feb.....	4.5	1.7	4.8	4.9	37.7	40.6	37.4	42.8	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.2
March.....	2.9	3.0	2.1	3.1	37.4	44.2	42.3	46.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9
April.....	2.5	4.1	4.1	3.8	44.7	46.7	47.7	46.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.8
May.....	4.2	1.7	2.2	2.2	48.4	51.6	53.1	50.2	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.0
June.....	3.2	3.6	2.9	2.7	54.4	56.3	57.9	54.7	4.4	6.3	6.7	4.9
July.....	5.0	5.1	4.0	4.4	58.1	59.2	57.4	56.5	5.2	4.4	4.5	3.4
Aug.....	5.1	2.3	5.7	—	57.7	60.0	56.9	—	3.8	4.5	4.6	—
Sept.....	4.4	1.7	3.5	—	57.1	56.1	53.5	—	3.9	4.7	4.3	—
Oct.....	4.7	6.1	5.1	—	50.5	52.9	49.5	—	2.7	3.3	1.6	—
Nov.....	2.0	7.4	5.9	—	44.2	44.7	43.0	—	1.5	1.4	1.7	—
Dec.....	6.0	7.5	5.5	—	39.5	41.3	38.5	—	1.0	0.6	1.3	—
YEAR.....	50.3	48.2	50.9		47.3	49.1	48.1		3.3	3.6	3.5	

and with moist air from the Atlantic, fog developed widely, especially in the west Midlands and Forth-Clyde Valley. Northerly winds on the 19th and 20th brought sleet and snow as far south as Cornwall. By the 21st and 22nd weather became dry with sunny periods. From the 23rd mainly unsettled weather prevailed. Christmas Day was generally cloudy, but sunny periods occurred in southern and eastern England at first, while at night heavy rain fell in North Wales, north-west England and southern Scotland, giving 3 in. in parts of Westmorland and Snowdonia. Further belts of rain moved across the country, with snow in the north on the 26th, but long sunny periods in places on the 27th and 31st. The total rainfall was less than half the average in parts of Northern Ireland, but twice the average around Dover and along the Lincolnshire coast. The rainfall exceeded the average over both England and Wales and over Scotland, but was appreciably less than that of December 1959 over the country as a whole. Mean temperature was everywhere below average. This was due mainly to low maximum temperatures over England and Wales, but over Northern Ireland more especially to low minimum values. Sunshine totals were above average in most areas, especially in Northern Ireland, Scotland and northern England. Margate had only 75 per cent. of average but the London area about 150 per cent.

Year 1960.—The weather generally was much wetter and rather cooler and less sunny than that of 1959. Following a relatively dry March to June, the last six months of the year were unusually wet, especially in southern England, where widespread flooding occurred. The general rainfall over England and Wales from July to November amounted to 26.9 in., rather more than in any similar period since 1727. The total for the year reached 47.5 in., larger totals being recorded only in 1872 with 50.7 in. and 1852 with 49.8 in. Rainfall totals exceeded 140 per cent. of the 1916-50 average over much of the southern half of England and Wales, especially along the south coast, over the Wye Valley and in Lincolnshire, as well as near Aberdeen. At Horncastle there was 169 per cent. of average. Less than the average occurred over much of the Western Highlands of Scotland, with rather less than 70 per cent. at stations in the north. The mean temperature for the year slightly exceeded average in most districts, especially in Scotland. Temperatures were generally 2° F. above average in April, May and June (nearer 3° F. in Scotland), but were 2° F. below average in Scotland and Northern Ireland in February and December. The weather over the United Kingdom during April to June was warmer than in any similar period since the beginning of the century. Extreme recorded temperatures were for England and Wales 89° F. at Wyton (Huntingdonshire) on June 18 and 8° F. at Kielder Castle (Northumberland) on February 24 and for Scotland 85° F. at Grantown-on-Spey on June 24 and -8° F. there on February 18. The total sunshine was generally about average, giving 97, 105 and 109 per cent. over England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively. March and October were dull, but February, June, November and December brought appreciably more than average amounts. Surface winds from an easterly point were unusually frequent, especially during the first half of the year. Thunderstorms were frequent during July and August.

(1961) January.—The weather was changeable and rather cold. During the first two weeks a series of depressions moved eastwards, over or near the British Isles. Widespread and heavy local rains occurred on the 1st and 2nd, followed by two days of wintry showers and northerly winds. Snow was

widespread over the mountains of Scotland from the 2nd to 5th. A further depression on the 5th brought a renewal of heavy rains, followed by northerly winds and widespread frost at night. At Moor House, in the Northern Pennines, temperatures fell to 15° F. on the 7th. Another depression brought further rain by the 7th, with snow at first in the north. On the 9th prolonged rain occurred over much of England and Wales, associated with the southward movement of a depression from Scotland to France. Cold north-easterly winds, with showers, spread over the British Isles, and the ridge of high pressure gave a generally fine day on the 11th. Snow was fairly widespread over the mountains of Scotland and northern and central England during the first ten days and occurred in southern England around the 3rd. Further heavy rains occurred on the 12th and 13th, especially in North Wales and north-west England. By the 14th anticyclonic weather predominated, with generally sunny periods, but over-night fog in some industrial areas failed to clear and there temperatures remained around freezing. From the 15th to 18th winds were from the east and south-east, with cloudy, dry, weather after the dispersal of early morning fog. At Grantown-on-Spey temperatures fell to 10° F. on the 16th. Milder, wet, weather prevailed from the 19th to 21st. By the 22nd easterly winds became re-established, except in the south-west of England. Snow or sleet again occurred in southern England around the 25th and fog was widespread in Scotland from the 22nd to 25th. The 27th brought an exceptionally wet and stormy period, although mild with sunny breaks between the rains. Lerwick recorded a gust of 100 m.p.h. on the 27th during a severe gale. Temperatures reached 57° F. at Lissiemouth (near Elgin) on the 27th, and at Colwyn Bay and near York on the 29th. The total rainfall was less than half the average in the north-west of Scotland, but exceeded 150 per cent. in parts of England and Wales. Mean temperature was generally below average. Total sunshine was less than usual in January over most of central and southern England and Wales, but appreciably more in the north and west of Scotland.

February.—The weather of the month was unusually mild, especially in southern England, where the nights were mild and frosts infrequent. There were a few days of brilliant sunshine. The first ten days were changeable and unsettled, with frequent rains. Temperature fell to 21° F. at Moor House, in the northern Pennines on the 4th, and to 12° F. in the Grampians on the 5th. With sunny afternoons on the 7th and 9th temperatures rose in places to 55° F. An anticyclone was centred over western Europe by the 10th. Rain and cloud became less frequent and fog formed extensively over south-east England on the night of 13th-14th, clearing quickly to give a warm, sunny, day. Afternoon temperatures exceeded 60° F. in parts of south-east England and East Anglia, and 65° F. in central London and at Bromley, Kent, unusually high temperatures for mid-February. The 15th was dull and misty in southern districts and temperatures in London failed to reach 50° F. The next three days brought a moist southerly airstream over the British Isles, with persistent sea fog along the south and west coasts of England. At Largs, on the Firth of Clyde, 60° F. was recorded on the 16th. From the 18th to 23rd fresh south to south-east winds prevailed over the north-west of the British Isles with good sunny periods. In southern Scotland there was a good deal of fog from the 23rd to 25th and in England and Wales on the 23rd. By the 23rd many stations in southern England, including London, had experienced 15 consecutive days without measurable rain. Sub-

sequently unsettled weather prevailed over the British Isles with widespread rains and strong winds from the west. On the 26th a gust of 106 m.p.h. was recorded at Tiree, in the west of Scotland, and of 100 m.p.h. at Lissiemouth on the east coast. Heavy rain occurred in southern England on the 27th and in the Midlands next day. The total rainfall was less than half the average along the Norfolk coast, but exceeded 150 per cent. in parts of southern England, north-west Scotland and Northern Ireland. The month ranked over the country generally as one of the mildest Februarys this century, being nearly as mild as February 1945. Kew (Surrey) experienced the mildest February since 1871. Sunshine was below average in the south-west of England, but exceeded the average from south Lancashire to North Wales and in the north-west and north of Scotland.

March.—Anticyclonic weather predominated and the month was mainly mild and unusually dry in the south. During the first half of the month an anticyclone persisted to the south of the British Isles, with depressions from the Atlantic passing to the north. The greater part of Britain was sunny and dry, while Northern Ireland and western Scotland were cloudy with occasional rains. On the 3rd a moist southerly airstream gave sea fog and low cloud in southern and western districts, fog persisting in Cornwall during the 8th and 9th and extending well inland on the 9th. Many parts of the country experienced 8-10 hrs. of bright sunshine during each of the first six days of the month and by the 8th temperatures reached 64° F. at Aberdeen and by the 9th 68° F. in north-east Scotland. On the 10th a south-westerly airstream brought cooler weather with slight rain and drizzle to many districts. By the 15th winds over southern England became more southerly and by the 16th came from the south-east, giving temperatures exceeding 68° F., with 73° F. in Bedfordshire and central London, the highest March temperature in the British Isles for 14 years. By the 17th pressure was high to the west of Ireland and northerly winds spread over the country, bringing showers to most districts, with sleet or snow at times even to southern England. This was followed by north-westerly winds with wintry showers in Scotland and Northern England. By the 23rd pressure was high to the south-west, westerly winds predominated and temperatures exceeded 60° F. in eastern England. Cold northerly winds again spread over the country on the 26th, giving severe gales in Scotland, with a gust of 85 m.p.h. at Lerwick. Milder weather returned on the 28th but subsequently northerly winds were resumed in Scotland giving moderate falls of snow. The total rainfall was less than one-quarter of the average over much of the south and centre of England and Wales, as well as in parts of south-east Scotland and Co. Down. There was more than the average in the north-west of Scotland with locally more than 150 per cent. Many stations recorded 15 consecutive days without measurable rain and in parts of southern England 30 days from late February to late March were rainless. It was the warmest March since the very warm March of 1957. Sunshine totals exceeded 150 per cent. of average in the London area, but were appreciably below average over much of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

April.—Mainly cyclonic weather prevailed and the month was mild, cloudy and wet. At most stations in England and Wales April was much less sunny than March. At Kew (Surrey) colder nights were recorded in every April since 1870. The first four days of the month were cold and temperatures in many parts of Scotland did not exceed 36° F., the minimum being 12° F. in the Grampians. Snow was widespread in parts of

the Midlands and further north on the 4th, but the 5th and 6th were fine and dry in the north of Scotland. The 7th was dull in the east, sunny in the north-west, but rainy in south-east England. Rain spread from the south-west across the country on the 8th and the following two days were generally dull and mild with occasional rain. Temperature reached 68° F. at several places in central and south-east England between the 6th and 11th. The 13th and 14th were showery with occasional thunder. On the 15th to 18th sunny, dry, anticyclonic weather predominated, temperatures reaching 68° F. in parts of East Anglia and the North Midlands. Unsettled and changeable weather returned to all districts from the 19th to 22nd, with widespread rains, especially in southern England. A feeble ridge of high pressure on the 27th to 29th gave sunny periods, but low cloud and fog along north-eastern coasts. Further rain from the Atlantic reached most districts on the 30th. The total rainfall was less than half the average in north-east Scotland, but exceeded 250 per cent. in south Wales and Northern Ireland. At Ross-on-Wye it was the wettest April since 1889 and at Armagh since 1840. Over England and Wales as a whole the last wetter April occurred in 1900. Mean temperatures exceeded the average everywhere. Over England and Wales it was the mildest April since that of 1949, but over Scotland the Aprils of four out of the last six years were milder. Sunshine exceeded the average in north-west Scotland and in the neighbourhood of the Moray Firth, but was less than half the average in the Midlands. Over England and Wales it was the dullest April since 1937.

May.—There was very little rain over the country during the period 9th to 24th, while damaging frosts occurred in central and southern England on the 27th and 28th. The 1st was generally dull and wet, followed by two brighter but showery days. The 4th brought rain to England and Wales, with thunderstorms in the Midlands and eastern England. Fine, sunny, weather prevailed on the 5th, but the 6th was wet in most districts. On the 8th winds freshened, reaching gale force in many places, especially in the north, a gust of 68 m.p.h. being recorded at Durham, but there were sunny periods in eastern England. Anticyclonic weather then prevailed until the 17th, with little rain and good sunshine amounts. Temperatures rose to 73° F. in many places on the 12th and 13th, reaching 76° F. at Llandrindod Wells on the 13th. The south-west recorded 12-13 hrs. of bright sunshine each day from the 10th to 14th, while cloudy weather moved into northern Scotland on the 13th and to eastern districts on the 14th. On the 15th winds were from north-east and cooler weather prevailed for a week, with ground frosts on the 17th and 18th. The Whitsun weekend, 20th-22nd, was mainly cool, dry and cloudy, but temperature rose to 74° F. at Loch Tay (Perthshire) on the 21st. Westerly winds occurred on the 23rd, but northerly winds spread across the country on the 24th and 25th, with hail showers in Scotland on the 26th and 27th, and widespread ground frosts on the 27th and 28th. Temperature fell to 22° F. on the 27th at Glenlivet (Grampians). On the 29th dull weather prevailed with rain in many places. During the last two days winds were from the south-east and temperature fell to 20° F. on the 31st at Santon Downham (Norfolk). The total rainfall was less than one-quarter of the average in north Kent and around Exeter, Huntingdon and Bedford, but exceeded 150 per cent. in Co. Antrim. Mean temperature was near average in most districts, in spite of the latter half of the month being rather cool in the east of Great Britain. Sunshine totals were generally above average, especially in the south-west

and east of England, where the average was exceeded by more than 70 hours.

June.—Except in the north-west, the month was drier and sunnier than usual. Cool, changeable, weather prevailed during the first half of the month, but subsequently it was much warmer. The 1st was cold in eastern districts, although warm and sunny in the north-west. The maximum temperature at Kew only reached 51°F., being more typical of that experienced in March. The next few days were warm and sunny, with occasional rain in the north and west. From the 7th-12th shallow depressions moved across the country, with periods of rain and local thunderstorms. On the 12th rain was heavy from South Wales to the Thames Estuary, but in Scotland the 10th to 12th were generally dry and sunny. The 13th and 14th were fine and sunny, night screen temperatures falling to 28°F. on the 14th near Norwich and in North Wales. Rain occurred in northern districts between the 15th and 17th, with west and south-west gales in parts of Scotland on the 17th and 18th. A ridge of high pressure brought fine weather with steadily rising temperatures, although ground frost occurred in the north Midlands on the 21st. The next three days were cloudy in the west, with sea-fog in the south-west, but fine and sunny inland. Temperatures rose in places to 84°F. on the 24th and 25th, with 75°F. at Belfast on the 24th. Following thundery rains in southern England on the 26th, cloudy weather with rain occurred in the north-western half of the country, but elsewhere it was fine and warm. Temperature rose to 86°F. in many parts of England on the 30th, with 88°F. at Gillingham, Kent. The total rainfall was less than

average over most of the British Isles and much of England and Wales had only five or six days with rain. The total exceeded 150 per cent. in the north-west of Scotland. Mean temperature was usually slightly in excess of average. Sunshine totals exceeded the average in the south-eastern half of the country.

July.—The month was generally cool and cloudy, except in the south. Temperatures on the 1st exceeded 77°F. over much of England and Wales, reaching 93°F. at places in the south-east. This was the warmest day in central London for 14 years. Cooler weather with thundery rains occurred on the 2nd. The 3rd and 4th brought rain and gales to northern districts, with gusts reaching 87 m.p.h. along the Berwickshire coast. The 5th and 6th were generally fine and sunny, but night temperatures on the 6th fell to 30°F. near Norwich. The 7th to 10th gave unsettled weather but rainfall amounts were small in the south. Most of the rainfall recorded during the month fell between the 11th and 16th. At Bolton 3.31 in. fell on the 12th, the largest amount recorded there in a day since 1887. A grass minimum temperature of 26°F. was recorded on the 14th at Dalwhinnie in Central Scotland. Subsequently, dry anticyclonic weather with northerly winds prevailed for about a week. Rain was widespread in the north on the 25th and 26th, and fell in most districts on the 27th. Fine, sunny, weather prevailed during the last four days of the month. The total rainfall was less than half the average in parts of the south of England. Mean temperature was generally below average. Sunshine totals exceeded the average only in parts of the south-west and south of England.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The maximum shade temperature of the air on record is 136° F. at Azizia (Uzzizia) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the extreme lowest recorded temperature is in Antarctica e.g.—125° F. at Vostok on Aug. 25, 1958. In the upper air temperatures as low as —143° F. have been recorded—e.g. over Halley Bay on Aug. 9 1959 at about 27 kms.

The wettest place in the world is considered to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam where annual averages exceeding 400 inches have been obtained, of which 90 per cent. usually falls in the six months April to September, and annual totals have reached 670 inches.

U.K.: The maximum shade temperature recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The lowest shade temperatures are —17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895) and —16° F. at Kelso (Dec. 3, 1879).

The greatest rainfall recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11.00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). Annual totals exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Sty, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The smallest annual total is 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the largest may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

The maximum wind-velocity on record occurred on the top of Costa Hill, Orkney, on December 12, 1956, in a gust of 127 miles per hour.

YEAR	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL						
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at London†)				BRITISH ISLES			LONDON (Camden Square)			
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours commencing at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year	No. of Rain-days	Total Duration	
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Amt.	Date	Place				
1949	89	Jun. 27, 8.5	20	Feb. 4 ...	Ins.	Dec. 19 ...	Glenshiel (Kyle) ..	Ins.		Hrs.	
1950	89	June 7 ...	24	D 6 M 1	6.04	Sept. 6 ...	Coniston	17.61	111	30†	
1951	84	July 28 ...	24	J. 29, 30 } D 11, 12 }	4.55	Sept. 24 ..	Thirlmere	24.63	165	473	
1952	90	July 1 ...	17	Jan. 27 ...	4.53	Aug. 15 ...	Longstone Barrow	32.19	185	674	
1953	89	Aug. 12 ...	22	Feb. 8 ...	9.00	Nov. 26 ...	Snowdon	24.26	162	540	
1954	83	Sept. 1 ...	16	J. 28 F. 6	6.50	Dec. 17 ...	Crudnach	20.57	134	393	
1955	88	Aug. 22 ...	16	Feb. 20 ...	6.02	July 18 ...	Martinstown	25.91	170	504	
1956	83	July 26 ...	14	Feb. 4, 21	11.00	June 11 ...	Bradford (Hewenden Res.)	21.35	143	435	
1957	92	June 29 ...	22	Dec. 17 ...	6.50	June 8 ...	Camelford	27.28	155	459	
1958	82	July 8 ...	22	Mar. 20, 21	7.09	Sept. 5 ...	Knockholt	22.35	154	427	
1959	91	July 5 ...	23	Jan. 17 ...	5.17	Aug. 10 ...	Porlock	32.91	169	566	
1960	83	June 5 ...	25	Jan. 14 ...	5.06	Oct. 7 ...	Horncastle	19.95	132	391	
					7.24			33.51	196	662	

† Greenwich to 1951, Croydon 1952 to 1958, Kew 1959—.

Weather Record, August, 1960

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	66	50	1016.4	190	0.5	8.8
2	69	50	1018.2	360	0.5	7.0
3	71	56	1015.9	230	—	8.3
4	71	57	1013.7	210	—	4.2
5	72	54	1014.7	080	—	7.5
6	71	55	1017.7	340	—	3.7
7	74	58	1015.8	180	0.3	2.9
8	69	57	1012.8	360	—	6.0
9	67	54	1012.5	210	0.3	11.8
10	62	53	1009.4	190	7.4	0.6
11	58	55	1004.4	010	22.5	—
12	64	51	1009.0	320	—	10.7
13	64	49	1010.0	230	1.8	5.2
14	65	54	1004.3	110	0.1	1.3
15	68	53	1009.3	270	—	8.2
16	66	50	1015.4	260	0.1	8.3
17	70	48	1010.3	120	—	7.5
18	65	57	1001.4	270	1.3	0.9
19	67	49	1012.0	270	0.2	9.1
20	68	57	1012.8	280	0.2	4.1
21	70	57	1016.3	230	—	7.6
22	69	57	1009.5	200	—	2.5
23	65	58	1014.6	210	3.6	2.1
24	69	58	1011.0	140	0.4	0.6
25	70	61	1008.0	210	—	7.9
26	68	53	1009.7	070	1.2	5.2
27	69	53	1013.6	090	2.1	11.1
28	68	66	1016.8	190	1.7	7.8
29	67	57	1015.1	170	—	5.3
30	66	56	1011.3	260	1.7	3.9
31	68	51	1013.6	230	0.4	5.9
Total ..	—	—	—	—	46.3	176.0
Mean ..	67.6	54.3	1021.1	—	—	—
Average	70.7	55.4	1015.6	—	57	184

Weather Record, September, 1960

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	65	59	1010.8	230	25.8	0.4
2	66	58	1015.3	230	2.2	1.6
3	68	60	1007.3	210	3.6	3.4
4	65	51	1005.4	270	2.6	7.0
5	65	51	1015.4	020	—	6.5
6	57	53	1017.3	230	4.1	—
7	64	52	1016.2	290	—	0.4
8	68	53	1025.4	Calm	—	7.2
9	68	52	1025.2	210	—	6.7
10	71	55	1024.6	260	—	9.0
11	74	51	1020.9	110	—	10.0
12	73	54	1019.0	Calm	—	3.7
13	68	53	1024.0	350	—	10.5
14	64	49	1018.8	170	2.6	1.9
15	64	51	1000.8	210	19.4	8.9
16	63	50	993.4	330	3.7	0.2
17	62	52	1002.2	120	—	4.4
18	67	53	1012.4	060	—	9.2
19	63	51	1011.1	Calm	1.0	—
20	56	48	1013.3	290	—	—
21	61	45	1015.5	310	2.5	8.4
22	64	54	1018.2	210	12.3	1.4
23	63	56	1023.7	330	—	2.0
24	64	46	1031.5	Calm	—	5.7
25	63	44	1028.1	180	—	8.6
26	62	48	1023.4	060	—	7.2
27	60	46	1015.6	120	—	8.4
28	59	46	1008.6	090	—	7.9
29	59	52	1008.7	090	—	5.1
30	55	50	1003.9	060	6.8	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	86.6	145.7
Mean ..	64.0	51.4	1015.0	—	—	—
Average	65.6	52.0	1016.8	—	50	137

Weather Record, October, 1960

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	59	51	1004.8	090	3.6	0.7
2	67	54	1009.7	110	4.8	3.4
3	64	55	1006.2	160	—	6.9
4	64	55	1002.8	100	0.6	0.5
5	64	49	999.6	140	—	4.2
6	63	49	1001.2	090	2.4	6.0
7	62	55	1003.5	040	0.8	0.1
8	58	52	998.7	110	32.7	0.2
9	56	51	991.3	030	1.5	0.7
10	53	49	1000.5	280	0.1	—
11	53	43	1010.6	290	—	7.7
12	52	38	1011.7	300	—	9.0
13	52	36	1012.8	210	—	6.1
14	52	38	1014.8	240	0.7	0.8
15	56	45	1021.6	360	1.5	6.4
16	55	44	1022.7	350	—	3.0
17	51	38	1023.4	290	1.2	3.0
18	56	45	1015.1	200	0.4	2.6
19	59	49	1002.9	110	8.4	0.3
20	54	52	994.6	060	8.4	—
21	54	51	993.1	120	3.6	0.8
22	55	50	994.0	070	4.7	—
23	55	49	1000.3	090	0.6	—
24	59	54	999.3	100	5.8	0.7
25	60	52	1001.8	170	2.4	6.1
26	55	49	995.5	030	20.8	—
27	56	52	994.3	180	1.0	4.8
28	58	46	1002.6	130	1.1	7.2
29	52	44	1000.4	020	9.9	—
30	55	48	1001.2	260	13.7	2.4
31	54	46	1003.0	320	6.7	3.9
Total ..	—	—	—	—	137.4	87.5
Mean ..	56.9	48.0	1004.3	—	—	—
Average	57.5	45.9	1015.3	—	57	95

Weather Record, November, 1960

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	60	52	985.0	230	15.1	2.8
2	55	49	991.9	210	5.7	7.9
3	53	46	992.7	170	5.2	2.5
4	52	44	987.4	190	0.7	1.9
5	53	44	999.9	240	1.5	2.7
6	48	39	1012.6	330	—	3.7
7	47	35	1020.9	Calm	—	6.6
8	46	33	1019.9	260	0.7	0.1
9	48	37	1010.4	120	1.7	0.5
10	53	42	988.1	160	0.5	2.4
11	52	45	991.3	160	3.3	5.3
12	51	42	997.1	120	4.3	1.5
13	52	43	1008.3	180	3.3	1.3
14	53	47	1008.2	200	2.8	4.8
15	51	43	1006.4	180	2.0	3.1
16	51	39	1012.7	230	0.5	7.1
17	47	43	1002.6	090	3.6	—
18	47	36	1010.2	Calm	2.4	2.1
19	48	35	1007.9	Calm	4.0	1.3
20	52	41	1009.8	210	0.7	—
21	53	47	1002.4	090	9.3	—
22	52	50	999.6	230	2.7	2.8
23	53	45	1003.0	160	1.4	2.3
24	54	47	1001.2	190	1.9	—
25	47	47	1001.8	190	14.3	0.8
26	54	52	998.1	210	0.4	1.7
27	51	50	1001.0	210	2.4	—
28	46	35	1020.9	180	0.4	6.5
29	51	42	1019.3	210	—	0.1
30	53	49	1018.1	200	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	91.0	71.8
Mean ..	51.4	43.3	1004.3	—	—	—
Average	49.2	40.7	1013.7	—	63	51

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure: and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm.=39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1916-1950.

Weather Record, December, 1960

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	53	51	1008.1	190	3.6	1.2
2	49	42	1009.4	200	0.7	5.9
3	55	43	1006.4	210	15.3	—
4	53	51	990.6	260	0.8	—
5	47	40	999.0	190	—	5.9
6	44	35	990.4	050	2.3	—
7	43	38	997.5	310	—	1.8
8	40	37	1005.0	080	1.0	—
9	41	37	1010.8	Calm	0.1	—
10	41	36	1013.2	030	—	0.3
11	39	35	1022.7	050	0.3	2.0
12	40	34	1022.1	Calm	0.5	—
13	39	32	1016.4	Calm	0.1	—
14	39	36	1013.6	050	—	—
15	41	37	1019.8	010	—	—
16	43	39	1028.2	200	—	—
17	45	32	1023.1	210	0.1	—
18	44	42	1009.6	Calm	5.0	—
19	41	39	997.6	360	2.4	—
20	42	37	997.0	340	3.4	—
21	44	41	1008.5	360	—	1.1
22	42	35	1016.0	320	—	5.1
23	48	38	1006.2	210	0.9	0.7
24	47	44	1009.6	190	—	0.2
25	49	38	1011.3	220	8.4	1.6
26	48	45	993.2	230	0.3	3.7
27	43	33	1003.0	220	—	6.6
28	44	34	996.2	180	3.5	—
29	44	30	1008.3	320	1.2	4.1
30	49	31	1005.6	210	0.3	2.9
31	46	39	1006.5	230	—	6.1
Total ..	—	—	—	—	50.2	49.2
Mean ..	44.6	38.1	1007.9	—	—	—
Temp. F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	44.5	37.7	1015.4	—	52	39

Weather Record, January, 1961

	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° C.	° C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	7.8	2.1	1009.1	240	8.3	5.3	1
2	6.9	5.3	995.7	240	9.2	—	2
3	5.7	2.5	980.6	200	1.3	1.7	3
4	5.7	3.1	992.5	320	—	1.0	4
5	7.0	0.9	1015.0	250	4.6	1.6	5
6	6.8	3.4	997.0	270	—	2.2	6
7	5.9	0.0	1015.8	220	3.2	3.2	7
8	7.9	4.4	1007.6	230	—	5.6	8
9	7.3	1.2	1010.5	210	4.2	1.9	9
10	7.1	5.5	998.8	270	2.8	—	10
11	5.0	0.8	1026.7	340	—	5.6	11
12	6.7	1.6	1032.1	200	—	0.3	12
13	9.3	5.3	1029.6	180	1.8	—	13
14	6.1	3.0	1037.7	020	—	2.1	14
15	6.0	3.3	1035.4	020	—	3.3	15
16	4.1	0.4	1021.6	090	—	4.3	16
17	4.1	2.2	1023.4	110	0.1	—	17
18	7.9	2.6	1025.1	140	—	5.5	18
19	6.6	2.8	1017.3	110	3.9	—	19
20	7.4	5.0	1017.7	250	0.8	1.1	20
21	8.9	4.7	1012.2	200	1.0	0.1	21
22	6.9	3.5	1012.4	020	—	—	22
23	4.8	3.7	1012.0	050	—	—	23
24	3.6	3.2	1011.5	080	0.1	—	24
25	2.1	0.6	1004.1	040	—	—	25
26	1.4	0.9	1021.1	350	—	3.4	26
27	2.2	0.1	1014.6	180	3.8	—	27
28	9.8	0.4	1001.1	140	6.0	0.1	28
29	11.4	6.4	1006.4	220	12.8	—	29
30	10.1	6.9	1002.4	240	—	0.4	30
31	9.3	6.6	1005.5	260	2.7	4.8	31
Total ..	—	—	—	—	62.6	53.5	Total
Mean ..	6.6	2.8	1012.7	—	—	—	Mean
Temp. F	43.9	37.0	—	—	—	—	Temp. F
Average	44.1	37.1	1015.6	—	55	42	Average

Weather Record, February, 1961

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° C.	° C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	7.6	3.9	1000.6	270	4.2	4.5
2	7.9	4.4	989.7	230	2.5	0.1
3	6.8	3.2	1006.8	330	1.5	5.4
4	9.0	2.6	1003.8	280	2.0	6.7
5	11.6	4.7	1009.6	200	0.5	0.1
6	9.9	8.8	994.6	190	0.1	4.6
7	10.5	6.5	1008.7	250	3.5	7.4
8	10.9	6.8	1014.9	200	4.0	—
9	12.2	9.4	1019.4	260	—	7.3
10	10.5	6.9	1027.2	210	—	0.7
11	12.2	9.4	1017.3	230	0.1	3.1
12	10.9	8.6	1019.4	210	—	—
13	10.8	8.6	1020.1	210	—	—
14	15.0	2.4	1020.4	100	0.1	7.4
15	9.2	7.5	1027.5	200	—	—
16	9.1	7.3	1032.7	180	—	—
17	9.6	5.7	1029.9	110	—	1.5
18	12.1	6.9	1030.5	210	—	1.2
19	11.2	5.0	1037.4	230	—	5.8
20	11.0	6.3	1034.1	110	—	5.3
21	7.5	3.2	1028.5	030	—	—
22	8.2	5.1	1025.0	040	—	—
23	8.5	4.7	1020.4	050	7.1	0.2
24	10.7	4.2	1012.0	090	2.7	—
25	11.1	5.6	1007.6	140	4.0	0.7
26	12.6	8.8	1018.8	170	3.3	0.8
27	9.3	6.7	1023.7	170	16.8	—
28	10.2	3.3	1019.9	250	2.3	3.2
Total ..	—	—	—	—	54.8	66.0
Mean ..	10.2	6.1	1017.8	—	—	—
Temp. F	50.4	43.0	—	—	—	—
Average	45.2	36.5	1016.4	—	39	60

Weather Record, March, 1961

	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° C.	° C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	11.7	8.2	1029.5	310	—	1.1	1
2	13.1	6.6	1027.3	190	—	5.9	2
3	11.7	0.1	1037.3	220	—	8.3	3
4	13.4	0.2	1036.3	Calm	—	7.5	4
5	15.6	—0.1	1036.8	Calm	—	9.6	5
6	13.8	1.0	1032.8	250	—	9.5	6
7	13.1	4.4	1034.1	180	—	—	7
8	14.3	3.5	1037.2	Calm	—	6.0	8
9	10.4	1.6	1031.2	030	—	3.8	9
10	14.1	3.9	1022.1	160	—	3.7	10
11	14.1	8.1	1028.3	230	—	7.3	11
12	13.3	9.0	1023.3	230	—	0.2	12
13	14.2	9.9	1023.0	230	—	0.8	13
14	18.4	8.0	1027.1	230	—	7.4	14
15	18.0	5.6	1028.6	Calm	—	10.0	15
16	20.3	3.6	1027.7	Calm	—	9.7	16
17	17.1	7.3	1017.1	190	—	9.6	17
18	9.3	4.0	1014.2	260	2.1	6.2	18
19	6.7	2.3	1020.8	340	—	5.7	19
20	9.6	4.0	1018.2	230	—	1.2	20
21	8.1	3.2	1017.2	240	0.1	6.8	21
22	8.9	6.1	1023.9	250	0.2	1.5	22
23	12.6	6.5	1024.7	200	—	3.4	23
24	13.2	1.3	1026.9	280	—	10.0	24
25	13.5	1.6	1026.4	270	—	7.6	25
26	14.0	4.6	1019.5	220	—	4.9	26
27	10.0	3.9	1025.2	310	—	8.8	27
28	11.7	2.9	1028.0	270	—	9.8	28
29	11.6	5.9	1017.4	210	1.0	0.3	29
30	14.6	10.7	1008.9	230	—	1.2	30
31	14.4	5.6	1015.0	230	0.2	3.5	31
Total ..	—	—	—	—	3.6	171.3	Total
Mean ..	13.1	4.4	1025.4	—	—	—	Mean
Temp. F	55.6	39.9	—	—	—	—	Temp. F
Average	50.4	37.8	1016.5	—	37	112	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L., until Feb. 1, 1961 when station level pressure is given, the correction to M.S.L. being usually +1.3 mb. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50 (average pressure being at M.S.L.); Rainfall, 1916-50.

Weather Record, April, 1961

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	14.1	9.9	1011.0	230	0.9	—
2	13.4	9.9	1005.4	240	2.8	1.0
3	9.1	7.1	1006.8	220	9.0	—
4	11.2	5.9	1004.0	070	4.9	—
5	14.4	10.3	995.3	160	—	6.0
6	16.3	7.9	998.4	130	—	5.5
7	13.3	9.2	1010.3	010	1.7	0.2
8	10.2	6.7	1018.9	040	—	—
9	13.1	7.9	1016.6	060	0.5	1.9
10	15.3	7.5	1007.0	050	5.8	1.1
11	15.6	6.3	1012.7	160	—	5.4
12	13.4	7.9	1011.0	150	0.5	0.9
13	15.4	10.7	1007.5	160	1.1	10.3
14	14.5	9.2	1004.9	160	0.1	6.9
15	17.0	7.4	1011.3	050	—	8.0
16	15.6	5.8	1012.8	090	—	4.1
17	16.5	9.3	1012.3	350	—	3.5
18	17.6	6.1	1018.6	140	—	9.8
19	16.9	7.3	1014.6	080	3.4	2.4
20	14.0	9.0	1011.7	180	6.9	1.7
21	15.2	10.7	1004.3	180	0.9	9.1
22	13.3	8.1	997.4	120	3.7	1.5
23	14.6	6.7	993.4	180	2.2	3.3
24	14.8	5.7	1007.1	190	—	11.5
25	16.0	4.4	1003.2	090	7.4	0.5
26	14.0	8.2	997.5	Calm	0.2	0.4
27	14.3	8.8	1008.6	220	—	2.1
28	14.7	5.6	1008.2	190	—	3.9
29	13.4	8.9	1013.5	360	—	0.2
30	15.0	6.1	1012.6	150	0.1	0.2
Total ..	—	—	—	—	52.1	101.7
Mean ..	14.4	7.8	1007.9	—	—	—
Temp. °F	57.9	46.0	—	—	—	—
Average	55.6	41.7	1014.3	—	40	147

Weather Record, May, 1961

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	13.7	8.9	1011.9	190	0.8	0.3
2	14.4	9.6	1002.6	190	5.7	7.4
3	14.1	9.0	1006.4	200	0.9	5.2
4	16.0	10.4	1005.9	180	14.1	0.4
5	16.2	11.1	1006.1	200	1.4	5.3
6	13.6	7.8	1013.2	200	0.3	3.5
7	16.6	9.4	1013.6	220	—	12.2
8	16.0	8.3	1018.9	240	—	12.4
9	16.0	8.9	1023.0	310	—	5.2
10	16.1	8.7	1031.9	340	—	10.5
11	19.4	4.9	1032.2	300	—	12.2
12	22.7	10.1	1026.7	240	—	12.0
13	23.1	8.1	1019.6	210	—	12.7
14	18.2	9.0	1012.4	290	—	8.2
15	13.1	8.5	1020.3	010	—	7.4
16	15.9	8.8	1021.7	040	—	11.6
17	16.4	7.7	1023.6	360	—	9.2
18	16.6	7.4	1026.7	010	—	7.5
19	15.0	8.8	1023.4	340	—	0.9
20	13.6	10.2	1017.8	350	—	6.6
21	13.6	6.7	1020.2	340	—	1.2
22	18.3	5.5	1020.0	360	—	11.8
23	18.0	7.9	1017.4	180	—	3.8
24	18.1	12.3	1016.3	240	—	2.7
25	18.6	12.8	1014.2	010	—	6.8
26	13.2	8.9	1017.2	350	—	5.6
27	12.2	3.7	1021.4	330	0.8	11.6
28	15.3	3.6	1017.8	310	0.1	7.6
29	14.7	3.3	1006.4	150	—	5.4
30	16.2	9.7	1007.5	070	—	11.9
31	16.3	7.0	1005.2	020	—	13.5
Total ..	—	—	—	—	24.1	232.6
Mean ..	16.1	8.3	1016.8	—	—	—
Temp. °F	61.0	46.9	—	—	—	—
Average	62.5	46.5	1015.6	—	46	192

Weather Record, June, 1961

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	10.3	9.1	1001.9	320	3.7	—
2	17.7	9.7	1010.4	320	—	8.9
3	21.3	8.4	1016.9	300	—	9.5
4	20.2	13.9	1019.2	360	—	1.8
5	23.0	10.7	1017.3	Calm	—	4.7
6	22.5	12.2	1013.3	270	—	5.6
7	19.6	13.6	1012.9	230	4.0	2.8
8	18.1	11.3	1009.1	220	—	7.9
9	18.2	9.3	1012.1	220	—	11.2
10	17.3	7.2	1014.6	180	0.1	4.7
11	18.7	12.9	1009.1	250	—	3.3
12	15.6	10.6	1010.8	240	24.2	4.1
13	17.4	10.2	1010.5	330	—	6.7
14	20.7	8.4	1018.8	060	—	8.5
15	21.7	7.8	1016.9	140	0.1	7.1
16	21.8	14.0	1018.8	210	—	7.0
17	18.7	14.1	1017.9	200	0.3	1.2
18	22.6	16.0	1015.1	240	0.2	7.9
19	20.1	10.0	1026.3	290	—	13.9
20	21.6	10.2	1027.7	060	—	10.3
21	22.6	11.4	1026.2	320	—	10.7
22	22.3	13.7	1018.8	250	—	6.2
23	25.6	12.0	1020.5	240	—	13.8
24	26.6	13.3	1021.0	270	—	12.2
25	27.1	13.4	1015.8	180	—	15.2
26	20.6	15.1	1007.8	270	2.6	0.8
27	19.4	11.2	1014.4	300	—	12.6
28	22.6	9.3	1027.9	200	—	14.8
29	26.0	10.4	1026.9	190	—	15.1
30	29.3	13.0	1020.9	140	—	13.0
Total ..	—	—	—	—	35.2	241.5
Mean ..	21.0	11.4	1016.7	—	—	—
Temp. °F	69.8	52.5	—	—	—	—
Average	68.3	52.4	1017.2	—	44	206

Weather Record, July, 1961

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	31.7	14.4	1019.7	Calm	—	12.2
2	23.7	18.0	1020.4	310	1.3	3.7
3	21.6	13.7	1027.0	290	—	5.4
4	18.4	13.9	1019.6	300	—	5.7
5	20.4	9.4	1022.4	300	—	13.9
6	23.1	9.4	1024.3	250	—	13.1
7	23.7	13.4	1022.6	270	—	8.7
8	21.1	15.0	1018.0	200	0.3	0.2
9	23.2	15.6	1017.5	260	—	8.0
10	22.5	15.2	1015.3	200	—	2.0
11	23.6	16.6	1008.2	200	3.8	7.9
12	20.6	14.6	997.2	080	7.8	2.7
13	18.3	12.5	994.5	250	1.1	4.9
14	17.3	11.9	997.1	190	3.6	5.5
15	17.6	11.8	998.7	220	7.8	4.6
16	15.7	11.9	1004.7	260	1.2	0.1
17	19.6	13.6	1013.7	260	—	4.1
18	20.0	11.1	1014.1	270	—	5.2
19	20.5	12.9	1013.7	020	—	8.2
20	22.1	11.9	1015.9	280	—	12.3
21	21.6	12.3	1019.4	060	—	3.5
22	18.5	13.2	1020.8	020	—	10.2
23	21.6	12.2	1022.6	060	—	6.9
24	22.2	11.2	1025.4	220	—	1.7
25	23.6	11.8	1025.0	180	—	10.4
26	24.5	15.9	1013.7	210	—	6.8
27	19.4	14.7	1011.1	210	3.5	1.8
28	19.8	13.5	1007.2	330	—	9.1
29	17.9	12.1	1019.6	270	—	1.3
30	22.7	8.7	1022.5	170	—	11.6
31	22.9	10.0	1020.9	210	—	11.2
Total ..	—	—	—	—	30.4	232.9
Mean ..	21.3	13.0	1015.3	—	—	—
Temp. °F	71.8	56.2	1015.5	—	—	—
Average	71.8	56.2	1015.5	—	62	195

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees E = 90° S = 180° W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is at station level, the correction to M.S.L. being usually + 1.3 mb. Rainfall 1000 mm = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50 (average pressure being at M.S.L.); Rainfall, 1916-50.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F. or ° C.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1960, to June, 1961, and the calendar year 1960. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

		1960													
	Altitude	July		August		September		October		November		December			
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun		
	ft.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.		
Aberystwyth	12	59.4	5.2	60.0	5.8	56.5	4.9	51.3	2.8	46.9	1.8	41.5	2.1		
Aldergrove	217	57.5	4.3	56.7	5.3	54.0	3.9	49.3	2.2	43.9	2.0	37.0	1.3		
Ambleside	251	57.0	3.4	57.5	4.7	54.7	3.5	50.2	1.9	43.0	1.4	37.3	1.5		
Balmoral	927	53.7	—	53.3	—	49.4	—	44.9	—	37.4	—	32.1	—		
Bath	67	60.5	5.5	60.1	5.3	56.5	4.5	51.6	2.3	46.1	2.6	39.7	1.7		
Birmingham	536	59.3	4.3	58.9	4.4	55.4	3.9	49.7	1.3	44.9	2.1	39.3	1.5		
Bournemouth	130	60.0	5.9	59.3	5.2	57.0	5.1	52.1	3.0	47.7	3.1	40.9	2.6		
Buxton	1007	55.9	3.7	55.3	3.7	52.3	3.7	46.7	1.6	42.0	1.0	36.3	0.4		
Cambridge	41	60.1	5.0	60.0	5.1	56.6	4.2	51.2	2.3	45.4	2.2	39.3	1.6		
Cardiff	202	59.8	5.1	60.2	5.2	56.6	3.6	51.5	2.2	46.5	2.5	40.3	1.7		
Cromer	178	59.2	6.4	59.1	6.7	56.5	4.9	51.5	3.2	45.3	2.9	40.7	1.6		
Douglas	284	57.0	5.5	57.5	6.1	55.5	5.2	51.5	2.5	46.1	1.8	41.2	2.3		
Dumfries	140	57.2	4.3	57.5	5.1	53.7	4.2	49.5	2.0	42.5	1.9	36.9	1.2		
Dundee	147	58.2	3.9	58.1	4.8	55.0	4.0	49.9	1.1	42.1	2.2	37.1	1.6		
Durham	336	57.5	4.2	57.1	5.0	54.3	3.3	49.2	1.3	42.2	1.8	38.1	1.7		
Eastbourne	35	60.7	6.3	61.5	7.8	58.5	5.3	53.7	3.9	49.0	2.6	42.0	1.5		
Edinburgh	441	57.8	3.8	57.5	3.9	54.2	4.0	49.1	1.4	42.5	1.8	37.7	1.6		
Falmouth	167	60.1	7.5	60.1	6.4	57.5	5.8	53.4	2.9	48.9	2.9	42.8	2.3		
Felixstowe	10	61.1	5.3	61.5	6.3	58.9	4.4	53.5	3.5	47.5	2.3	41.1	1.4		
Glasgow	351	57.5	3.8	57.7	4.9	53.1	4.3	48.7	1.8	41.3	1.9	36.1	0.8		
Hastings	149	60.3	6.0	61.3	6.5	58.9	4.8	53.5	3.7	48.5	2.3	41.7	1.7		
Huddersfield	325	58.5	3.8	58.6	4.3	55.3	3.4	49.5	1.4	44.6	2.0	38.5	1.1		
Hull	8	60.3	4.6	60.3	4.9	56.7	3.1	51.6	1.8	45.1	1.9	39.5	1.3		
Ilfracombe	25	60.7	6.1	60.9	6.0	59.0	4.4	53.7	2.4	49.3	1.8	44.0	1.6		
Inverness	13	57.5	5.1	56.5	3.5	52.9	4.8	48.3	1.5	41.5	1.7	37.3	1.2		
Lincoln	22	59.0	4.4	58.5	4.2	55.3	3.7	50.0	1.8	44.5	1.9	38.1	1.6		
Liverpool	198	59.5	6.8	58.9	5.2	55.9	5.3	51.0	1.9	45.1	1.9	40.3	2.3		
Llandrindod Wells	772	57.7	4.7	57.5	4.6	53.5	3.7	47.7	1.7	42.7	1.5	37.1	1.3		
Llandudno	13	59.9	5.3	59.5	6.1	56.6	4.9	51.5	2.5	47.3	1.9	41.7	2.3		
London (Kew)	18	61.1	5.3	60.9	5.7	57.7	4.9	52.5	2.8	47.3	2.4	41.3	1.6		
Manchester Airport	248	59.3	4.9	58.9	4.9	55.8	4.5	50.5	2.0	44.5	1.7	38.8	1.4		
Margate	51	61.5	6.5	61.7	6.7	58.9	4.6	53.5	2.9	48.3	2.1	42.4	1.1		
Marlborough	424	58.5	5.7	57.6	4.8	54.3	4.5	50.6	1.6	44.6	2.2	38.6	1.6		
Morecambe	24	57.3	4.9	57.1	5.6	55.1	4.2	51.3	2.0	44.7	1.5	39.0	1.1		
Newquay	176	59.7	6.6	60.1	6.5	57.8	5.7	52.8	2.9	48.9	2.6	42.9	2.3		
Nottingham	192	60.0	3.3	59.7	4.0	56.0	3.1	50.7	1.4	45.2	1.3	39.4	1.2		
Oban	229	56.8	3.5	57.3	4.4	53.6	4.1	50.5	2.8	44.3	1.9	39.7	1.0		
Oxford	208	60.3	4.2	60.3	4.7	56.8	4.1	51.5	2.0	46.0	2.4	39.9	1.8		
Penzance	62	60.4	7.6	60.5	7.1	58.1	6.2	53.8	3.3	49.3	2.8	43.7	2.5		
Plymouth	119	59.7	5.8	59.7	5.8	57.5	5.5	52.9	3.5	48.9	2.7	41.3	2.6		
Ross-on-Wye	223	59.7	4.5	59.6	5.0	55.6	3.9	50.7	1.9	46.1	2.1	40.3	1.9		
Sandown	13	61.9	6.5	61.7	6.7	59.5	5.0	54.2	3.5	49.6	3.0	42.1	1.9		
Scarborough	118	59.3	5.0	59.3	5.0	56.6	3.0	51.5	1.5	44.3	1.9	40.9	1.4		
Scilly	158	60.4	7.0	60.8	6.7	58.6	6.1	54.7	3.9	50.6	3.2	46.1	2.0		
Sheffield	429	59.4	4.2	59.5	4.6	56.1	3.7	49.9	1.6	44.8	1.5	39.9	1.5		
Shrewsbury	184	60.1	5.1	58.7	4.1	55.7	3.8	50.1	1.4	44.6	2.1	39.1	2.1		
Skegness	15	59.9	4.8	59.5	5.7	57.1	4.4	52.5	2.5	45.3	2.2	40.7	1.7		
Southampton	65	60.7	5.4	61.2	5.4	57.9	4.4	53.3	2.9	48.1	2.8	39.8	2.0		
Stornoway	11	56.1	4.9	54.5	4.3	53.0	5.0	49.1	2.2	44.1	1.9	39.6	1.4		
Tiree	29	57.0	5.9	56.7	6.9	54.6	4.9	50.7	3.0	46.4	1.7	42.2	0.9		
Torquay	26	61.1	6.1	60.1	6.5	58.0	5.6	53.3	3.3	48.5	3.3	41.7	2.7		
Tunbridge Wells	351	58.8	5.5	59.3	5.9	55.8	4.7	50.2	2.7	44.8	2.3	38.5	1.7		
Weston-super-Mare	28	60.9	5.5	60.9	5.5	58.0	4.4	52.1	2.6	47.4	3.0	40.9	2.0		
Weymouth	16	61.3	6.3	61.1	6.4	58.7	5.4	53.7	3.3	49.7	3.1	42.6	3.0		
Worthing	25	61.5	5.5	61.8	6.6	58.7	4.6	53.8	3.5	48.3	2.7	41.5	1.8		
York	57	59.5	4.3	60.1	5.1	56.1	3.1	50.5	1.8	44.1	1.7	38.7	1.3		

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F. or ° C.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1960, to June, 1961, and the calendar year 1960. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert ° C. to ° F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32.)

	1960				1961															
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June							
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	° F.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.
Aberystwyth...	50.5	4.2	4.9	1.6	7.9	2.3	8.1	3.5	9.9	3.5	11.1	7.6	13.9	7.5						
Aldergrove...	48.1	3.8	3.5	1.9	6.7	2.0	8.3	2.8	8.4	3.3	10.3	5.6	13.1	4.4						
Ambleside...	48.3	3.4	3.0	1.3	5.8	1.6	7.7	2.0	9.4	2.6	10.5	5.1	13.1	4.4						
Balmoral...	43.3	—	0.5	—	3.6	—	6.5	—	6.3	—	8.0	—	10.9	—						
Bath...	50.7	4.0	4.3	1.2	8.1	2.3	8.1	5.4	10.9	2.8	11.7	7.3	15.2	8.7						
Birmingham...	49.5	3.3	3.3	0.7	6.7	2.2	8.7	5.2	9.9	2.2	11.1	5.6	14.8	7.6						
Bournemouth...	50.5	4.6	4.9	1.4	7.7	2.3	8.0	5.5	10.7	3.9	11.3	8.3	14.5	9.0						
Buxton...	46.1	3.0	1.6	0.4	5.1	1.3	7.1	3.9	7.8	2.5	8.8	4.8	12.4	6.0						
Cambridge...	50.1	3.9	3.4	1.6	7.1	2.3	8.2	5.5	10.7	3.4	11.3	7.1	15.3	8.1						
Cardiff...	50.7	—	4.1	—	7.5	1.9	8.3	4.6	10.5	3.5	11.7	7.1	14.7	9.1						
Cromer...	49.3	4.4	3.2	1.5	6.2	2.9	8.3	5.9	9.7	4.9	10.5	7.5	14.9	8.5						
Douglas...	49.4	4.5	4.7	1.9	6.7	1.9	7.9	2.8	8.5	3.9	10.5	6.9	12.6	5.9						
Dumfries...	47.7	3.7	2.7	1.1	5.9	2.1	7.5	2.2	8.7	3.1	10.3	5.6	12.5	4.1						
Dundee...	48.3	3.5	2.9	1.3	6.1	2.5	8.5	3.2	8.3	2.8	10.5	5.9	13.5	5.5						
Durham...	47.7	3.5	2.9	1.6	5.9	2.9	8.1	4.3	8.3	2.7	9.8	5.1	13.5	4.9						
Eastbourne...	51.3	4.7	5.2	2.1	7.5	3.1	7.9	6.1	10.9	4.5	12.0	9.1	15.0	10.0						
Edinburgh...	48.1	3.4	3.1	1.4	6.1	3.0	8.3	3.5	8.3	3.1	10.3	6.6	13.1	4.9						
Falmouth...	51.9	4.8	6.9	1.3	8.9	1.6	8.8	3.9	—	4.9	11.8	8.6	14.4	7.6						
Felixstowe...	50.9	4.3	4.2	1.9	6.9	2.7	8.3	5.6	10.5	5.2	11.7	8.0	15.8	8.6						
Glasgow...	47.7	3.4	2.3	1.3	5.9	1.8	7.7	2.5	8.2	2.6	10.5	5.3	12.7	4.7						
Hastings...	51.3	4.4	4.7	2.0	7.4	2.9	8.1	5.4	10.7	4.1	11.7	8.2	14.9	8.7						
Huddersfield...	48.9	3.1	2.9	0.9	6.5	2.1	8.7	3.7	9.1	2.6	10.5	4.9	14.3	5.3						
Hull...	49.9	3.6	3.5	1.3	6.9	2.0	9.0	4.3	9.5	3.4	10.7	6.2	15.4	6.7						
Ilfracombe...	52.4	4.4	6.3	0.8	8.5	1.8	9.2	3.8	10.9	4.7	12.0	9.1	14.3	8.8						
Inverness...	47.5	3.5	2.9	1.5	5.8	2.9	8.5	3.6	8.2	4.3	10.1	6.5	12.9	5.4						
Lincoln...	48.9	3.6	2.9	1.2	6.7	2.2	8.1	4.7	9.7	3.4	10.1	6.3	14.5	7.4						
Liverpool...	49.9	4.2	4.0	1.2	7.1	2.4	8.7	4.7	9.8	3.5	11.3	7.3	14.3	7.7						
Llandrindod Wells...	47.7	3.4	2.9	0.9	6.4	2.0	7.3	4.1	8.9	2.8	10.4	6.5	13.1	7.2						
Llandudno...	50.8	4.3	4.9	1.5	7.9	3.1	8.9	4.4	10.1	3.5	10.9	7.9	14.2	6.8						
London (Kew)...	51.5	4.1	4.7	1.7	8.1	2.4	8.7	5.5	11.1	3.4	12.2	7.5	16.2	8.1						
Manchester																				
Airport...	49.7	3.8	3.3	1.1	6.9	2.2	8.7	4.0	10.3	3.2	10.9	5.8	14.1	6.4						
Margate...	51.4	4.3	4.7	1.8	7.5	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.9	4.5	14.1	8.8	16.0	8.9						
Marlborough...	48.8	3.9	3.5	1.2	6.5	1.8	6.9	4.8	9.7	2.8	10.9	6.2	—	—						
Morecambe...	49.1	3.9	3.7	1.2	6.3	1.9	7.5	2.7	9.7	3.2	11.3	6.0	13.9	6.1						
Newquay...	51.6	4.7	6.4	1.5	8.8	1.6	8.5	4.4	11.0	5.1	11.5	9.2	14.1	6.7						
Nottingham...	50.2	—	3.4	0.6	6.9	1.3	8.8	4.4	10.3	2.6	11.0	5.6	—	7.2						
Oban...	48.6	3.6	3.9	1.5	6.4	1.4	7.5	1.9	8.5	3.7	—	—	11.9	3.8						
Oxford...	50.5	3.9	4.2	1.4	7.6	2.3	8.7	5.6	10.7	2.9	11.7	7.3	15.5	7.7						
Penzance...	52.4	5.2	7.3	1.9	9.3	2.0	8.9	4.2	11.4	6.0	12.3	8.5	14.5	7.6						
Plymouth...	51.5	4.7	6.1	1.2	8.5	1.5	8.5	4.7	11.2	4.5	11.9	8.3	14.7	8.4						
Ross-on-Wye...	50.3	3.7	4.5	1.1	7.9	2.3	8.5	5.2	10.5	2.5	11.3	6.2	14.5	8.2						
Sandown...	52.3	4.8	5.7	2.1	8.3	2.6	8.9	6.0	11.3	4.4	12.6	8.8	15.7	9.5						
Scarborough...	49.6	3.5	3.9	1.4	6.3	2.1	9.1	5.1	8.6	3.3	10.7	6.4	14.7	6.1						
Scilly...	53.1	5.0	8.1	1.9	9.4	2.3	9.5	4.2	11.3	5.8	12.7	9.4	14.7	6.2						
Sheffield...	49.7	3.3	3.3	0.9	6.9	2.4	9.3	4.6	9.5	2.8	10.6	5.5	14.7	6.7						
Shrewsbury...	49.7	3.5	3.9	0.8	7.5	2.0	8.5	4.4	10.0	2.2	11.1	6.0	14.3	7.0						
Skegness...	49.7	4.0	3.3	1.7	6.5	2.5	8.1	5.0	9.6	4.4	10.9	6.8	15.2	8.0						
Southampton...	51.6	4.2	5.1	1.7	8.3	2.3	9.2	5.6	10.8	3.3	12.3	7.4	15.5	8.1						
Stornoway...	47.5	3.8	4.1	2.0	6.1	2.3	7.9	2.6	7.4	5.7	9.5	7.1	11.2	5.2						
Tiree...	49.1	4.3	5.1	2.2	6.9	1.8	8.3	2.5	8.4	4.4	10.1	7.6	12.0	5.3						
Torquay...	51.9	4.9	6.0	1.5	8.6	2.3	8.3	4.8	11.4	4.9	12.1	8.9	15.3	9.3						
Tunbridge Wells...	49.1	4.1	3.1	1.9	6.7	2.7	7.5	6.0	10.2	3.2	11.1	7.6	14.7	8.7						
Weston-super-																				
Mare...	—	4.3	5.1	1.3	8.1	2.4	8.5	4.7	10.7	3.6	12.1	7.7	15.3	9.3						
Weymouth...	52.2	5.0	5.9	1.6	8.3	2.3	8.7	5.3	11.5	4.5	12.5	8.7	15.0	9.1						
Worthing...	51.5	4.4	5.0	2.1	7.5	2.5	8.1	5.8	10.9	3.7	12.3	8.8	15.3	8.7						
York...	49.7	3.5	3.1	1.4	6.5	1.7	8.6	3.7	9.7	2.8	10.8	5.8	15.2	6.2						

SOLICITORS' FEES

Solicitors and their clients may (subject to certain rules designed to prevent undercutting) make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1957. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. The more usual is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable in conveyancing matters, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.

The Solicitors' Remuneration Order (1959) and The Solicitors' Remuneration (Registered Land) Order, 1959, increased the scales of permitted charges in the case of certain conveyancing transactions where the consideration does not exceed £1,000.

In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II below, e.g. for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.

The following sections illustrate the scales of charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For Unregistered Land

(Land, including houses, having a title which is not registered at the Land Registry).

For the following, charges are the same:—

Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any);

Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any);

Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing;

Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage;

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
Under £100.....	£9 9s.
£100 or over, but not exceeding £150.....	£10 10s.
Over £150 but not exceeding £200.....	£11 11s.
Over £200 but not exceeding £300.....	£12 12s.
Over £300 but not exceeding £350.....	£12 15s.
For each additional £50 thereafter up to £1,000.....	15s. per £50

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
For the second and third £1,000.....	£1 10s. per £100
For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000.....	15s. per £100
For the remainder without limit.....	10s. per £100

Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—

When the property is sold:—For the first £1,000, 30s. per £100; for the second and third £1,000, 15s. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 7s. 6d. per £100; for the remainder without limit, 3s. 9d. per £100. When the property is not sold, half the scale rates are charged on the reserved price.

NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10s. is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.

Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan:—For the first, second and third £1,000, 16s. 10d. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 5s. 7d. per £100; for the remainder without limit 3s. 9d. per £100. These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan:—For the first, second and third £1,000, 33s. 9d. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 11s. 3d. per £100; for the remainder without limit, 7s. 6d. per £100.

Title registered after completion.—Where the title is registered under the Land Registration Act, 1925, after completion, charges under Schedule II are payable in addition in respect of the first registration.

II. For Registered Land

(Land including houses having a title registered at the Land Registry.)

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £100	£5 15s. 6d.
Over £100 to £150.....	£6 6s.
Over £150 to £200.....	£7 7s.
Over £200 to £300.....	£8 8s.
Over £300 to £350.....	£8 10s.
For each additional £50 thereafter up to £1,000	10s. per £50
For the second and third £1,000.....	£1 per £100.
For the fourth £1,000.....	10s. per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000..	7s. 6d. per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000..	5s. per £100.
For the remainder without limit.....	4s. per £100.
(2) Above £1,000, fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50, fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1962

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1962, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37s. 6d. net.

Principal Daily Newspapers

LONDON (showing circulations):—

- The Times (*Ind.*) 5d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4 (263,355).
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 3d., Fleet St., E.C.4 (4,142,856).
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 3d., 27 Floral St., W.C.2 (1,406,708).
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 3d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4 (2,065,643).
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 3d., Holborn Circus, E.C.1 (4,565,327).
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 3d., New Carmelite House, E.C.4 (1,117,258).
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 3d., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4 (1,176,713).
 Daily Worker (*Communist*) 3d., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1 (56,100).
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 4d., 10 Cannon St., E.C.4 (122,505).
 Lloyd's List, 4d., Lloyd's, E.C.3.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 4d., 18-20 St. Andrews St. E.C.4.
 New Daily (*Ind.*) 3d., (Evening Edition 2d.), 175 High Holborn, W.C.1 (50,000).
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d., Carmelite House, E.C.4 (1,156,294).
 Evening Standard (*Ind.*), 3d., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (584,061).
- ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Evening Express (*Cons.*) 3d.
- BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- BATH.....Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and Herald (*Cons.*) 2½d.
- BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 31.
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) 2d.
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 2d.
- BIRMINGHAM.....Post (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- BLACKBURN.....Evening Telug. (*Cons.*) 3d.
- BLACKPOOL.....W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 3d.
- BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d.
- BOURNEMOUTH.....Evening Echo, Bournemouth (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- BRADFORD.....Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- BRIGHTON.....Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening World (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½d.
- CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Western Mail (*Cons.*) 3d.
- CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 2½d.
- CHELTENHAM.....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- DARLINGTON.....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 31.
- DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- DOUGLAS (Isle of Man), 3d.
- DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Ind.*) 4d.
 Evening Dispatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Scottish Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 3d.
- EXETER.....Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 4d.
 Daily Record and Mail (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 31.
- GLOUCESTER.....Citizen (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- GREENOCK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 2½d.
- GRIMSEY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- GUERNSEY.....Evening Press (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
- HALIFAX.....Daily Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- HUDDERSFIELD.....Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 2½d.
- HULL.....Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- KETTERING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- LEAMINGTON SPA.....Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
- LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Yorkshire Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 2½d.
- LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Mercury (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Daily Post (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 4d.
- MANCHESTER.....Guardian (*Lib.*) 4d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d.
- MIDDLESBROUGH.....Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 3d.
- NEWCASTLE.....Journal (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3d.
- NEWPORT, MON.....South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 31.
- NORTHAMPTON.....Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d.
- NOTTINGHAM.....Guardian, Journal (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
- NUNEATON.....Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 3d.
- OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 3d.
- PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- PORTSMOUTH.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- PRESTON.....Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*) 31.
- St. Helier (JERSEY).....Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- SCARBOROUGH.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 3d.
- SIMFELDS.....Gazette & Shipping Telegraph (*Ind.*) 3d.
- SOUTHAMPTON.....Southern Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- SUNDERLAND.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3d.
- TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- WEST HARTLEPOOL.....Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
- WEYMOUTH.....Dorset Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
- WOLVERHAMPTON.....Express and Star (*Ind.*) 2½d.

WORCESTER.....Evening News and Times (*Ind.*)
3d.
WORKINGTON....Cumberland Even. Star. (*Ind.*) 2d.
YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 2½d.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St.,
E.C.4. 5d.
Observer (*Ind.*)—1-9 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
People (*Ind.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 5d.
Reynolds's News (*Lab.*)—Pioneer House, Wick-
low St., W.C.2. 5d.
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.
Sunday Mail (*Cons.*)—Record House, Glasgow. 4d.
Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Corporation St., Birming-
ham. 5d.
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Holborn Circus, E.C.1.
5d.
Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road,
Glasgow. 4d.
Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Chronicle Buildings, West-
gate Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 5d.
Sunday Telegraph (*Cons.*)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
5d.
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Road,
W.C.1. 6d.
Western Ind.—Royal Buildings, St. Andrews
Cross, Plymouth. 5d.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

Anglican World—19-21 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
2s. 6d.
Baptist Times—6 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 4½.
British Weekly—16 Walker St., Edinburgh. 6d.
Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
Catholic Times—12 Crane Ct., Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
Christian—1-5 Portpool Lane, Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.
Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Houn-
slow, Mx. 1s.
Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade,
Brighton, Sussex. 4d.
Christian World—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
Church of England Newspaper and Record—
182 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
Church of Ireland Gazette—61 Middle Abbey St.,
Dublin. 3d.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 4d.
English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 9d.
Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 4d.
Jewish Chronicle—32 Farnival St., E.C.4. 9d.
Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road,
Manchester. 8. 2d.
Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. 4d.
Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4½.
Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road,
N.W.11. 6d.
Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.1.
4d.
Tablet—14 Howick Place, S.W.1. 9d.
Universe—Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
War Cry—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. 2d.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Achievement—40 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 2s.
Aeromouleur—38 Clarendon Road, Watford,
Herts. 2s.
African World—21-2 St. Bride Institute, Bride
Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
Air Pictorial—2 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
Amateur Cine World—46-7 Chancery Lane,
W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
Amateur Gardening—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 6d.
Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford
St., S.E.1. 1s. 3d.

Angling Times—Newspaper House, Broadway,
Peterborough. 6d.
Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Amen
House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 20s.
Antique Collector—16 Stratton Gd., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
Apollo—22 South Molton St., W.1. 5s.
Argosy—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
2s. 6d.
Asian Review—191 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 5s.
Birds and Country Magazine—17 Creechurch
Lane, E.C.3. 2s. 6d.
Blackfriars—2 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
2s. 6d.
Blackwood's Mag.—45 George St., Edinburgh.
2s. 6d.
Bowls News—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 6d.
Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 1s.
Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 15s.
British Bee Journal—1 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 1s.
Burlington Mag.—12 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 7s. 6d.
Cage Birds and Fishkeeping—Dorset House, Stam-
ford St., S.E.1. 6d.
Caravan—24 Store St., W.C.1. 1s.
Children—National Children's Home and Orphan-
age, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.
Children's Newspaper—Fleetway House, Farring-
don St., E.C.4. 4d.
Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Amen
House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 22s. 6d.
Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Amen House,
Warwick Square, E.C.4. 19s. 6d.
Coal News—Hobart House, Grosvenor Place,
S.W.1. 4d.
Comp.—Sheepen Road, Colchester. 4d.
Connoisseur—115 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
10s.
Contemporary Review—42, The Broadway, West-
minster, S.W.1. 4s.
Cornhill—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 3s. 6d.
Country Life—Tower House, Southampton St.,
W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Countryman, The—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 3s.
Courier—77 Brook St., W.1. 3s.
Cricketer—Kander, Blundel Lane, Stoke D'Aber-
non, Surrey. 1s. 6d.
Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6d.
Cycling and Mopeds—Bowling Green Lane,
E.C.1. 6d.
Daily Sketch International Edition—New Car-
melite House, E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
Dalton's Weekly House and Apartment Adver-
tiser. 27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. 3d.
Dance and Dancers—21, Lower Belgrave St.,
S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Dancing Times—12 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 2s.
Discovery—St. James, Norwich. Nor. 50 P. 3s.
Dog World—Idle, Bradford. 1s.
Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. 2s.
Dublin Review—14 Howick Place, S.W.1. 6s.
Eagle—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.
East Africa—66 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 8d.
Economic Journal—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 15s.
Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton
St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 10s.
Economist—22 Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
Edinburgh Gazette (*Official*)—Exchequer Cham-
bers, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
Elizabethan—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.
Empire Recorder—28 Duke St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d. p.3.
Encounter—Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1.
3s. 6d.
English Digest—1 Farnival St., E.C.4. 1s.
Eugenics Review—69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
10s.
Everywoman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 6½.
Exchange and Mart—24 Store St., W.C.1. 4d.

- Family Doctor—47-51 Chalton St., N.W.1. 15.
6d.
- Farm and Country—13-15 John Adam St. Adelphi, W.C.2. 25.
- Field (*Ind.*)—8 Stratton St., W.1. 25.
- Fishing Gazette—171 High St., Beckenham, Kent. 15.
- Folklore—87 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 10s. 6d.
- Freemason—59, Riverholme Drive, Ewell, Surrey. 25.
- Freethinker—103 Borough High St., S.E.1. 6d.
- Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. 6d.
- Gardeners' Chronicle Gardening Illustrated.—
Printing House Square, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 9d.
- Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7. 10s.
- Geographical Magazine—Printing House Square, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
- Go—52-53 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 25.
- Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. 15.
- Golf Monthly—94 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. 25.
- Good Housekeeping—28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1. 25.
- Gramophone—49 Ebrington Rd., Kenton, Mx. 15. 6d.
- Gramophone Record Review—Pennare House, Vervan, Truro. 15. 6d.
- Greyhound Express—Fleet Lane House, E.C.4. 6d.
- Guide—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 5d.
- Guider—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 9d.
- Harper's Bazaar—28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1. 35. 6d.
- Health & Strength—5 Church St., S.E.5 15. 6d.
- Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 20s. p.a.
- Hibbert Journal—Manchester College, Oxford. 55.
- History—68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 8s. 6d.
- History Today—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. 35.
- Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 25.
- Homefinder—199 Strand, W.C.2. 15s. 6d.
- Homes and Gardens—Lower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 25.
- Homeopathic World—Wayside, Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey. 15.
- Horse and Hound—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15.
- House and Garden—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. 35.
- Housewife—161-166, Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
- Ideal Home—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 25. 3d.
- Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—13-15 John Adam St. Adelphi, W.C.2. 25. 61.
- International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 75.
- John O'London's Weekly—54 Bloomsbury St., W.1. 9d.
- Kennel Gazette—1-4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.1. 35.
- King-Hall Newsletter—162 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 20s. p.a.
- Labour—23-8 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 6d.
- Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3. 15. 6d.
- Labour News (*Ind.*)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
- Lady—39 and 40 Bedford St., W.C.2. 9d.
- Land and Liberty—177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. 6d.
- Lawn Tennis and Badminton—192 Palace Chambers, S.W.1. 15.
- Liberal News—54 Victoria St., S.W.1. 4d.
- Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. 35. 6d.
- Light and Lighting—32 Victoria St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Light Horse—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Listener—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6d.
- Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 15.
- Local Government Journal—1 Norwich St., E.C.4. 6d.
- London Calling—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6d.
- London Gazette (*Official*)—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 25.
- London Magazine—58 Frith Street, W.1. 3s. 6d.
- London Quarterly—25-35 City Rd., E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
- London Weekly Advertiser—163a Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
- Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 25. 6d.
- Manchester Guardian Weekly—3 Cross St., Manchester. 4d.
- Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool. 1s. 3d.
- Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 25.
- Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 25. 6d.
- Mind—Parkside Works, Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh. 75. 6d.
- Ministry of Labour Gazette (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct E.C.1. 25.
- Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 20s.
- Modern Poultry Keeping—19 Compton Terrace, N.1. 5d.
- Modern Woman—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Monthly Digest of Statistics (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 6s.
- Mother—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15. 3d.
- Municipal Engineering—4, Clements Inn, W.C.2. 15.
- Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 and 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Municipal Review—Victoria Station House, S.W.1. 15.
- Museums Journal—33 Fitzroy St., Fitzroy Square, W.1. 10s.
- My Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 15. 9d.
- My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
- Naturalist—148 Ossulston St., Euston Rd., N.W.1. 55. 3d.
- Nature—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
- Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow 25.
- Navy—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Needlewoman and Needlecraft—34 Cannon St., Manchester. 15. 6d.
- New Scientist—Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, W.C.1. 15.
- New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
- Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 45. 6d.
- Nursery World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
- Ocean Times—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
- Opera—2 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
- Our Dogs—Oxford Road, Station Approach, Manchester. 15.
- Overseas Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial—Daily Mirror Building, Holborn, E.C.1. 15. 6d.
- Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
- Parade—45 St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. 15.
- Parents' Review (P.N.E.U.)—Murray House, Vandon St., S.W.1. 15. 6d.
- Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 15.
- Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge.
- People's Friend—7 Bank St., Dundee. 4d.
- Philosophy—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6s.
- Photoplay—8-10 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 15. 6d.
- Picture Show—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.

- Poetry Review—33 Portman Square, W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Political Quarterly—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 8s. 6d.
 Polytechnic Magazine—14 Bedford Row, W.C.2. 1s.
 Pony—10 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Popular Gardening—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Poultry Farmer—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Practical Householder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Progress (Braille Type)—224-8 Great Portland St., W.1. 5½d.
 Punch (Ind.)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Quarterly Rev.—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 10s.
 Queen (Ind.)—52-53 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Racelorm—39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.12. 5s.
 Racing Calendar—15 Cavendish Sq., W.1. 5s.
 Radio Times—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 5d.
 Reader's Digest—25 Berkeley Sq., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Riding—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Round Table—15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York St., S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Scotland's Magazine—7 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. 2s.
 Scots Independent—27 Murray Place, Stirling. 3d.
 Scottish Field—65 Buchanan St., Glasgow. 2s.
 Scout—Tower Hse., Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Scouter—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Sea Breezes—17 James St., Liverpool. 1s. 6d.
 Seafarer—207 Balham High Rd., S.W.17. 2s.
 She—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s. 3d.
 Shooting Times—19-20 Noel St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Smallholder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Socialist Leader—48 Dundas St., Glasgow, C.1. 4d.
 Sociological Review—University College of North Staffordshire, Keele, Staffs. 30s. p.a.
 South Africa (Ind.)—2½ St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
 Spectator (Ind.)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 9d.
 Sphere (Ind.)—13-15 John Adam St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Sporting Chronicle—Thomson House, Manchester. 3½d.
 Sporting Life—27 Floral St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Statist (Ind.)—51 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Stitchcraft—223-7 St. John St., E.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Strad—Temple House, Tallis St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Studio—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Sunday Companion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4½d.
 Sunny Stories—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Tatler and Bystander (Ind.)—13-15 John Adam St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Teazle's News-Letter—Kingsbury Manor, St. Albans, Herts. 20s. p.a.
 Territorial Magazine—61 Connaught Street, W.2. 1s. 6d.
 Theatre World—1 Dorset Bldgs., E.C.4. 2s.
 Time & Tide (Ind.)—32 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 1s.
 Times Educational Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Times Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Times Weekly Review (Ind.)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Tit-Bits—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4½d.
 Toc H Journal—15 Trinity Square, E.C.3. 9d.
 Today—189 High Holborn, W.C.1. 5d.
 Tribune—222 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Trout & Salmon—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 2s.
 True Romances—8-10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 True Story Magazine—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Twentieth Century—26 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.2. 5s.
 United Nations News—25 Charles St., W.1. 1s.
 Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 7s. 6d.
 Vanity Fair—30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Vogue—223-7 St. John St., E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Weather—49 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7. 2s.
 Weekend—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 5d.
 Welsh Nation—8 Queen St., Cardiff. 3d.
 West Africa (Ind.)—9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 West African Rev.—9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s.
 Wide World Magazine—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Woman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Woman and Beauty—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Woman and Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
 Woman's Journal—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Woman's Realm—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Woman's Weekly—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4½d.
 Women's Employment—25, Ebury St., S.W.1. 6d.
 World Digest—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s.
 World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Yachting Monthly—3-4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 3s.
 Yachting World (Ind.)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.
 Yachts and Yachting—196 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea. 1s. 6d.
 Yachtsman—Benheim House, 39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.11. 3s.
TRADE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS JOURNALS
 Accountancy—Moorgate Place, E.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Accountant—151 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Accountants' Journal—22 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 1s.
 Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. 3s. 3d.
 Advertiser's Weekly—109 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
 Aeronautics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Aeroplane and Astronautics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Dorset Buildings, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 3s.
 Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Ambassador—49 Park Lane, W.1. 6s. p.a.
 Architect and Building News—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Architects' Journal—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 1s.
 Architectural Review—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 5s.

- Artist—33 Warwick Sq., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Author—84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10. 2s.
 Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 1s.
 Automobile Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Baker and Confectioner—65-66 Turnmill St., E.C.1. 4d.
 Bakers Review—13 Ashley Place, S.W.1. 1s.
 Bank Officer—28 Old Queen St., S.W.1. 3d.
 Banker—20 Cannon St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Bankers' Magazine—85-6 London Wall, E.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Bedding & Upholstery—33, Funnival St., E.C.4. 20s. p.a.
 Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1s. 3d.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8d.
 Bottler and Packer—33 South Audley St., W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Brewers' Guardian—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 30s. p.a.
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3s.
 Brewing Trade Review—19 Bristet St., E.C.1. 3s. 6d.
 British Baker—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 6d.
 British Book News—65 Davies St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Books—92 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey. 2s. 6d.
 British Clay Worker—4 Catherine St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 2s.
 British Communications & Electronics—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 British Dental Journal—13 Hill St., W.1. 3s.
 British Engineering and Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Export Gazette—119 Moorgate, E.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 British Farmer—26 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 6d.
 British Jeweller—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. 2s.
 British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9. 10s. 6d.
 British Journal of Applied Physics—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 12s. 6d.
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 British Manufacturer—6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2s.
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 3s.
 British Packer—311 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. 41s. p.a.
 British Plastics—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 British Power Engineering—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 British Printer—30 Old Burlington St., W.1. 3s.
 British Stationer—Commonwealth House, New Oxford St., W.C.1. 2s.
 British Steelmaker—7 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Sugar Beet Review—134 Piccadilly, W.1. 1s.
 British Trade Journal and Export World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 British Veterinary Journal—7-8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 5s.
 Brushes and Toilet Goods—65, Turnmill St., E.C.1. 3s.
 Builder—4 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Builders' Merchants' Journal—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Building Equipment News—33 Tothill St., S.W.1.
 Building Materials and Floors—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Building Societies' Gazette—Burgon St., E.C.4. 3s. 9d.
 Bus and Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Caterer—2 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
 Caterers' Journal—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Catering Management—15 West Central St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Chartered Secretary—14 New Bridge St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Chemical and Process Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30s. p.a.
 Chemical Trade Journal—19 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 5s.
 Chemo-Therapy Review—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.4. 22s. 6d.
 Chief Steward—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 2s.
 Chiropodist—8 Wimpole St., W.1. 1s. 8d.
 Cinema—93-5 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
 City Press (Non-Political)—80a Coleman St., E.C.2. 4d.
 Civil Engineering—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 10s. p.a.
 Coal Merchant and Shipper—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Coke and Gas—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Colliery Guardian—30 Funnival St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Commercial Grower—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Commercial Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—14 Dartmouth St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Confectionery and Baking Craft—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 2s.
 Confectionery Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 4d.
 Confectionery News—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 8d.
 Contract Journal—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. 2s.
 Contractors' Record—Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Cordage, Canvas and Jute World—65, Turnmill St., E.C.1. 5s. 3d.
 Corrosion Technology—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Corsetry and Underwear—47 Hertford St., W.1. 5s.
 Cost Accountant—63 Portland Place, W.1. 1s. 10d.
 Cotton—32 Barton Arcade, Deansgate, Manchester. 30s. p.a.
 Daily Film Renter—142 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
 Dairy Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30s. p.a.
 Dairy Industries—9 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 Decorator—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Director—5 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
 Display—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 3s.
 Dock and Harbour Authority—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Draper's Record—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
 Drapery and Fashion Weekly—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Dyer, Textile Printer—Drury Hse., Russell St., W.C.2. 1s. 10d.
 Education—10 Queen Anne St., W.1. 6d.

- Electrical and Radio Trading—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 25. 9d.
 Electrical Industries Export—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 205. p.a.
 Electrical Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Electrical Review—Dorset House, Stamford St. S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Electronic Engineering—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 35.
 Embroidery—58 Petty France, S.W.1. 35.
 Engineer—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. 25.
 Engineering—35-6 Bedford St., W.C.2. 25.
 Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. 45. 6d.
 Estates Gazette—28 Denmark St., W.C.2. 15. 4d.
 Factory Manager—117 Kingsway W.C.2. 105. p.a.
 Fairplay (Shipping)—Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Fancy Goods Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 205. p.a.
 Far East Trade—3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3. 25.
 Farm Implement and Machinery Review—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Farm Mechanization—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
 Farmers' Weekly—161-166 Fleet St. E.C.4. 9d.
 Farming Express—Old Bourne Hall, Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4d.
 Farming News—65 Buchanan St., Glasgow. 6d.
 F.B.I. Review—21 10thill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Journal—Maclaren House, 121 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Fibres and Plastics—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 305. p.a.
 Financial World—5 New St., Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6d.
 Fire (British Fire Service)—72 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 Fire Protection Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 Fish Friars' Review—City Chambers, Infirmary St., Leeds. 9d.
 Fish Trades Gaz.—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 6d.
 Flight—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Food Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 405. p.a.
 Food Processing and Packing—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Food Trade Review—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 425. p.a.
 Foundry Trade Journal—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15.
 Free Trader—24 Austin Friars, E.C.2. 35. 6d.
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—67 Gough Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Fuel—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 205.
 Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Mx. 125. p.a.
 Furs—14 King St., Richmond, Surrey. 15. 6d.
 Fur Weekly News—5 Barrett St., W.1. 205. p.a.
 Furnishing—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Furnishing World—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 15. 3d.
 Furniture Record—44a Worship St., E.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Games and Toys—30-1 Knightbridge St., E.C.4. 35.
 Garage and Motor Agent—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Gas and Oil Power—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 25.
 Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Gas Times—157 Hagden Lane, Watford. 35. 6d.
 Gas World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 9d.
 George Broomhall's Corn Trade News—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 2805. p.a.
 Glass—9 Moor Park Rd., Northwood, Mx. 25.
 Goldsmiths' Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 15. 3d.
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 8d.
 Grocers' Gazette—1-2 Pudding Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
 Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. 15.
 Hair and Beauty—18-20 York Bldgs., W.C.2. 35. 3d.
 Hairdressers' Journal—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15.
 Handy Shipping Guide—12-16 Laystall St., E.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Harper's Sports and Games—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 6d.
 Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 635. p.a.
 Head Teachers' Review—59 Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. 4d.
 Heating—90 High Holborn W.C.1. 25.
 Heating and Air Conditioning—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 35. 6d.
 Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Horological Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 15. 6d.
 Hosiery Times—41 Spring Gdns., Manchester. 15. 9d.
 Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstone Lane, Leicester. 35.
 Hospital—75 Portland Place, W.1. 25. 9d.
 Hospital and Health Management—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Hotel Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 25.
 Hotel and Catering Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Ice Cream Industry—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Illus. Carpenter and Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 6d.
 Industria Britannica—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 35.
 Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Industrial Daily News—Pear Tree Court, E.C.1. 3365. p.a.
 Industrial Diamond Review—226 Latymer Court, W.6. 125. p.a.
 Industrial Welfare—48 Bryanston Square, W.1. 35.
 Insurance Mail, 44 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 25.
 Interbuild—11 Manchester Sq., W.1. 25. 6d.
 Investor's Chronicle—110 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Investors' Guardian—Guardian House, Wormwood St., E.C.2. 15.
 Investor's Review—5-7 New St., Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15.
 Iron and Steel—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 35.
 Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 15.
 Jeweller and Metalworker—10 Albemarle Way, E.C.1. 8d.
 Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph—6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. 4d.
 Journal of Scientific Instruments—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 1205. p.a.
 Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. 4005. p.a.
 Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists—19 Piccadilly, Bradford. 85. 9d.
 Journal of the Textile Institute—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 125.
 Junior Age—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 25.
 Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Little London, Chichester. 25. 9d.
 Jute and Canvas Review—22a Strand, W.C.2. 35. 6d.

- Kinematograph Weekly—6 Catherine St., W.C.a. 2s. 6d.
 Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.a. 1s. 6d.
 Land Agents Record—22 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 6d.
 Laundry Record & Journal—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Law Journal—88 Kingsway, W.C.a. 1s. 9d.
 Law Quarterly Review—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 13s. 6d.
 Law Reports, The—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 240s. p.a.
 Law Society's Gazette—Chancery Lane, W.C.a. 31s. 6d. p.a.
 Law Times—88 Kingsway, W.C.a. 1s. 9d.
 Leather Goods—15 Curator St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Licensing World—32 Bedford Sq. W.C.1. 6d.
 Light Metals—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Linen Trade Circular—5 Fountain Lane, Belfast. 70s. p.a.
 Litho-Printer—97 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
 Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.3. Subs. only.
 Local Government Finance—1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1. 52s. 6d. p.a.
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 4d.
 London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 75s. p.a.
 Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.
 Machinery—Nat. House, West St., Brighton. 1s. 3d.
 Machinery Lloyd—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 50s. p.a.
 Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Maker-Up—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 Man and his Clothes—3-5 Barrett St., W.1. 2s.
 Man-made Textiles—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 3s.
 Manager—80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3s.
 Manufacturing Chemist—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Manufacturing Clothier—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 Marine Engineer—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Mass Production—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Meat Marketing—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
 Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 9d.
 Mechanical Handling—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
 Medical Officer—72-8 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Medico-Legal Journal—3-4 Petty Cury, Cambridge. 7s. 6d.
 Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Members Circular (Master Printers)—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Men's Wear—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 35s. p.a.
 Metal Bulletin—27 Albemarle St., W.1. 1s. 10d.
 Metal Industry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Metal Treatment—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Metallurgia—31 King St. West, Manchester. 3s. 2s. 6d.
 Milk Producer—Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
 Milling—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 2s. 6d.
 Mine and Quarry Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Mining Journal—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.a. 9d.
 Mining Mag.—482 Salisbury House, E.C.a. 3s.
 Mining World—Fishmongers Hall St., E.C.4. 5s.
 Model Engineer—19-20 Noel St., W.1. 1s.
 Modern Caravan—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Modern Refrigeration—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 3s.
 Modern Transport—3-16 Woburn Place, W.C.1. 1s.
 Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
 Motor Body—78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. 2s.
 Motor Cycle—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 28s. p.a.
 Motor Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 9d.
 Motor Industry—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 55s. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Music Trades Review—44A Worship St., E.C.2. 3s. 3d.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. 3s.
 National Master Painter—40 King St., W., Manchester. Subs.
 National Newsagent—107-111 Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Nuclear Energy—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Nuclear Engineering—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s. 6d.
 Nurseryman, Seedsman and Glasshouse Grower—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 40s. p.a.
 Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.a. 6d.
 Off Licence Journal—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Official Architecture—63 Neal St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
 Optician—69 Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
 Outfitter—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Packaging—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 5s.
 Packaging Review—Commonwealth House, New Oxford St., W.C.1. 3s.
 Paint Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Paint, Oil and Colour Journal—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
 Paint Technology—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 4s.
 Painting and Decorating—30 Princes St., Southampton, Lancs. 1s. 9d.
 Paper Container—231 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Paper Maker—50-51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 9d.
 Passenger Transport—Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2s.
 Perambulator Gazette—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s.
 Perfumery and Essential Oil Record—33 Chiswell St., E.C.1. 6s. 6d.
 Personnel Management, and Methods—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 2s. 3d.
 Petroleum—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Petroleum Times—Bowling Green Lane, W.C.1. 4s.
 Pharmaceutical Journal—17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Philatelic Magazine—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 9d.
 Philatelic Trader—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 15s. p.a.
 Pianomaker—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s. 3d.

- Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 35.
 Plumbing Trade Journal—30 Princes St., Southport, Lancs. 15. 9d.
 Police Review—67 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1. 4½d.
 Policy—44 Fleet St., E.C.1. 9d.
 Policy Holder—10 Kennedy St., Manchester. 9d.
 Post Mag—12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Pottery and Glass—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 35s. p.a.
 Pottery Gazette—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 40s. p.a.
 Power and Works Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Power Laundry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15.
 Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Practical Television—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Practical Wireless—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Practitioner—5 Bentinck St., W.1. 5s.
 Print in Britain—97 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 25.
 Product Finishing—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 3s.
 Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. 10d.
 Public Works and Muck Shifter—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30s. p.a.
 Quarry Manager's Journal—62-64 Baker St., W.1. 25. 6d.
 Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Railway Magazine—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Railway Review—205 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 4d.
 Rating and Valuation Reporter—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Retail Chemist—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 25. 2d.
 Retail Newsgate—15 Charterhouse St., E.C.1. 6d.
 Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 25.
 Review of Economic Studies—7 West Road, Cambridge. 10s.
 Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
 Roads and Road Construction—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 25.
 Royal Society of Health Journal—90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 10s. 6d.
 Rubber and Plastics Age—Gaywood House, Gt. Peter St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Sales Appeal—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. 35. 6d.
 School and College—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 8d.
 School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24-26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. 15.
 Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. 4d.
 Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Square, Wigan. 4d.
 Scope's Factory and Office Service—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. 35. 6d.
 Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. 25.
 Scottish Farmer and Farming World and Household—109 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. 6d.
 Scottish Grocer—34-6 North Frederick St., Glasgow 5d.
 Scottish Schoolmaster—10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh. 35. 6d.
 Secretaries' Chronicle—Devonshire House, 12 Devonshire St., W.1. 25.
 Service Station—2 Caxton St., S.W.1. 25.
 Sheet Metal Industries—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Shipbuilder—39 Victoria St., S.W.1. 35.
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25.
 Shipping World—127 Cheapside, E.C.2. 25.
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 9d.
 Shoe and Leather Record—133-135 Oxford St., W.1. 9d.
 Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly—4 Market Place, Leicester. 3d.
 Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. 25.
 Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 35. 6d.
 Solicitors' Journal—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 15. 9d.
 Sports Trader—15 Cursor St., E.C.4. 25.
 Stage—19 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Stores and Shops—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 25. 6d.
 Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. 55. 3d.
 Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer—42 Russell Square, W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Syren and Shipping—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 15. 6d.
 Tailor and Cutter—42 Gerrard St., W.1. 15.
 Tea and Rubber Mail—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 6d.
 Textile Manufacturer—31 King St. West, Manchester. 25. 6d.
 Textile Mercury—41 Spring Gardens, Manchester. 8d.
 Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 35.
 Textile Weekly—33 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 8d.
 Timber and Plywood—194-200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Times Trades Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Times Review of Industry—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Tobacco—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3d.
 Tooling—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 25.
 Town and Country Planning—28 King St., W.C.2. 25.
 Toy Trader—Chansiter House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 15. 9d.
 Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. 35. 3d.
 Transport Management—18 Kensington Gate, W.8. 15.
 Transport World—3 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25s. p.a.
 Waste Trade World—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Water and Water Engineering—30 Fumival St., E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Weekly Law Reports (Legal)—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 115s. 6d. p.a.
 Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 35.
 Wine and Food—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 35. 6d.
 Wine and Spirit Trade Record—7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4. 84s. p.a.
 Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 9d.
 Wire Industry—33 Fumival St., E.C.4. 30s. p.a.
 Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 60s. p.a.
 Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25.
 Women's Wear News—3-5 Barrett St., W.1. 9d.
 Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.

Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq.
W.C.1. 15.
Wool Record—91 Kirkgate, Bradford. 85s. p.a.
World Crops—Leonard Hill House, Eden St.,
N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
World Sports—185 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
World's Carriers—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. 6d.
World's Paper Trade Review—296-302 High Hol-
born, W.C.1. 1s.
World's Press News—9-10 Old Bailey, E.C.4.
1s. 6d.

LONDON OFFICES OF DOMINION, NORTHERN IRISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Australia:—

Adelaide Advertiser—107 Fleet St., E.C.4
Adelaide Chronicle—107 Fleet St., E.C.4
Adelaide Sunday Mail—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Adelaide News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Brisbane Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Launceston Examiner—30 New Brl. St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Australian Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—107 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Melbourne Weekly Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth Daily News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth West Australian—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—71 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Sun-Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—

Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Calgary Herald—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Edmonton Journal—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Globe and Mail (Toronto)—Printing House
Square, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Toronto Daily Star—83-80 Farringdon St.,
E.C.4.
Toronto Star Weekly—83-86 Farringdon St.,
E.C.4.
Vancouver Province—6 Gough Square, E.C.4.

Ceylon:—

Ceylon Daily News—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Ceylon Observer—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St.,
E.C.4.

India:—

Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Bombay Evening News of India—4 Albemarle
St., W.1.
Hindu, The (Madras)—2-3 Salisbury Court,
Fleet St., E.C.4.
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Salisbury Square
House, E.C.4.
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—3 Salisbury
Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Illustrated Weekly of India—4 Albemarle St.,
W.1.
Madras Mail—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
National Herald (Lucknow)—2-3 Salisbury
Court, E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—41 Whitehall, S.W.1.
Times of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St.,
E.C.4.
Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St.,
E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New
Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—34 New
Bridge St., E.C.4.
Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—

Armagh Guardian—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—
112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dungannon Observer—120 Bank Chambers, 329
High Holborn, W.C.1.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—69 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet
St., E.C.4.
Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's
Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Whig—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Strabane Weekly News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High
Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan:—

Karachi Dawn—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Pakistan Times—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.

U.S.A.:—

Baltimore Sun—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—8 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christian Science Monitor—163-4 Strand,
W.C.2.
New York Daily Mirror—78 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi,
W.C.2.
New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
New York Wall Street Journal—245 Oxford
Circus, W.1.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News,

PROVINCES—Bristol, Evening World; Cheltenham, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; Derby, Evening Telegraph; Edinburgh, Scottish Daily Mail; Gloucester, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; Grimsby, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph; Hull, Daily Mail, Hull Times; Leicester, Evening Mail; Lincoln, Echo; Stoke on Trent, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; Swansea, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—Barnstaple, North Devon Journal-Herald; Bodmin, Cornish Guardian; Crediton, Gazette; Exeter, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; Exmouth, Chronicle; Ilfracombe, Chronicle; Penzance, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; Plymouth, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; Tiverton, Gazette; Torquay, Herald Express; Truro, West Briton; Wellington, Wellington Weekly News.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—Blackburn, Times; Burnley, Express and News; Doncaster, Gazette; Edinburgh, Evening News; Leeds, Yorkshire Evening News; Northampton, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; Nuneaton, Observer; Preston, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

LONDON SUBURBAN—Balham, News and Mercury; Clapham, Observer; Merton, News; Mitcham, News and Mercury; Norbury, News; Norwood, News; Penge, News; Sreatham, News; Wimbledon, Boro News.

**Berrow's Newspapers Ltd.
(WORCESTER)**

PROVINCES—Worcester, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Berrow's Worcester Journal; Stourport, News; Kidderminster, Times; Droitwich, Guardian; Malvern, Gazette; Evesham, Standard; Ledbury, Reporter.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

East Midland Allied Press Ltd.

PROVINCES—Kettering, Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph, Northamptonshire Advertiser; Market Harborough, Advertiser & Midland Mail; Peterborough, Citizen & Advertiser; Stamford, Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury; Spalding, Guardian, Lincolnshire Free Press; Wisbech, Isle of Ely & Wisbech Advertiser; King's Lynn, Lynn News & Advertiser; Bury St. Edmunds, Bury Free Press; Sudbury, Suffolk Free Press; Newmarket, Journal.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—Abingdon, North Berks Herald; Alnwick, Northumberland Gazette; Auckland, Chronicle; Barrow, North Western Evening Mail, News; Bath, Chronicle & Herald, Somerset Guardian, Wiltshire News; Bedford, Record, Times; Biggleswade, Chronicle; Blyth, News; Bradford, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports; Chertsey, Surrey Herald; Consett, Chronicle; Darlington, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; Dalton, News; Deizes, Wiltshire Gazette; Durham, County Advertiser, Chronicle; Ealing, Middlesex County Times; Harrow, Observer; Keighley, News; Kendal, Westmorland Gazette; Lincoln, Chronicle; Malton, Gazette; North Shields, Weekly News; Oxford, Mail, Times; South Shields, Gazette, Sports Gazette; Stanley, News; Swindon, Evening Advertiser, Football Pink, Wilts. Gazette and Herald; Uxbridge, Middlesex Advertiser; Wembley, Observer, News; Whitley Bay, Chronicle & Guardian; Woking, Herald; York, Yorkshire Gazette and Herald, Yorkshire Evening Press.

Thomson Group (Roy Thomson)

LONDON—Sunday Times.

PROVINCES—Manchester, The Sporting Chronicle, Middy, Evening Chronicle; Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun; Blackburn, Northern Evening Telegraph; Liverpool, Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph; Macclesfield, Macclesfield County Express; Middlesbrough, Evening Gazette; Sheffield, Star, Sheffield Telegraph; Stockport, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—Aberdeen, The Press and Journal, Evening Express, Weekly Journal.

WALES—Cardiff, Western Mail, South Wales Echo.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON—Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

**A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH
TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January.....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February.....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March.....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August.....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September.....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October.....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November.....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December.....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Sir Charles Wheeler, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1956); *Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A. *Treas.*, Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; *Sec.*, Humphrey Brooke, M.V.O., B.A., B.Litt.; *Reg.*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O. *Librarian*, S. C. Hutchinson, F.S.A.

Royal Academicians

1941*Anderson, Stanley, C.B.E.	1933 McMillan, W., C.V.O.
1949 Austin, Robert S.	1951* Mason, Arnold.
1955 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.	1947* Maufe, Sir Edward.
1937† Brockhurst, G. L.	1959 Methuen, Lord.
1955 Buhler, Robert.	1938 Monnington, W. T.
1955 Charoux, Siegfried.	1951 Nash, John.
1958 Clark, J. Cosmo, C.B.E.	1943* Newton, Algernon.
1944 Cundall, Charles.	1955 O'Rourke, Brian.
1953 de Soissons, Louis, C.V.O., O.B.E.	1926* Osborne, Malcolm, C.B.E.
1928* Dick, Sir W. Reid, K.C.V.O.	1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1953 Dobson, Frank, C.B.E.	1944* Richardson, Sir Albert, K.C.V.O.
1955 Dring, William.	1958 Robertson, Sir Howard.
1950 Dunlop, R. O.	1936 Rushbury, Henry, C.V.O., C.B.E.
1953 Eurich, Richard.	1961 Sanders, Christopher C.
1954 Fitton, James.	1959 Skeaping, John R.
1933* Flint, Sir W. Russell.	1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1942† Frampton, Meredith.	1960 Spence, Sir Basil, O.B.E., T.D.
1960 Greenham, Peter G.	1959 Spencer, Gilbert.
1961 Gunn, James.	1931* Taylor, L. Campbell.
1942* Harris, E. V., O.B.E.	1945 Thomson, A. R.
1961 Hepple, Norman.	1949 Todd, A. R. Middleton.
1940* John, Augustus E., O.M.	1954 Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1930* Kelly, Sir Gerald F., K.C.V.O.	1955 Walker, B. Fleetwood.
1937* Knight, Harold.	1940 Wheeler, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
1936* Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.	1945 Woodford, James, O.B.E.
1952 Lambert, Maurice.	1955 Worthington, Sir Hubert, O.B.E.
1938 Lawrence, A. K.	
1954 Le Bas, Edward, C.B.E.	
1955 Machin, Arnold.	

Associates

1954 Aldridge, John	1955 Lowry, L. S.
1959 Bratby, John R.	1955 McFall, David.
1954 Burn, Rodney J.	1955 McMorran, Donald H.
1957 Carr, Henry.	1959 McWilliam, F. F.
1957 Cowern, Raymond T.	1961 Mahoney, Charles.
1959 Dunstan, Bernard.	1958 Nimptsch, Uli.
1953† Durst, Alan L.	1948† Prout, Mrs. M. Fisher.
1956 Elwes, Simon.	1960 Redpath, Miss Anne.
1959 Erith, Raymond C.	1958 Roberts, William.
1955 Freeth, H. Andrew.	1960 Rosoman, Leonard.
1961 Gibberd, Frederick, C.B.E.	1957 Schilsky, Eric.
1955 Gwynne-Jones, Allan, D.S.O.	1956 Sisson, Marshall, C.B.E.
1957 Hillier, Tristram.	1956 Ward, John.
1961 Holford, Sir William.	1955 Weight, Carel.

Hon. Academician Extraordinary (1948), Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.

* Senior Academician. † Senior Associate.

‡ Honorary Retired Academician.

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.	Sir E. Poynter, 1896.
Benjamin West, 1792.	Sir A. Webb, 1919.
James Wyatt, 1805.	Sir F. Dicksee, 1924.
Benjamin West, 1806.	Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.	Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.	Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944.
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850.	Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949.
Sir Francis Grant, 1866.	Sir A. E. Richardson, 1954.
Lord Leighton, 1878.	
Sir J. Millais, 1896.	

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1881), Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. D. Gregory; *Curator and Sec.*, Frederic Lees.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY (1826), Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, William MacTaggart, R.S.A.; *Sec.*, Donald Moodie, R.S.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Kininmonth, R.S.A.; *Librarian*, William Wilson, R.S.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, R. Moncrieff, M.B.E.

Honorary Retired Academicians

1929 Carrick, Alex.	1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1954 McKay, J. R.	1948 Shearer, James.

Royal Scottish Academicians

1936 Aiken, John M.	1946 MacDougall, Leslie
1958 Armour, Mrs. Mary	Grahame.
1958 Blyth, R. Henderson.	1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.
1944 Bone, Miss P. M.	1948 MacTaggart, William.
1956 Crawford, H. Adam	
1937 Cursiter, Stanley.	1949 Maxwell, John.
1956 Fleming, Ian.	1952 Moodie, Donald.
1947 Gillies, William G.	1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh.
1959 Glass, W. Mervyn.	1952 Redpath, Anne.
1959 Gleave, J. L.	1956 Schilsky, Eric.
1953 Henderson, A. Graham.	1937 Schotz, Benno.
1943 Hutchison, Sir William.	1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1956 Kininmonth, W. H.	1946 Thomson, Adam B.
1960 Lindsay, Ian G., O.B.E.	1957 Thomson, J. Murray.
1923 Lintott, Henry.	1954 Whalen, Thomas.
1957 Lorimer, Hew.	1949 Wilson, William.

Associates

Armour, William.	Gordon, Esmé.
Beaton, Penelope.	Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.
Beveridge, Thomas.	Jackson, C. d'O. Pilkington.
Burns, W. A.	Johnston, Ninian. Iton.
Cameron, Gordon S.	MacKenzie, A. G. R.
Clark, James H.	Matthew, Prof. Robert H.
Coia, J. A.	Miller, James.
Crosbie, William.	Miller, John.
Dempster, Miss Elizabeth.	Morocco, Alberto.
Dick, Miss Alix.	Peplow, Denis.
Dods, Andrew.	Philipson, Robin.
Donaldson, David A.	Pulsford, Charles.
Eardley, Joan.	Sutherland, Scott.
Ewart, David S.	Thomson, Sinclair.
Forrest, Norman J.	

Non-Resident Associates

G. H. Paulin; Mrs. Josephine Miller; Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D.; Ancell Stronach; R. H. Westwater.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (1786), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, J. L. Synge, F.R.S.; *Treas.* F. E. Hackett, Ph.D.; *Sec.* J. Doyle, D.Sc.

ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales (1880), Moorgate Place, E.C.2.—*Pres.* (1961-62), P. F. Granger; *Sec.*, A. S. MacIver, C.B.E., M.C.

- ACCOUNTANTS, THE INSTITUTE OF COMPANY (1928), 11 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. 16.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF (1923), 2/4 Chiswick High Road, W.4.—*Sec.*, A. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE (1904), 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.* G. L. Barker; *Sec.*, F. C. Osbourn, M.B.E., B.A., LL.B.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL (1932), 17 Dominion Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, G. A. Ushef, M.B.E., T.D.; *Sec.*, E. H. V. McDougall.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 126 Great Cambridge Road, Tottenham, N.17.—*Sec.*, D. E. G. Wing.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 7 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and 6 Callender Street, Belfast.—*Secs.*, W. S. Orr (Dublin); T. D. Lorimer (Belfast).
- ACCOUNTANTS, SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL, 31 Stoke Grove, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.—*Sec.*, J. B. Haggett.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND (1882), 6 Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION (1899), 59 Bryanston Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. F. Hester.
- ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, THE FACULTY OF (1856), Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. A. A. Williamson; J. S. Brown.
- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1848), Staple Inn Hall, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. H. Gunlake, C.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, G. V. Bayley; C. M. O'Brien; *Sec.*, A. D. Dale.
- ADDICTION (TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS), SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF (1884).—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Ellis Stungo, 93 Harley Street, W.1.
- ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH IN WALES (1837), 14 Rothamsted Avenue, Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. J. Read, M.A.
- ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 47a Manchester Street, nr. Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. C. Davis.
- ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.—*Director-General*, L. E. Room, O.B.E.
- ADVERTISING, ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE CONTROL OF OUTDOOR (Formerly S.C.A.P.A.), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1913), 27 Old Bond Street, W.1.
- ADVERTISING, INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. P. O'Connor.
- ADVERTISING MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (founded 1932, inc. 1938), 21 Godliman Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss D. Stevens.
- AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1866) (incorporating the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers and the Helicopter Association of Great Britain), 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Pres.* (1961-62), Air Marshal Sir Owen Jones, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.; *Sec.* Dr. A. M. Ballantyne.
- AFRICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL (1926), St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Administrative Director*, Prof. Daryll Forde; *Sec.*, Miss A. Currie.
- AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES (1807), 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
- AGED POOR SOCIETY (1708) AND ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Flood.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Evelyn Shaw, K.C.V.O., LL.D.; *Sec.*, Cdr. G. M. Pares, R.N.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1897), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Sir Charles G. Connell, w.s.
- AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF (1919), Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne, C.B.E., M.A.; *Sec.*, M. G. Tozer, M.B.E.
- AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (1877), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Chief Executive*, Air Vice-Marshal F. L. Hopps, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL (1838), 35 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. R. M. Hughes (from Jan. 1, 1962). (The 1962 Show will be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 3-6.)
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW, (1860).—*Sec.*, S. Gilmour, 82 Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1826), The King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast 9.—*Sec.*, J. T. Kernohan.
- AGRICULTURE, ASSOCIATION OF (1947), 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Alexander Hay.
- AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTANTS IN, Horticultural Advisory Bureau, Arkley, Herts.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. E. Shewell-Cooper, M.B.E., D.Litt.
- AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1909), London-derry House, 19 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Air Comm. G. J. C. Paul, C.B., D.F.C.
- ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS (1935), Central Service Office, 11 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.—*Sec.*, W. R. Padgett.
- ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY FUND, 33 The Little Boltons, S.W.10.—*Organizer*, Mrs. Edward Day.
- ALLIED CIRCLE, 46 Green Street, Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. F. Szytowski, O.B.E.
- ALLOTMENTS AND GARDENS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1930), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. France.
- ALMSHOUSES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Billing-bear Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. A. Hackett, O.B.E.
- ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, THE SOCIETY FOR, 14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. E. Stuckey.
- ANCHORAGE MISSION (Branch of The Children's Aid Society), 55 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. H. Glanfield, O.B.E.
- ANCIENT BUILDINGS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF (1877), 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Dance, M.B.E.
- ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY (1924).—*Sec.*, I. Bulmer-Thomas, 12 Edwards Square, W.8.
- ANGLO-ARAB ASSOCIATION (1947), 27 Eaton Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. B. A. Frazer.
- ANGLO-ARGENTINE SOCIETY (1948), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. Ritchie.
- ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION (1918), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Taylor.
- ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SOCIETY (1943), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Whittle.
- ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY (1924), 5 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, Count Henrik Brockenhuus-Schack, M.B.E.
- ANGLO-HELLENIC LEAGUE (1913), 52 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. E. S. Val-madis.
- ANGLO-NETHERLANDS SOCIETY (1920), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. P. Richter, C.B.E., M.A.

- ANGLO-NORSE SOCIETY, c/o Royal Norwegian Embassy, 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Plant.
- ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY, 4 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. G. Gluyas.
- ANGLO-TURKISH SOCIETY (1954), 191 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Richter, C.B.E.
- ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST, 14 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Scientific Dir.*, W. R. Wooldridge.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL (1843), 21 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. H. Christie, M.A.
- ANTHROPOPHILICAL SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN, Rudolf Steiner House, 35 Park Road, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. R. Browne.
- ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF (1707), Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss Joan Evans, D.Litt., I.D.; *Treas.*, H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence; *Director*, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A.; *Sec.*, A. R. Duffy.
- ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF (1780), National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Angus Graham, M.A., F.S.A.; J. G. Scott, B.A.; *Treas.*, James J. Lamb, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B., W.S.
- ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (1826), 49 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. T. Fox-Pitt, O.B.E., R.N.
- ANTI-VIVISECTION: BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION (INC.) (1898), 47 Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Tyldesley.
- ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL (1875), 27 Palace Street, S.W.1.
- ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, SCOTTISH, 104 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, R. Kirkland.
- APOSTLESHIP OF THE SEA (1921), Atlantic House, Hardman Street, Liverpool 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. S. Frayne.
- APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (1617)—Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Clerk and Registrar*, Ernest Busby.
- ARAB HORSE SOCIETY, Beechmead, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Col. R. C. de V. Askin, M.B.E., M.C.
- ARBITRATORS, THE INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.) (1915), 27 Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. B. Hewitt.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1843), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Lasko, F.S.A.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, CAMBRIAN (1846).—*Pres.* (1961-62), C. A. Raleigh Radford, M.A., F.S.A., F.B.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Howells, District Bank, Castle Street, Cardiff; *Gen. Sec.*, H. N. Jerman, M.A., F.S.A., 103 Heathwood Road, Cardiff.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ROYAL (1843), c/o The London Museum, Kensington Palace, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. D. T. Spittle, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
- ARCHÆOLOGY, COUNCIL FOR BRITISH (1944), 10 Bolton Gardens, S.W.5.—*Pres.* (1959-61), Dr. J. N. L. Myres, M.A., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, M. W. Barley, M.A., F.S.A.
- ARCHITECTS, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1834), 66 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.* (1961-62), Prof. Sir William Holford, A.R.A.; *Sec.*, G. R. Ricketts, M.A.
- ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED (1933), 68 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, F. Adkins; *Sec.*, A. E. Ward.
- ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, P. R. Walker; *Hon. Sec.*, A. C. Williamson.
- ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1850) 66 Portland Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Howard Lobb, C.B.E.
- ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, ROYAL INCORPORATION OF (1922), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treas.*, K. Macrae, W.S.
- ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (INC.) (1847), 34-35 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, Edward Carter.
- ARCHIVISTS, SOCIETY OF (1946), *Hon. Sec.*, P. Walne, Shire Hall, Reading.
- ARMS AND ARMOUR SOCIETY (1950).—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Wilkinson, 40 Great James Street, W.C.1.
- ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND (1944), 20 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. P. R. Johnston, C.B.E.
- ARMY CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1930), 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.
- ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1921).—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. N. P. Dawney, c/o The Library, War Office, S.W.1.
- ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD (1918), War Office, Stanmore, Middlesex.—*Director*, Brig. G. A. Rimbault, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- ART-COLLECTIONS FUND, NATIONAL (1903), Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1.—*Secs.*, Mrs. A. H. Meldrum, M.B.E.; A. R. C. Grant.
- ART EDUCATION, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1888), Brough, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. I. Hemming.
- ART WORKERS GUILD (1884), 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.—*Master*, Sydney M. Cockerell; *Hon. Secs.*, A. Llewellyn Smith, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; C. W. Hutton, F.R.I.B.A.
- ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1814) AND ARTISTS' ORPHAN FUND, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. H. E. Macpherson, O.B.E.
- ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN, 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.; *Secretary-General*, Sir William Emrys Williams, C.B.E.
- ASLIB (1924). (Formerly Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux), 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Director*, L. Wilson, M.A.
- ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF (1891), 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. S. Hutchings, M.A.
- ASSISTANT MISTRESSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss S. D. Wood, B.Sc.
- ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL, 31 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman*, F. M. P. Maurice.
- ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH.—*Office*, 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex. Meetings at Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, R. d'E. Atkinson, M.A., D.Phil.; *Secs.*, W. M. Baxter; E. A. Beet; *Asst. Sec.*, Lydia A. Brown.
- ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (Incorporated 1820), Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. W. H. McCrea, F.R.S.; *Sers.* Prof. H. Bondi, F.R.S.; Dr. M. W. Ovenden.
- A.T.S. BENEVOLENT FUND (1941), 73 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss I. J. Perceval, M.B.E.
- AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, THE CHARTERED (1886), 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1961-62), M. F. G. Gibbs; *Sec.*, R. S. Borner, O.B.E., V.R.D.
- AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1924), 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Pres.* (1961-62), E. H. Hackett; *Sec.*, H. N. Hurst, M.A., D.Litt.
- AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS LTD. (1931), 40-43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. S. M. Brand.

- AUTHORS, PLAYWRIGHTS AND COMPOSERS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF**, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—*Secretary-General*, D. Kilham Roberts, O.B.E., M.A.
- AUTOMOBILE ASSESSORS, INSTITUTE OF** (1939), 27 Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. B. Hewitt.
- AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION** (1905), Fannum House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Viscount Brentford; *Sec.-Gen.*, K. L. Kelly.
- AVICULTURAL SOCIETY** (1894).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. A. Prestwich, Galley's Wood, Limpsfield, Surrey.
- AYRSHIRE CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES** (1943), 27 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. H. Dingley.
- BALTIC MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING EXCHANGE, LTD.** (1903), St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, C. W. Warwick; *Vice-Chairman*, L. W. Phillips, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. E. Walker.
- BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH** (1920), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, R. H. Barkshire.
- BANKERS, THE INSTITUTE OF** (1879), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, Sir Eric Carpenter, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. Eason.
- BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, THE INSTITUTE OF** (1875), 62 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, F. S. Taylor.
- BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1792), 93-97 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. J. B. Middlebrook, M.A. (*Home*); Rev. E. G. T. Madge, B.A., B.D. (*Foreign*).
- BAPTIST UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED** (1890), Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D.
- (DR.) BARNARDO'S HOMES** (1866), National Incorporated Association. *Head Offices*, Stepney Causeway, E.1, 158,000 children have been admitted. More than 7,000 boys and girls now supported.—*Chairman of Council*, Sir Alfred Owen, C.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, F. J. Potter.
- BARONETAGE, STANDING COUNCIL OF THE** (1898), Kent House, Telegraph Street, E.C.2.—*Sec. and Regr.*, S. L. Forwood.
- BARRISTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION** (1873), 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.—*Hon. Secs.*, P. Browne, Q.C.; P. Bristow; *Sec.*, Mrs. Rickards.
- BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS** (for Medical Research) (1909).—*Sec.*, Sir Roy Cameron, F.R.S., University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, W.C.1.
- BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSIONARY FELLOWSHIP** (formerly Zenana Bible and Medical Mission) (1852), 39 Ladbroke Grove, W.11.—*Home Sec.*, R. F. S. Hills.
- BIBLE CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1922), 49 Romney Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. T. Houghton, M.A.
- BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY** (1854), 230 Coastal Chambers, 17a Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. Clothier.
- BIBLE SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN** (1804), 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Secs.*, Rev. N. J. Cockburn, Ph.D.; Rev. J. T. Watson. Has published or circulated all or parts of the Bible in 858 different languages and has distributed over 600 million copies since the inception of the Society. Income 1960, £1,590,483; Expenditure, £1,366,047.
- BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY** (1892), c/o British Academy, Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Pres.*, G. Pollard; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir Frank Francis.
- BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH** (1890), c/o National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Seaton.
- BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY** (1911).—*Hon. Secs.*, P. N. Campbell, D.Sc., Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital, W.1.; W. J. Whelan, D.Sc., Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- BIOLOGISTS, ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED.**—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, L. Broadbent, D.Sc., Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.
- BIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF**, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Sir Gerard Thornton, F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.
- BIRD PRESERVATION, INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR (BRITISH SECTION)**, c/o Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.
- BIRDS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF**, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds.—*Sec.*, P. E. Brown.
- BLIND, BRISTOL ROYAL SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR THE** (1793), Westbury-on-Trym.—*Gen. Supt.*, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E.
- BLIND, GARDNER'S TRUST FOR THE** (1882), 8 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, K. G. Lindsay, O.B.E.
- BLIND, GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE** (1921) (incorporating United Appeal for the Blind), 2 Wyndham Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Mayor of London; *Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Jay, D.S.C.
- BLIND, GUIDE DOGS FOR THE, ASSOCIATION**, 81 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. P. P. T. McConnell.
- BLIND, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE** (1854), 257-8 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Manager*, C. J. Godfrey.
- BLIND, LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE** (1857), Pelican House, 88-92 Peckham Road, S.E.15. A voluntary organization helping the Blind both in London and country. Training and employment; homes and hostels; self-contained flats; benevolent and pensions fund.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. C. Haines, F.S.A.
- BLIND, METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE, AND INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY**, 51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—The blind are visited in their own homes, in institutions and in hospitals. Weekly clubs. Permanent homes for blind men and women at Maldon (50) and at Worthing (54). At Worthing there are in addition 20 beds for holiday guests and for those needing recuperative care after being in hospital. Hackney House, E.8, provides 12 unfurnished flats for blind women workers.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davie.
- BLIND, ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY FOR THE** (1950), Windsor House, 46 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. Wilson, O.B.E.
- BLIND, ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE** (1868), 224 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Secretary-General*, J. C. Colligan, O.B.E. Branches of the Institute: Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery, Homes for Blind and Deaf Blind, School of Physiotherapy, Schools for Blind Girls and Boys, School for Shorthand-Typing and Telephony, Sunshine Home Nursery Schools, Braille and Moon Periodicals and Books, Braille Music, Talking Books, Students' Library, Professional and Industrial Placement, Apparatus and Appliances, Personnel Services, Prevention of Blindness, etc.
- BLIND, NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE** (1882), 35 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.—Books and music in embossed type are sent free on loan and post free to blind readers, schools and institutions in all parts of the world. Stock of volumes, 300,000.—*Librarian and Director-General*, W. A. Munford.
- BLIND PENSION SOCIETY, ROYAL** (1863), 9 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. E. Watts.

- BLIND, ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE** (1838), *Head Office and Workshops*, 105-9 Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6; *School*, Dorton House, Seal, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Mander.
- BLIND, ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE** (1872), Albrighton Hall and Rowton Castle, nr. Shrewsbury.—*Princ. and Sec.*, J. N. Langdon, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- BLIND, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT** (1799), Leatherhead.—*Resident Principal and Chaplain*, Rev. B. G. Bartlett, M.A.
- BLIND, SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT**, c/o The Clothworkers' Company, Clothworkers' Hall, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
- BLOOD TRANSFUSION.** See GREATER LONDON RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE.
- BLUE CROSS, THE** (Incorporating Our Dumb Friends' League) (1897), Animals' Hospital, Hugh Street, Victoria, S.W.1.—*Joint Secs.*, Peter Carmichael; Stuart Gelder.
- BODLEIAN, FRIENDS OF THE, Bodleian Library**, Oxford.—*Sec.*, P. Long.
- BOOK-KEEPERS, INSTITUTE OF** (1916), 197-99 Stoke Newington High Street, N.16.—*Sec.*, C. E. Hall.
- BOOKMEN, THE SOCIETY OF** (1921).—*Hon. Sec.*, George Kamm, 35 Argyll Mansions, Beaufort Street, S.W.3.
- BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** (1895), 14 Buckingham Palace Garden, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Davies.
- BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION AND RETIREMENT** (1837), 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Stanley Unwin, L.L.D.; *Sec.*, R. E. Barker.
- BOOK TRADE PROVIDENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL** (1902), 215 Watford Way, N.W.4.—*Sec.*, R. A. Caccutt.
- BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH ISLES** (1836), 41 Somerset Avenue, Luton, Beds.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. G. Dony, Ph.D.
- BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH**, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. S. Copley, B.Sc.
- BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED)** (1908), *Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Chief Scout*, Sir Charles Maclean, Bt.; *Chief Executive Commissioner*, A. W. Hurl, C.B.E.
- BOYS' BRIGADE, THE (INCORPORATED)** (1883), Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1. The senior boys' organization; founded by the late Sir William A. Smith, Membership: British Isles, 114,225 Officers and Boys, with 75,100 in The Life Boys; Overseas, 42,270 Boys' Brigade and 11,246 Life Boys in 43 countries.—*Brigade Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. J. Wilson-Haffenden, C.B.E.
- BOYS' CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, INCORPORATED** (1925), 17 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Responsible for the development and co-ordination of boys' club work throughout the country, and has affiliated to it, either directly or through local organizations, 1,910 Clubs with a membership of 145,949 boys.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. E. Goodwin, C.B.E.
- BOYS' CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND ASSOCIATION OF**, (1940), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, V. J. Dunlop; *Organizer*, Maj. R. A. Crawford.
- BREWING, INSTITUTE OF** (1886), 33 Clarges Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. E. R. Sanders, C.M.G., M.B.E.
- BRIbery PREVENTION LEAGUE** (1906) (Inc.), Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. E. Cromwell.
- BRIDWELL HOSPITAL**, King Edward's School, Witley, Surrey (1553).—*Treasurer*, Gerald Coke; *Clerk to the Governors*, G. J. Batten, M.B.E., T.D.
- BRITISH ACADEMY, THE** (1901), Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*President*, Sir Maurice Bowra; *Council*, H. S. Bennett; Sir Isaiah Berlin, C.B.E.; Prof. M. Black; Miss H. Gardner; P. Grierson; Prof. J. R. Hicks; Prof. E. F. Jacob; Prof. A. R. Johnson; Prof. M. E. L. Mallowan, C.B.E.; C. A. R. Radford; Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E.; C. H. Roberts; Prof. F. W. Walbank; Dr. K. C. Wheare, C.M.G.; Prof. F. Wormald; *Treas.*, Prof. R. G. D. Allen, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.L.E., M.C.; *Foreign Sec.*, C. H. Roberts.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY** (1808), 7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. G. G. Robb.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE** (1831), 3 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.—*President* (1962), Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.; *Gen. Secs.*, Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, D.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Lawrence Bragg, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.; Dr. W. E. Swinton, C.B.E.; *Gen. Treas.*, P. A. Macrory; *Sec.*, Sir George V. Allen, C.B.E.
- BRITISH BOARD OF FILM CENSORS**, 3 Soho Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Morrison of Lambeth, P.C., C.H.; *Sec.*, J. Trevelyan, O.B.E.
- BRITISH COLOUR COUNCIL** (1930) (for the co-ordination of Colour and Design), 13 Portman Square, W.1.—*Studio Director*, Miss K. A. Battersby; *Sec.*, H. M. Blyth.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON CHURCH AID SOCIETY** (1910).—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. H. Williams, D.D., No. 4, 234 Grimston Gardens, Folkestone, Kent.
- BRITISH COMMONWEALTH EX-SERVICES LEAGUE**, 92 New Bond Street, W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Air Commodore B. J. R. Roberts.
- BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION** (1916), 25 Victoria Street (North Block), S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. B. Broadbent.
- BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION** (1904), 333-350 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, R. Derbyshire.
- BRITISH COUNCIL, THE** (1934), 65 Davies Street, W.1.—*President*, General Sir Ronald Forbes Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Chairman*, Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.; *Director-General*, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION** (1880), 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, J. P. Cocker; *Sec.*, J. N. Peacock.
- BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION** (1934), 152 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, J. G. L. Jackson.
- BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE** (1919), 9-10 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Administrator*, W. Lucas.
- BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION** (1919), 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2.—*Director and Sec.*, J. I. Bernard.
- BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION.**—*Hon. Sec.*, K. S. Duncan, M.B.E., 95 Mount Street, W.1.
- BRITISH FIELD SPORTS SOCIETY** (1930), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.
- BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE** (1933), 81 Dean Street, W.1.—*Director*, James Quinn; *Sec.*, Stanley Reed. Proprietors of the National Film Archive (*Curator*, E. Lindgren) and the National Film Theatre (*Manager*, L. Hardcastle).
- BRITISH GLACIOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, c/o Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge.
- BRITISH GLIDING ASSOCIATION** (1930), affiliated to Royal Aero Club, Londonderry House, 19 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Russell.
- BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY** (1879), Palgrave, Diss, Norfolk.—*Sec.*, Miss M. F. Rigg.
- BRITISH HORSE SOCIETY**, 16 Bedford Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES, FEDERATION OF, 21 Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Sir Norman Kipping.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA, 16 Bryanston Street, W.1.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION (1937), 211 Regent Street, W.1.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF RECORDED SOUND (1955), 38 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. Saul.

BRITISH INTERPLANETARY SOCIETY (1933), 12 Bessborough Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Carter.

BRITISH ISRAEL WORLD FEDERATION (1919), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Stough.

BRITISH LEGION. *Headquarters*, Pall Mall, S.W.1. *President*, Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Gen. Sec.*, D. E. Coffey.—*British Legion Poppy Fund*, £1,053,056 raised on Poppy Day, 1959, exclusive of Scotland. Grand total for years 1921 to 1959.—£27,179,628.

BRITISH LEGION VILLAGE (1925), British Legion Industries (Preston Hall), Incorporated, Maidstone, Kent.—*Sec.-Administrator*, A. A. Howick, M.B.E.

BRITISH LEGION SCOTLAND, 23 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. C. S. MacLeod of Glendale, T.D.

BRITISH LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (1924), 8 Portman Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. S. Chapman.

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION (1931).—*Gen. Sec.*, C. W. Dunham, Blesma, 105-107 Cannon Street, E.C.4. Convalescent Homes for Limbless ex-servicemen at Blackpool and Portsmouth. £36,000 annually spent on the Homes and grants to individual members for relief of hardship.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (1832), B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*President*, Sir Douglas Robb, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, D. P. Stevenson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, THE, 65 Brook Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Giles, O.B.E.

BRITISH PLASTICS FEDERATION, 47-48 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Gen. Manager*, C. J. G. Stanley.

BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION, The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1.

BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY (1888), Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Spufford.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY (1908), *National Headquarters*, 14-15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Secretary-General*, F. H. D. Pritchard, C.B.E.

BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY INCORPORATED (At Home and Abroad) (1818), 680 Commercial Road, E.14. Residential Clubs and Canteens in ports throughout the world. World wide welfare service; ocean library services; chaplains and port missionaries; sea training school for boys.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Heesom, O.B.E.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—*Chairman of the Managing Committee*, Prof. C. M. Robertson, M.A.; *Director*, M. S. F. Hood, M.A., F.S.A.; *London Sec.*, Miss Edith Clay F.S.A., 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME (1901).—*President*, H.R.H. the Princess Royal; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, T. S. R. Boase, M.C., L.D.; *Director*, J. B. Ward Perkins, C.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. D. Surch, 1 Lowther Gardens, S.W.7.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRAQ (GERTRUDE BELL MEMORIAL) (1932), 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. H. J. O'Connell Hayes.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN JERUSALEM (1919), 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.; *Director*, Miss K. M. Kenyon, C.B.E., D.Lit., F.B.A.

BRITISH SHIP ADOPTION SOCIETY (1936), H.Q.S.

Wellington, Temple Stairs, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss K. V. Friend.

BRITISH SOCIAL BIOLOGY COUNCIL, 69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Weatherall.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING (1939), (Publishers of *The British Survey*), Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, W.C.2. Also headquarters of the British Atlantic Committee and the Atlantic Treaty Association.—*Director*, John Epstein, O.B.E.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION, 2 Park Street, W.1.—*Director*, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

BRITISH TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1928), 59 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. D. Booker, M.B.E.

BRITISH UNITED PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION (1947), Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.—*Gen. Manager*, E. F. Webb, M.B.E.

BRITISH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION (1881), 7 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. A. Anderson.

BRONTE SOCIETY, THE (1893), (Brontë Parsonage Museum and Library, Haworth, nr. Keighley, Yorks.).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Beard.

BUILDERS, INSTITUTE OF (1834), 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, D. A. Neale, M.C.

BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION, 14 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Garratt-Holden, C.B.E., T.D.

BUILDING SOCIETIES INSTITUTE, 7 Aldford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. L. Butler.

BUILDING SURVEYORS' INSTITUTE (1952), 186-7 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Rowley.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1938), 55 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. I. G. Rayner.

BUSINESS ARCHIVES COUNCIL, 9 King's Bench Walk, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Cdr. D. Doble, R.N.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION (1828).—*Sec.*, J. A. Fordyce, 61 West Smithfield, E.C.1.

CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, LISBON, United Kingdom and British Commonwealth Branch (1956), 98 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Thornton.

CAMBRIDGE FUND AND WILLIAM WOODMAN CHARITY, ROYAL. (Applicants must be ex-soldiers who served as Regulars before the 1914-18 War.) *Address*, The Under-Secretary of State (C.2) War Office, S.W.1.

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN, INC. (1921), 3 Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, J. C. Kenkel; *Sec.*, H. W. Morgan, M.B.E.

CANCER CAMPAIGN, BRITISH EMPIRE (1923), 11 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. For research into the disease of cancer in all its forms.—*Sec. Gen.*, Capt. F. B. Tours, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

CANCER RELIEF, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1924), 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Founder and Chairman*, D. Macmillan, M.B.E.; *Sec.*, F. H. Georgeson.

CANCER RESEARCH FUND, IMPERIAL (1902), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. B. L. Clarke, O.B.E.

CANCER RESEARCH, INSTITUTE OF: ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (1911), Fulham Road, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, N. P. Hadow, O.B.E.

CANINE DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL (1891), 10 Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Persson, M.C.

CARAVAN MISSION TO VILLAGE CHILDREN (1893), 47 Marylebone Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. P. M. Warde.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST (1903) (operations confined to Dunfermline).—*Sec.*, F. Mann.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST (1908), Income £26,800. Rewards acts of heroism in saving human life in peaceful pursuits within the British Isles and territorial waters.—*Sec.*, F. Mann, Abbey Park House, Dunfermline.

- CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST (1914), Comely Park House, New Row, Dunfermline.—*Object*, The improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by means which are "charitable" in law and are to be selected by the Trustees themselves. The Trust is particularly concerned with social welfare schemes of a pioneer or experimental kind; grants are not made to individuals or in response to general appeals for subscriptions. Management.—By trustees. *Sec.*, D. N. Lowe, O.B.E.; *Treas.*, J. Pirie Glen. Income (1960)—£141,000.
- CATHOLIC MARRIAGE ADVISORY COUNCIL (National Office), 15 Lansdowne Road, W.11; (London Centre), 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Rev. M. O'Leary, S.T.L.
- CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—*Hon. Sec.*, F. D. Allison, Arundel Press, Bognor Regis.
- CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY (1868), 38-40 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. H. Rittner.
- CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 61 Pont Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.; *Sec.* (vacant).
- CATTLE BREEDERS' CLUB, BRITISH (1919), 41 Parliament Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. S. Butterfield (*Acting*).
- CAVALRY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION (1911), 16 Took's Court, Cursitor Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. L. Bernard.
- CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME (1895), The Chart, Limpsfield, Surrey. (For Printing, and Kindred Trades, Men and Women.) *London Office*, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, S. T. Marshall.
- CECIL HOUSES (Inc.), 193 Gower Street, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Gordon Phillips.
- CENTRAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION (*Men*): 66 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (*Women and Girls*), 66 Eccleston Square Mews, S.W.1. (*Boys*), 2 The Abbey Garden, Great College Street, S.W.1.
- CEREALS AND BALTIC FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1908), 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Charles W. Stevens, M.B.E.
- CERAMIC SOCIETY, BRITISH (1900), Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, N. F. Astbury, Sc.D.
- CERAMICS, INSTITUTE OF (1955), Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.—*Sec.*, G. H. Stewart.
- CEYLON ASSOCIATION IN LONDON, 2/3 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, N. De Saram.
- CHADWICK TRUST (1835) (for the promotion of sanitary science), 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Clerk*, P. A. Wells.
- CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—*See* COMMERCE.
- CHANTREY BEQUEST (1875).—*Sec. to the Trustees*, The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, W.1.
- CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, *see* FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION.
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1922), 15 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1961-62), C. E. Spearing; *Gen. Sec.*, Dr. J. B. Brennan, M.B.E.
- CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SOCIETY OF, 14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Fleck, K.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, F. J. Griffin.
- CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Alexander Todd, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Ruck Keene, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
- CHEMISTRY, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, H. J. T. Ellingham.
- CHESS FEDERATION, BRITISH.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. F. Stammwitz, 5 Clifford Road, Hounslow West, Middx.
- CHEST AND HEART ASSOCIATION (formerly National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis) (1899), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, J. H. Harley Williams, O.B.E., M.D.
- CHILDREN, THOMAS CORAM FOUNDATION FOR, *see* CORAM FOUNDATION.
- CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, THE (1856), 55 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. H. Glanfield, O.B.E.
- CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND, 18 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss L. B. Ellis.
- CHINA ASSOCIATION (1889), Broad Street House, 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. J. Collar, C.B.E.
- CHIROPODISTS, THE SOCIETY OF, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. W. Griffiths.
- CHOIR SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION (1921).—*Hon. Sec.*, B. J. Rushby Smith, Minster Grammar School, Southwell, Notts.
- CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES (1830), for Clergy and their families only. All correspondence to Secretary, 4 College Hill, E.C.4.
- CHRISTIAN ACTION (1949), 2 Amen Court, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Nuell.
- CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY (1870), Rectory Chambers, 8 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. H. E. Harlitt, The Rectory, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.
- CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING (1698), Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, Rev. F. N. Davey, M.A.
- CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, COUNCIL OF (1942), Kingsway Chambers, 162A Strand, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. W. Simpson, M.A.
- CHURCH ARMY, P.O. BOX 420, 55 Bryanston Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Rev. D. M. Lynch, M.A.
- CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, INCORPORATED (1818), 7, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. J. McNally.
- CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION, 35 Denison House, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. Holmes.
- CHURCH HOUSE (1888), Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Symons.
- CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE (1891), *National Headquarters*, 58 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*General Secretary*, Rev. J. H. S. Burton, M.A.
- CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1799), Salisbury Square, E.C.4. Income, 1960, £762,662.—*Secs.*, Rev. Canon M. A. C. Warren, D.D. (*General*); Rev. J. V. Taylor, M.A. (*Africa*); Rev. A. C. M. Hargreaves, M.A. (*Asia*); Miss F. I. Collier (*Med. Superintendent*); Rev. L. G. Fisher, A.L.C.D. (*Home*); Miss E. Price, B.A.; H. H. Busfield (*Financial and Administrative*); Rev. Canon H. A. Wittenbach, B.A.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY (1881) (formerly Waifs and Strays), Old Town Hall, Kennington, S.E.11.—*Sec.*, Col. E. St. J. Birnie.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY (1899), Fulham Palace, S.W.6.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. C. I. Pettitt, M.A.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND ARMEN'S CLUBS, (1891), 537 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Tollemache, C.B., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Group Capt. J. A. S. Brown.
- CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY (1836), Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon T. G. Mohan, M.A.
- CHURCH SOCIETY, 7 Wine Office Court Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. T. Hewitt, B.D., M.Th.
- CHURCH UNION (1859), 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. P. Coleman.

- CHURCHES, BRITISH COUNCIL OF (1942), 10 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E.
- CHURCHES, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF, Fulham Palace, S.W.6 (Feb. 1962, 83 London Wall, E.C.2.)—*Sec.*, Miss J. G. Scott, F.S.A.
- CHURCHES, FRIENDLESS, FRIENDS OF (1957), 12 Edwardes Square, W.8.—*Hon. Dir.*, I. Bulmer-Thomas; *Hon. Sec.*, L. E. Jones.
- CHURCHES MAIN COMMITTEE (1942), 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B.
- CIRCUS PROPRIETORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ASSOCIATION OF, 23 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ronald R. Pickering.
- CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 6 Wool Exchange, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. P. Adams.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1818), Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Herbert Manzoni, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, A. McDonald.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR (1934), 293 New Kings Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, M. Ennals.
- CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Williams.
- CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION.—*Sec.*, T. F. Evans, I.L.B., Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, S.W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS COUNCIL, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall (*Temp. Address*, 3 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.)—*Sec.*, J. H. Middleton, M.B.E.
- CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION (1903).—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. L. J. D. Richardson, M.A.; T. W. Melluish, M.A., *Hon. Treas.*, Mrs. E. M. Hooker, The University, Birmingham, 15.
- CLASS TEACHERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 2 Felton Crescent, Gateshead 8.—*Sec.*, W. Coates.
- CLAY TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF (1927), 7 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Roberts, F.R.S.A.
- CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1882), 53 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. W. P. Daic.
- CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION (1749), 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss V. B. Warters.
- CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF COUNTIES AND OF CLERKS OF COUNTY COUNCILS, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. A. Wheatley, The Castle, Winchester.
- CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. McGowan, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries.
- CLERKS OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS, SOCIETY OF (1926).—*Hon. Sec.*, E. S. Saywell, Council Offices, Northwood, Middx.
- CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN INCORPORATED, INSTITUTE OF (1882), Liverpool Road, 15-17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Hazell.
- CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1877), 19 Hillington Gardens, Glasgow, S.W.2.
- COACHING CLUB (1871), 16 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown.
- COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1888), 66 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, H. C. F. Squire.
- COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL (1932), 3 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, Sir Campbell Hardy, K.C.B.
- COGERS, YE ANTIENT SOCIETY OF (1755), Cogers' Hall, The White Horse, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. H. Saldin.
- COKE OVEN MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 1 Cliff Street, Mexborough, Yorks.—*Sec.*, C. P. Tiptaft, M.C.
- COLLEGE OF THE SEA (Seafarers' Education Service) (1938), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- COMBINED CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1952), 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.
- COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF (1860).—*Pres.*, Sir James Hutchison, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; *Sec.*, A. C. F. Hey, 68 Queen Street, E.C.4.
- COMMERCE, BRITISH AND LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF (Incorporated), 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Cutts-Watson.
- COMMERCE, COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHAMBERS OF, 30 George Square, Glasgow, C.2.—*Chairman*, Sir Robert Maclean (*Glasgow*); *Vice-Chairman*, T. D. Bruce (*Dundee*); *Joint Secs.*, M. Neil (*Glasgow*); W. V. Stevens (*Edinburgh*).
- COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF (1881), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, The Lord Kilmarnock, M.B.E.; *Sec.*, W. J. Luxton.
- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, CHAMBER OF, (1783), 30 George Square, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, M. Neil.
- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, EDINBURGH CHAMBER OF (1786), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, W. V. Stevens.
- COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR (BACIE), 26A Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. J. C. Perry.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1849), Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. B. Auger.
- COMMISSIONAIRES, THE CORPS OF (1859), founded by the late Captain Sir Edward Walter; for the employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. *Headquarters*, Exchange Court, 419A Strand, W.C.2. *Outquarters*, 124 Donegall Street, Belfast; Guildhall Buildings, Navigation Street, Birmingham; 90 Colston Street, Bristol; 99 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 230 W. Regent Street, Glasgow; Room 23, 10-12 East Parade, Leeds; 21 Dale Street, Liverpool; 2 St. John Street, Deansgate, Manchester; 8 Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Total strength, 4,600.—*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. R. F. Walter; *Adjutant*, Brig. J. A. S. Hopkins, D.S.O.
- COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1865), 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss B. K. Searle.
- COMMON WEALTH, 12 High Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, D. Bannister; *Political Sec.*, W. J. Taylor.
- COMMONWEALTH AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL (C.A.T.C.), Shell-Mex House, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Vera Purnell.
- COMMONWEALTH AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY (1823), 7 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon S. J. Harland, B.D.
- COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 100 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, W. A. Wells.
- COMMONWEALTH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1836), 202 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. J. Edwards.
- COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION—see page 306.
- COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION (1909), 154 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Brig. L. L. Cross, C.B.E.
- COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1920), 16 King Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Gollan.
- COMPOSERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE (1945), 5 Egmont House, 116 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. T. Levan.
- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1867), 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. S. Streatfield; *Women's National Advisory Committee*.—*Sec.*, Miss D. E. Brant; *Young Conservative and Unionist National Advisory Committee*.—*Sec.*, A. S. Garner.

- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE, 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod, M.P.; *Deputy Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir Toby Low, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.; *Vice-Chairmen*, P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O., M.C., M.P.; Dame Barbara Brooke, D.B.E.; *Treasurers*, Sir Henry Studholme, Bt., C.V.O., M.P.; R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P.; *General Director*, Sir William Urton, M.B.E., T.D.; *Chief Organization Officer*, C. F. R. Bagnall, C.B.E.; *Chief Publicity Officer*, G. Hutchinson.
- CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, LTD., ASSOCIATION OF (1894), 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. R. E. Fellows.
- CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1913), Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rear-Adm. P. D. H. R. Pelly, C.B., D.S.O.
- CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS:—*Agricultural Central Co-operative Association, Ltd.* (1956), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. R. Dodds.
Co-operative Party, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Bailey.
Co-operative Productive Federation (1882), 138 Charles Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, J. Leonard.
Co-operative Union (1869), Hoiyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Southern, C.B.E., B.A.
Co-operative Wholesale Society (C.W.S.) (1863), 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, 4.—*Sec.*, H. Buckley.
Fisheries Organization Society, Ltd. (1914), Minster House, 272 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Lord, M.B.E.
International Co-operative Alliance (1895), 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, W. P. Watkins; *Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. F. Polley, O.B.E.
Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies (1919), 10 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Digby, O.B.E.
Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society (1905), 28 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, C. J. M. Cadzow, O.B.E.
Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., (1922), P.O. Box 8 Brynawel, Great Darkgate Street, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, E. R. Thomas.
Women's Co-operative Guild, Pioneer House, 348 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. M. Ridealgh.
- (THOMAS) CORAM FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN (formerly FOUNDLING HOSPITAL) (1739) AND CORAM NURSERY. All inquiries to 40 Brunswick Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. C. Brown.
- CORONERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1846).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Thurston; *Coroner's Court*, 65 Horseferry Road, S.W.1.
- COST ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION (1937), Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. D. Gilpin.
- COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 63 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Derek du Pré.
- COUNTRY LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION (1907), 24 St. James's Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Francis F. Taylor, O.B.E.
- COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890) Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. L. Dacey, LL.B.
- COUNTY PLANNING OFFICERS' SOCIETY, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Gorst.
- COUNTY SURVEYORS' SOCIETY (1884).—*President* (1961-62), D. Watson, Shire Hall, Warwick; *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, K. Summerfield, 8 New Road, Oxford.
- COUNTY TREASURERS, SOCIETY OF (1903), County Hall, Chester.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. A. Chisholm.
- CRAFTS CENTRE OF GREAT BRITAIN (1948), 16/17 Hay Hill, W.1.—*Chairman*, John Farleigh, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Mrs. S. Pocock, M.B.E.
- CRIPPLES, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF (1919), 34 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Cusack, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- CRUEL SPORTS, LEAGUE AGAINST, (1924), 58 Maddox Street, W.1.
- CRUEL SPORTS, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF.—*Sec.*, M. Norgate, 7 Lloyd Square, W.C.1.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF. See "ROYAL."
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND FOR PREVENTION OF (1950), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. G. Langwill.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ULSTER SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 65-67 May Street, Belfast, 1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Parker.
- CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. See "NATIONAL" and "ROYAL SCOTTISH."
- CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND (1866), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. King.
- CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB (1878), 3 Craven Hill, W.2.—*Sec.*, Leslie C. Warner.
- CYMMODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF (1751).—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Cecil-Williams, M.A., LL.D., 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4.
- DAIRY ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1950), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. O. Hubl.
- DAIRY TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Sonn.
- DEAF, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE (1911) AND NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AND EX-SERVICEMEN'S FUND FOR THE DEAF, 105 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Lilburn.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE (Registered under the National Assistance Act, 1948), 7 Armstrong Road, Acton, W.3.—*Sec.*, B. R. F. MacNay.
- DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Sec.*, Miss B. M. Ayton.
- DEAF CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. Office, 90 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Coombs.
- DEAF, COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY FOR THE (1959), 31 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Peyton Short.
- DEBATING SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATION OF GREATER LONDON (1961).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Mason, 10 Pear Close, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- DECORATORS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS, INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1899), 37 Soho Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Allen.
- DELINQUENCY, INST. FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF (1932), 8 Bourdon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Saville.
- DENTAL HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1942).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Irwin, M.A., Dental Hospital, Bridgeford Street, Manchester, 15.
- DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (1915) 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Harvey.
- DESIGNER CRAFTSMEN, SOCIETY OF (formerly Arts and Crafts Exhibition Soc.) (1888), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Denholm.
- DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND (1827), c/o The Sailors' Home, Dock Street and Ensign Street, London Docks, E.1.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. M. Jerred, M.A., Oak Tree Cottage, North Bovey, Newton Abbot, Devon.
- DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1888), 39 Castletown Road, W. Kensington, W.14.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. C. Payne.

- DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- DIRECTORS, INSTITUTE OF (1903), 10 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Sir Richard Powell, Bt., M.C.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (Incorporated), 66 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. A. Hague, R.D., R.N.R.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, ROYAL LONDON (1939), 56 Stamford Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. Bennett.
- DISPENSING OPTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. G. Aird.
- DISTRESS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF (1860), 63 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. H. Pateman.
- DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION (1897), (Offices and Nursing Home) Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.8.
- DISTRICT NURSING IN LONDON, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR (1914), 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. McKague, B.A.
- DR. GRAHAM'S HOMES, KALIMPONG (LONDON COMMITTEE) (1900), 25 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, B. Studd; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. E. d'A. Willis, O.B.E.
- DOGS' HOME BATTERSEA, THE (1860), Battersea Park Road, S.W.8. *Hours*: Weekdays, 9.30 to 5.—*Sec.*, Lieut.-Cdr. B. N. Knight, R.N.
- DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1846), Royal Bank of Scotland, Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. L. Small.
- DOMINION STUDENTS' HALL TRUST, London House, Guilford Street, W.C.1.
- DOWSERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF (1933), York House, Portugal Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Treas. and Sec.*, C. Somers Taylor.
- DRAMATISTS, LEAGUE OF, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—*Sec.*, M. F. Barber, M.A.
- DYERS AND COLOURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1884), Dean House, 19 Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, I. W. Nicholls.
- EARL HAIG'S (BRITISH LEGION) APPEAL FUND. *See* "BRITISH LEGION."
- EARL HAIG FUND (SCOTLAND). Established for the relief of distress among ex-service personnel of all ranks and their dependants in Scotland. Applicants may apply to either of the following: *North, South and East Area*, 23 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald Graham, Bt., *VC*, O.B.E., or *Glasgow and South-West Area*, 1 Fitzroy Place, Glasgow, C.3.—*Sec.*, Lt. G. B. Steel, R.N.R.
- EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY (1864).—*Hon. Director* Prof. N. Davis, M.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. W. Burchfield, M.A., 40 Walton Crescent, Oxford.
- EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN BOARD, JOINT (1926), 25 Victoria Street (North Block), S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. B. Broadbent.
- EAST AND WEST FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL (1921) (arranges hospitality for non-European students), 101 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, O. H. Gibson.
- EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION (India, Pakistan and Burma) (1866), 193 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Francis Low.
- ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Founded in 1839 as the Cambridge Camden Society), 17 Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. V. Molesworth Roberts.
- EDUCATION COMMITTEES, ASSOCIATION OF, 10 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir William Alexander, Ph.D., Ed.B., M.A., B.Sc.
- EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890), Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. L. Dacey, LL.B.
- EDUCATION COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Gerald Littleboy.
- EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN (1935), 46 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Mrs. Norah Taylor. Overseas Appointment Bureau.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. D. Rees, M.A.
- EDUCATION LEAGUE, SECULAR, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. L. Burnet.
- EDUCATION, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR VISUAL AIDS IN, 33 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. A. Harrison.
- EDUCATION OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Magnay, M.A., Education Offices, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool 1.
- EDUCATION, SCOTTISH COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN, 46 Moray Place Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, D. A. Walker, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- EDUCATION THROUGH ART, SOCIETY FOR, Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Herbert Read, D.S.O., M.C., D.Litt.; *Sec.*, Mrs. F. Houssein.
- EDUCATIONAL CENTRES ASSOCIATION, Walthamstow Educational Settlement, Greenleaf Road, E.17.—*Hon. Sec.*, Ray Lamb.
- EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR VISUAL AIDS, 33 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Chief Executive Officer*, Dr. J. A. Harrison.
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (1847), 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. S. Bryden, M.B.E.
- EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR, 79 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Director*, Dr. W. D. Wall.
- EDUCATIONAL VISITS AND EXCHANGES, CENTRAL BUREAU FOR, 55A Duke Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. Dickson (acting).
- ELECTORAL REFORM SOCIETY (founded 1884 as Proportional Representation Soc.), Albany Institute, Creek Road, S.E.8.—*Director and Sec.*, Miss E. Lakeman.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1871), Savoy Place, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1961-62), G. S. E. Lucas, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, W. K. Brasher, C.B.E., M.A.
- ELECTRONICS, INSTITUTION OF (1930), 78 Shaw Road, Rochdale, Lancs.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Birtwistle.
- EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION (1921), 12 Chantry House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, D. F. Ruston; *Sec.*, M. H. White.
- EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION (1921), Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Editor-Sec.*, P. C. Lancaster, O.B.E., M.A.
- EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL, Faraday House, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. C. G. Andrews.
- EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP (formerly WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE) (1922), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1. Organizes work schemes, especially for the elderly.—*Organizing Sec.*, C. McKenna.
- EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1885), 62 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*General Manager*, Air Vice-Marshal R. S. Blucke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (ret.).
- ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, INSTITUTION OF (1945), 38 Portland Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. E. Walters.
- ENGINEERING INSPECTION, INSTITUTION OF (1919), 616 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. *Sec.*, Cdr. J. Spencer, O.B.E., R.N.

- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF (1857), 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, C.z.—*Pres.*, I. M. Stewart; *Sec.*, P. W. Thomas.
- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, N.E. COAST INSTITUTION OF (1884), Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.—*Sec.*, T. S. Nicol.
- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1912), 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, A. W. Berry.
- ENGINEERS' GUILD, LTD. (for Chartered Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineers), 201 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. G. Orr, M.A.
- ENGINEERS, JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF (1884), 14 Rochester Row, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Germain.
- ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (Incorporated) (1854), Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, I. C. Cocking.
- ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (1906), 8 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. M. Fielding.
- ENGLISH FOLK DANCE AND SONG SOCIETY (1932), Cecil Sharp House, 2 Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.—*Director*, D. N. Kennedy, O.B.E.
- ENGLISH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, LTD. (1926), The Knowle Nurseries, Caversham Heights, Reading.
- ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY (1923).—*Hon. Director*, Prof. A. H. Smith, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Lit., University College, W.C.1.
- ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION OF THE COMMONWEALTH (1918), 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Sec.*, C. Colbeck.
- ENHAM-ALAMEIN VILLAGE CENTRE for disabled ex-Servicemen and Civilians (1918), Andover, Hants (Village Centres for Curative Treatment, and Training Council).—*Sec.-Gen.*, Denis Benwell, 16 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, ROYAL (1833), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Freeman, D.Sc.
- ENTOMOLOGY, COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF (1913), c/o Natural History Museum, S.W.7. (Publications Office and Library, 56 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.).—*Director*, E. O. Pearson.
- EPILEPSY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 27 Nassau Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. S. Burden.
- EPILEPTICS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1892), Chalfont Colony, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.—*Secretary Superintendent*, E. G. England.
- ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (INC.), BRITISH (1907), 140 Holland Park Avenue, W.11.—*Sec.*, J. W. Leslie.
- EUGENICS SOCIETY (1907), 69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. G. C. L. Bertram.
- EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE (1846), 30 Bedford Place, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. G. W. Kirby.
- EVANGELICAL LIBRARY, THE, 78A Chiltern Street, W.1.—*Founder and Organizing Sec.*, Geoffrey Williams.
- EVANGELICAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION (1896).—*Hon. Org. Sec.*, Rev. E. J. Erswell, 31 Idonia Street, S.E.8.
- EXAMINERS UNDER SOLICITORS (SCOTLAND) ACTS (1933-1958), Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh.—*Clerk*, R. B. Laurie, W.S.
- EXPORT, INSTITUTE OF, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Director*, A. J. Townsend.
- EX-SERVICES MENTAL WELFARE SOCIETY (for ex-Service men and women suffering from war psychoses and neuroses), 37-39 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.—*Admin. Sec.*, Major J. R. Donnelly, M.B.E., T.D.
- FABIAN SOCIETY (1884), 11 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. S. Williams.
- FAIRBRIDGE SOCIETY (1909) (formerly Fairbridge Farm Schools), Creagh House, 38 Holland Villas Road, W.14.—*Dir.*, W. R. Vaughan, O.B.E.
- FAIR ISLE BIRD OBSERVATORY TRUST, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, George Waterston, F.R.S.E.
- FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 64 Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Brig. R. C. Elstone, C.B.E., M.C.
- FAMILY SERVICE UNITS, 207 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, David Jones, O.B.E.
- FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (Founded 1869 as CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY), Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. S. Burt.
- FARADAY SOCIETY (1903), 6 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, F. C. Tompkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1903).—*Office*, c/o Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. L. Boyle.
- FAWCETT SOCIETY (1866), 27 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. V. Horton.
- FEDERAL UNION, 10 Wyndham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Hon. F. R. Rea.
- FEDERATION OF SMALL MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN, 32 King Street, Wigan, Lancs.—*Sec.*, T. M. Broadie-Griffith.
- FEEDING STUFFS TRADE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1923), Baltic Exchange Chambers, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, W. A. C. Hooper.
- FELLOWSHIP HOUSES TRUST (Homes for Aged) (1937), Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. Atkinson.
- FIELD LANE INSTITUTION (1841), Vine Hill, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1; HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE; COMMUNITY CENTRE, 32 Cubitt Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Ash.
- FIRE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. L. Oates.
- FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, Garrard House, 31-45 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, N. C. Strother Smith.
- FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 86 London Road, Leicester.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. W. Beevers.
- FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (1940), 12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. J. Ellis.
- FIRE SERVICES NATIONAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1943).—*Hon. Organizing Sec.*, R. W. Greene, M.B.E., 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
- FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Square, W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts, O.B.E.
- FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, c/o University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. S. Mundy.
- FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS'S WORKSHOPS (1899), 118-122 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Comptroller and Sec.*, Dame Marian Acton, D.B.E.
- FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, COUNCIL OF (1873), 17 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Director-General*, E. F. M. Butler.
- FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN LONDON, 11 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, C. J. van Sluys.
- FORENSIC SCIENCE, BRITISH ACADEMY OF (1959).—*Secretary-General*, F. E. Camps, M.D., 28 Portland Place, W.1.
- FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, SOCIETY OF (1925), 7 Albany Place, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, R. Angus Galloway, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.
- FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, ROYAL (1882), 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. S. Leathart, M.B.E.

- FORESTRY SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH** (1854), 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, R. Angus Galloway, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.
- FRANCO-BRITISH SOCIETY**, 1 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Harvey of Tasburgh, C.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.; *Sec.*, Miss M. Coate.
- FREE CHURCH FEDERAL COUNCIL**, 27 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Moderator* (1961-62), Rev. R. E. Fenn, B.A.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. R. Vine, M.A., B.Sc., D.D.
- FREEMASONS, SCOTTISH GRAND LODGE OF** (1736). Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Grand Master* Mason of Scotland, The Earl of Eglinton and Winton, T.D., B.A.; *Grand Sec.*, A. F. Buchan, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- FREEMASONS, UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND**. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Grand Master*, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.; *Deputy Grand Master*, The Earl Cadogan, M.C.; *Assistant Grand Master*, Maj. Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Grand Wardens*, The Lord Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Grand Chaplains*, Ven. L. Ashcroft; Rev. Preb. H. Baylis; *Grand Sec.*, J. W. Stubbs.
- FREEMEN OF CITY OF LONDON, GUILD OF** (1908), 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.—*Master*, C. De Ryck; *Clerk*, D. Reid.
- FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION** (1932). The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Westmorland.—*Sec. and Director of Laboratories*, H. C. Gilson, M.A.
- FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORP.** (1849), 15 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Cdr. R. A. Dudley, R.N.
- FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES**, c/o The British Museum, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, The Viscount Esler; *Hon. Sec.*, T. S. Blakeney.
- FRIENDS OF THE POOR & GENTLEFOLK'S HELP** (1905), and **DISABLED SOLDIERS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY**, 42 Ebury Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. D. M. Vaisey, O.B.E.
- FROEBEL FOUNDATION, NATIONAL**, a Manchester Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss V. E. Nightingall.
- FUEL INSTITUTE OF** (1927), 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Reynolds-Davies, O.B.E., B.Sc.
- GARDENERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** (1839), 48 Broadway, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Morley.
- GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1863), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Higgins.
- GEMMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN** (1931), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. F. Andrews.
- GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, IRISH**, Oak Hill, Belstead Road, Ipswich.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. Clare, F.R.S.A.
- GENEALOGISTS, SOCIETY OF** (1911), 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, P. H. Blake.
- GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, COLLEGE OF** (1952), 41 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Cdr. A. E. P. Doran, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- GENTLEPEOPLE, GUILD OF AID FOR** (1904), 280A Earls Court Road, S.W.5.—*Sec.*, Miss E. C. Ritchie.
- GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION**, c/o The Park Branch Library, Duke Street, Sheffield, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Alice Garnett.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL** (1830), Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. E. W. H. Briault; Sir Christopher Summerhayes, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Foreign Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. Ll. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, G. P. Pirie-Gordon; *Director and Sec.*, L. P. Kirwan, C.M.G., T.D.; *Librarian and Curator of Maps*, G. R. Crone.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER** (1884), 26 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.—*Sec.*, A. Murch.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH** (1884). Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, D. G. Moir.
- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY** (1807), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. S. E. Hollingworth, M.A., D.Sc.; *Secs.*, J. M. Edmonds, M.A.; P. A. Sabine, Ph.D.; *Foreign Sec.*, Prof. O. T. Jones, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION**.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, F. H. Moore, B.Sc., Ph.D., 278 Fir Tree Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey.
- GEORGIAN GROUP**, 2 Chester Street, S.W.1.
- GILBERT AND SULLIVAN SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. Lambert, 273 Northfield Avenue, W.5.
- GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION**.—An organization founded by the late Lord Baden-Powell, as a sister movement to the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1922. In 1960 the total membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 594,491 and the world membership was over 5,250,000. *Commonwealth Headquarters*, Box 269, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY AND TOWNSEND MEMBERS' FELLOWSHIP** (1875). Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. P. M. Dunbar.
- GIRLS' GUILDRY, THE** (1900), 212 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2; *London Office*, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1; *Scottish Office*, 24 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh; *Welsh Office*, 70 Wood Road, Pontypridd, Glam.
- GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Incorp.)** (1902), 8 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Brigade Sec.*, Miss I. Bosworth.
- GIRLS OF THE REALM GUILD** (1900), 42 Lowlands Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Jones.
- GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE**, Pelly Bridge, Pelly Road, Plaitow, E.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. A. H. Weir.
- GLANVIL SOCIETY** (1948), 88 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9. For providing barrister lecturers on legal and allied topics.—*Pres.*, The Lord Birkett, P.C.; *Hon. Sec.*, P. B. Calwell.
- GLASS-PAINTERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF MASTER** (1921) 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Liddall Armitage.
- GLASS TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF** (1916), 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield 10.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. R. W. Douglas.
- GORDON BOYS' SCHOOL** (1885), West End, Woking.—*Commndt. and Sec.*, Brig. F. C. Nottingham, D.S.O., O.B.E.
- GORDON SMITH INSTITUTE FOR SEAMEN (INCORPORATED)** (1820) (Gordon Smith Seamen's Club), 96 Paradise Street, Liverpool, 1.—*Sec. and Supt.*, N. A. Williams.
- GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**, 39 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. For the benefit of governesses and women private teachers. Annuities, temporary assistance; homes for the retired and chronic sick.—*Sec.*, J. W. Beattie.
- GRAPHIC ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF** (1920), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, John C. Moody, R.I., R.E.; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- GREATER LONDON RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE** (1921), 4 St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1. [Hunter: 2579].
- GRENFELL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**, Hope House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1. For medical and social work among the fishermen of Labrador and Northern Newfoundland.—*Sec.*, Miss Betty Seabrook.

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, *see* CALOUSTE.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY (1846).—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Skelton, British Museum, W.C.1.; *Agent*, Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, N.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY (1905), 239 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. F. C. Clark.

HANDICRAFT TEACHERS, INSTITUTE OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. E. Atkinson, 24 Thirty-Third Avenue, Hull.

HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (1944), 162 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Council*, Cdr. Sir Stephen King-Hall.

HARLEIAN SOCIETY (1869), 79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, N. H. MacMichael.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. R. P. Goulden, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE. *See* p. 538.

HEADMASTERS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.* (1962), Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C., M.A.; *Joint Hon. Secs.*, W. R. Hecker; A. G. Russell; *Hon. Treas.*, T. J. P. York; *Sec.*, F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C., M.A.

HEADMISTRESSES, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*President* (1960-62), Miss A. F. Bull, M.A.; *Sec.*, Miss L. Spalding, M.A.

HEADMISTRESSES OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. B. Webster, Godstowe School, High Wycombe, Bucks.

HEADMISTRESSES OF RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*The Hon. Secretary*, St. George's School, Ascot, Berks.

HEAD TEACHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. W. Glossop, 59 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LONDON, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Dr. T. Harper Smith, 48 Perryn Road, W.3.

HEALTH EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR (1927), Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Medical Director*, Dr. A. J. Dalzell-Ward.

HEALTH, GUILD OF (1904), Edward Wilson House, 26 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Chaplain*, Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.D.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1897), 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. A. Hodges, B.A.

HELLENIC STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF (1879), 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. P. Winnington-Ingram, F.B.A.; *Hon. Treas.*, B. Rickatson-Hatt; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Forsdyke, K.C.B.

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Dir. of Studies*, V. H. Blundell.

HERALDRY SOCIETY, THE (1947), Swcliffe, Nr. Banbury, Oxon.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. M. Egan.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1930), 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, N. W. Jensen.

HISPANIC COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.

HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF, c/o The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, A. van Schendel, D.Phil.; *Sec.-Gen.*, N. Brommelle.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (1906), 59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. A. T. Simmonds, O.B.E., M.A.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1868), 96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.10.—*Pres.* Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, A. Davies, M.A.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE, BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE.—*Pres.*, E. A. Underwood, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. H. C. Butler, Ravensmead, Keston, Kent.

HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY, and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorp.) (1920), 54 Grove Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Simpson.

HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON (Incorporated) (1870).—*Office*, 15 Champion Hill, S.E.5.

HORATIAN SOCIETY (1933).—*Sec.*, Miss K. L. Steele, 60 Meriden Court, Chelsea Manor Street, S.W.3.

HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH (1858), 35 Northampton Square, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. B. Cowen.

HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ANTIQUARIAN (1953), Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. C. Stevens.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF (1902), 75 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. R. Speller, O.B.E., LL.B.

HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1948), Royal London Buildings, 42 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Dodd.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND, THE (1873).—*Head Office*, 14-18 Holborn, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Dart.

HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION, THE, 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. H. Trembath.

HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN (London Association for Hospital Services), 157 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.—*Gen. Manager*, J. H. Dyter.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 88 Brook Street, W.1.

HOUSE OF ST. BARNABAS IN SOHO (House of Charity for Distressed Women in London) (1846), 1 Greek Street, Soho Square, W.1.—*Warden*, Mrs. Gibbs.

HOUSEWORKERS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, LTD., Boston Manor House, Boston Manor Road, Brentford.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, NATIONAL (1900), 42 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Kerrell-Vaughan.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES (1916), 41B Kensington High Street, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Davis.

HOUSING, INSTITUTE OF (Incorporated) (1931), 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

HOUSING MANAGERS (INC.), SOCIETY OF, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. S. Cleaver.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM (1866), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1. To promote the constructive treatment of delinquents and the prevention of crime.—*Sec.*, Hugh Klare.

HUGENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON (1885), c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss I. Scouloudi, M.Sc., F.S.A.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—*Secs.*, O. Garrod, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P., 31 Weymouth Street, W.1.; H. G. Hanley, M.D., F.R.C.S., 147 Harley Street, W.1.

HUNTERS' IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL LIGHT HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY (1885), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Wright.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1909), 3a Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Penny; *Sec.*, G. F. Cole.

INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Cdr. H. T. Middleton, O.B.E., R.N.

INDEXERS, SOCIETY OF, 3 Western Mansions, Western Parade, Barnet, Herts.—*Chairman*, J. C. Thornton, M.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Norman Knight, M.A.

- INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BURMA ASSOCIATION, Outer Temple, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—*Joint Adviser and Sec.*, G. W. Tyson, C.I.E.
- INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF (1930), 7 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Eltham, B.A.
- INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Head Office*, Aberdare House, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.
- INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (1877), Fellowship House, New Kent Road, S.E.1.—*Gen. Dir.*, Rev. Preb. A. S. Hopkinson, M.A.
- INDUSTRIAL CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION (1884), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, J. Ward Daw; *Secs.*, Mrs. I. S. Ramsey, M.B.E.
- INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY (INCORPORATED) (1918), Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. Gray.
- INLAND WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION, 4 Emerald Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. M. G. Stephen.
- INNER WHEEL CLUBS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Eaton, 21 Portman Square, W.1.
- INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (1938), Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. B. A. Cleavever.
- INSURANCE AGENTS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 68 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Ward.
- INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1917), Abacus House, 33 Gutter Lane, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. T. D. Wilmot.
- INSURANCE BROKERS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 15 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED (1897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. A. L. Cockerell, B.A.
- INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF (1958) (Incorporating Grotius Society (1915) and Society of Comparative Legislation and International Law (1895)), 1 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, N. S. Marsh.
- INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES, 1 Dean Trench Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Helen Nussbaum.
- INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL, 35 Princess Court, Queensway, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Karpeles.
- INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION (1873), 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A., LL.D.; *Sec.*—*Gen.*, J. B. S. Edwards.
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION (1909), 146-150 Minorities, E.C.3.—*President*, Sir Donald F. Anderson; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. W. Greany, C.B.E.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.
- INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. See p. 306.
- INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON), INCORPORATED (1888), 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—8 area offices covering London, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. Rattenbury, G.M.
- IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS, SOCIETY FOR (1849), 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Irish Superintendent*, Rev. T. R. Horan, M.A.; *Clerical Sec.*, Rev. E. J. Maddock.
- IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1872), 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts, O.B.E.
- IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE (1613), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2.—*Governor*, Aid. Sir Noel Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, E. H. Shackcloth; *Gen. Agent and Solicitor* (Ireland), Peter W. Dickson.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (1869), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Ser.*, K. Headlam-Morley.
- JAPAN ASSOCIATION (1950), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. J. Collar, C.B.E.
- JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891), 95A Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
- JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1887), 12 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. G. Guy.
- JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (administered by the Jewish Board of Guardians) (1885), 74a Charlotte Street, W.1.
- JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS (1859), 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.
- JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Arthur Barnett, B.A., 33 Seymour Place, W.1.
- JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE (1895), Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, S. Cohen; Miss R. Barnett.
- JEWISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Berner Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein.
- JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (1809) (Church Missions to Jews), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis B.Sc.; Rev. E. F. Yorke, M.A.; Rev. G. H. Stevens, M.Th.
- JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*President*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., D.D.; The Rev. Canon E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D.
- JOHN INNES INSTITUTE (1910), Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dowdeswell, 92 St. Paul's Road, N.1.
- JOINT AIR TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and London Chamber of Commerce), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, J. S. Wills.
- JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF, 2-4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, S. R. Pawley, O.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Stewart Nicholson.
- JUSTICES' CLERKS' SOCIETY (1839).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Chislett, B.Sc., Town Hall, Croydon.
- KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 34 King Street, E.C.2.—Founded by King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) for the support, benefit or extension of the hospitals of London and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1907. The Fund possesses capital resources amounting to some £8,000,000, the income of which is used for a wide variety of purposes connected with the hospitals of London. Since 1948 the Fund has made numerous grants to hospitals for special purposes not covered by the National Health Service, and developed its work in many directions, such as the establishment of training colleges for hospital administrators, matrons, ward sisters and caterers. *Chairman of Management Cttee.*, The Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C.; *Treas.*, The Lord Ashburton; *Sec.*, R. E. Peers.
- KING, GEORGE'S FIELDS FOUNDATION (1936), 71 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Vice-Admiral H. G. Norman, C.B., C.B.E.
- KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), 1 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the Marine Benevolent Institutions in the United Kingdom). Over £200,000 is given annually to Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy.—*Sec.*, Capt. S. H. Paton, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST**, 156 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- KING'S FUND**, THE (1940), Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1. To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.
- LABOUR PARTY**, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, R. H. S. Crossman, M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Morgan Phillips.
- LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF** (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.* A. J. Weller.
- LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF** (1892), 129 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Butler.
- LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, CHARTERED** (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1961-62), Lt.-Col. J. W. Sale, O.B.E.; *Sec.* W. H. Clifford.
- LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERS, ASSOCIATION OF**—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE**, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. R. Stubbings.
- LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF**—*Sec.*, H. B. Sturgeon, County Buildings, High Street, Linlithgow.
- LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF** (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE** (Interchange of Teachers) (1901), Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Graham Savage, C.B.; *Director and Sec.*, W. J. Rood, O.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND**, Southwood, Eaton Park, Cobham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.
- LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE** (1914-45), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Administrator*, Mrs. E. H. Gibson, C.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF WELLDOERS** (Incorporated) (1893), 119 & 121 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.
- LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1860), 19 Borough High Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, R. H. Perrin.
- LEPER GUILD** (St. Francis) (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
- LEPERS, THE MISSION TO** (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Bernard C. Studd; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. H. Russell, B.A.
- "LEST WE FORGET" ASSOCIATION** (1922) (for provision of entertainment for disabled ex-service men and women), 10 branches in London, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. R. F. Peters, 37 Beaufort Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
- LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE** (1933), St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.
- LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION**, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. D. Nudds.
- LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION**, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Executive Committee*, D. A. H. Banks; *Sec.*, P. W. Kemmis.
- LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT** (1887), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Hill.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** (1877), Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. D. Barry.
- LIFEBOATS**. See "ROYAL NATIONAL."
- LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION**, THE (1889), 33 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. W. Boss.
- LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON**, Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. T. M. Harris, F.R.S.; *Treas.*, The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; *Secs.*, Dr. C. R. Metcalfe (Botany); Dr. H. G. Vevers, M.B.E. (Zoology); Dr. J. Smart (Editorial); *Gen. Sec.*, T. O'Grady.
- LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S WELFARE CENTRE**, Corinthian Building, South Castle Street, Liverpool, 1.—*Joint Gen. Managers*, W. B. Patterson; J. S. Macaulay.
- LOYD'S**, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, (1961), G. E. Thomson; *Dep. do.*, R. A. J. Porter; *Principal Clerk*, W. J. L. Bennett. International Insurance Market, Office of Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette, Shipping Index, Loading List, etc.
- LOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND** (1803), Lloyd's Building, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss L. R. Wiggett. (In 1960 the Trustees distributed grants of £20,502 to 918 cases).
- LOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING** (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Pelly, M.C.; *Deputy Chairman and Treas.*, A. C. Grover; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, R. M. Turnbull; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, H. N. Pemberton; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, J. M. Murray, M.B.E., B.Sc.; *Secretary and Chief Executive*, W. J. Ferguson, M.Eng.; *Deputy Sec.*, R. B. Nancarrow. Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Lloyd's Register of Yachts, etc.
- LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF** (1913), British Section, County Hall, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Miss W. K. Bartlett.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OF**—*Hon. Sec.*, R. J. Roddis, Town Hall, Eastleigh, Hants.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY**—*Hon. Sec.*, J. D. Schooling, Shirehall, Worcester.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1911), Locomotive House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.Sc.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION** (1930), 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Kent.
- LONDON AND GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION** (1925), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. L. Bratt, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY** (1932), 8 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London. Evening lectures.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.
- LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, Rev. R. E. Taylor; *Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Plowman, M.A.
- LONDON CITY MISSION** (1835), The Mission House, 6 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon C. E. Arnold, M.A.
- LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION** (1898), 48 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. St. Aubyn.
- LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION** (1892), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, A. C. Colman; *Registrar*, J. G. Allanby.

- LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL FOR MORAL WELFARE, 27A Medway Street, S.W.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss J. M. L. Watson.
- LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.
- LONDON EMBANKMENT MISSION, Webber Street, Waterloo, S.E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. W. Walton-Lewsey.
- LONDON GROUP, THE (Modern Painters and Sculptors).—*President*, Claude Rogers; *Hon. Treas.*, F. T. Nash; *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Farrell, Stamford House, Blackfriars, S.E.1.
- LONDON LABOUR PARTY, Herbert Morrison House, 195-7 Walworth Road, S.E.17.—*Sec.*, P. L. A. Robshaw.
- LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.
- LONDON LIBRARY, THE (1841), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Secretary and Librarian*, S. G. Gillam.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795), Livingstone House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. O. Jones, B.A., B.D. *Overseas Secs.*, Rev. A. F. Griffiths; Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Home Sec.*, Rev. R. O. Latham, M.A., B.D.; *Sec. for Candidates and Personnel*, Mrs. F. M. Bowers, B.A.; *Financial Sec.*, Austen Spearing.
- LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY (1894), Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Gelli, M.B.E.
- LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1858).—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. M. P. Small, 13 Woodfield Crescent, Ealing, W.5.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.
- LONDON PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION (1947). *Sec.*, L. G. Clayton, 36 Forest Glade, Highams Park, E.4.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), Maesgwyn, Glaziers Lane, Normandy, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss K. M. Hugh-Jones.
- LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE (1804), c/o National Buildings Record, Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, S.W.1.
- LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION, 157-163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See* p. 536.
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warden*, F. M. Heywood, M.A.; *Sec. and Bursar*, Brig. H. W. Forsyth, C.B.E.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton.
- LUSO-BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (1758), Classifying School for Girls (12 to 17), Drewstead Road, Streatham, S.W.16.—*Principal*, Mrs. P. C. Fisher; *Chaplain*, Rev. S. B. Pearce.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, J. F. Madden.
- MALAYAN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN INC. (1955), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, John Marsh.
- MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF, 64 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, C. Muncaster, R.W.S., R.O.I., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, F. S. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756), 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Enables boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards the expense of their pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.
- MARKET AUTHORITIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Pointer, 4 Farmers Avenue, Norwich.
- MARKETING AND SALES MANAGEMENT, INSTITUTE OF (1911), 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, D. R. Griffiths.
- MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 39 Hertford Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.-Treas.*, D. Lowe-Watson.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Maj. R. L. Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842), 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Sqn. Ldr. D. A. Lloyd, D.E.C., D.F.M.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND; *Masonic Girls' School* (1792); *Masonic Boys' School* (1867); *Victoria Jubilee Masonic Amnity Fund* (1887).—*Sec.*, D. S. Hope, 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.
- MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798).—*Sec.*, Col. H. J. Jones, T.D., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788). *Schools*, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, E.C.4.
- MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Venning.
- MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (1856), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.
- MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. V. Evelyn.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871).—*Pres.*, J. T. Combridge, M.A., M.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Kellaway, B.Sc., 87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. Halberstam, Ph.D.; J. A. Todd, Ph.D., F.R.S.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Kenneth Hague; *Sec.*, K. H. Platt, M.B.E.
- MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.

- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF** (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, G. W. H. Townsend; *Medical Sec.*, J. A. Struthers, B.A., M.D., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY** (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON** (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, W. G. Oakley, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, M. P. Ellis, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.; *Registrar*, E. J. Tucker.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION** (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Joyce Cockram; *Sec.*, Miss I. McCartan.
- MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF** (1805), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec. R.*, T. Hewitt, O.B.E., M.A.
- MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY** (1901).—*Sec.*, J. P. Beaven, 40 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL** (1841), 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Monro, M.D., Ph.D.
- MEN OF THE TREES SOCIETY** (1922), Stansted Park Estate Office, Rowlands Castle, Hants.—*Sec.*, W. C. Browning.
- MENTAL AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION**, for the rehabilitation of patients recovering from mental or nervous disorders, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Clifton.
- MENTAL HEALTH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR**, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.
- MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS BENEVOLENT FUND, Shipping Federation House**, 146 Minorities, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss A. B. Talbot.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION** (1857) (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD. Affiliated to the Officers' (Merchant Navy) Federation, 6 Rumbold Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. L. S. Harrison; *London Office*, 133 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY)**, Mariners' Hotel, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Hecsom, O.B.E.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD** (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, R. G. Haerle.
- MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN** (1857). *Headquarters and Registered Office*, Kingston House, James Street, Liverpool 2. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.
- METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF**, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, R. G. S. Ludlam.
- METALS, INSTITUTE OF** (1908), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. H. O'Neill, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, R. E. Moore.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL** (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, H. L. Penman, M.Sc., Ph.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, R. C. Frith, O.B.E., Ph.D.; R. S. Scorer, M.A., Ph.D.
- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. D. W. Thompson; Rev. W. Easton, B.D.; Rev. D. B. Child; Rev. R. W. Pile, B.D.; Rev. K. Johnson, B.D.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. T. F. Davey, C.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A.; Mrs. L. R. M. Bingle, M.A. *Income*, 1960, £1,607,471.
- METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND** (1871), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, E. R. Hall.
- METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE** (1912).—*Hon. Clerk*, A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D., L.L.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION** (1859), 426 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13.—*Sec.*, Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND** (1872), Mansion House, E.C.4, and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. In 1960, £22,450 was distributed as maintenance grants to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; £14,925 for almoners at State hospitals to meet needs of patients not covered by the State services; £3,350 to Mental Hospitals for similar purposes; £1,000 to District Nursing Associations in London and £1,910 to other charities for the sick.—*Sec.*, Miss V. A. Miles.
- METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION** (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF** (1881), 15 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.
- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Steeple, 115 Broomwood Road, S.W.11.
- MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY** (1876).—*Pres.*, Prof. L. R. Wager, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Butler, M.A., Ph.D., 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
- MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF** (1895), 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, S. Shepherd, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. Bradshaw.
- MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF** (1895), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Lloyd; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF** (1892), 44 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, A. R. O. Williams, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, B. W. Kerrigan.
- MINING ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF** (1889), 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1961-62), R. A. Moore, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. McDermid.
- MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND**, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, M. W. Bryce.
- MISSIONARY SOCIETIES** (see individual titles).
- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS**, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A., Q.E.C.
- MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION** (1898), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought.—*Pres.*, The Bishop of Birmingham; *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. F. E. Compton, Caynham Vicarage, Ludlow, Salop.
- MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION**, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. L. Presswood.
- MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY** (1887), 85 Addiscombe Road, Croydon.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Pearson, F.S.A.
- MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF** (1817), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. E. Hughes.
- MORDEN COLLEGE** (1695), Blackheath, S.E.3. *Clerk to the Trustees*, M. S. Graham.
- (WILLIAM) MORRIS SOCIETY** (1955).—*Hon. Sec.*, R. C. H. Briggs, 260 Sandycroft Road, Kew, Surrey.
- MOTOR INDUSTRY, THE INSTITUTE OF THE** (1920), 40 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Admin. Sec.*, E. V. Tipper.
- MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY**, 10 Stratford Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, Capt. L. E. Porter, R.N.

- MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1873). Victoria Station House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Harold Banwell.
- MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1873), 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. V. Overfield, B.Sc.
- MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (1885).—*Sec.*, L. F. Cheyney, O.B.E., 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.
- MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION (1889), 33 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. James, C.B.E.
- MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND, St. Cecilia's House, 7 Carlos Place, W.1. *Convalescent Home*, Westgate-on-Sea.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Gowing.
- MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1882) 48 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. H. R. Brearley.
- MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1738), 10 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. E. Beyer.
- MUSIC SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, RURAL, Little Besslow Hills, Hitchin, Herts.—*Director*, Miss M. Ibberson, O.B.E.
- MUSIC SOCIETIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1935), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. A. K. Mausell, R.N. (*ret.*).
- MUTUAL HOUSEHOLDS ASSOCIATION LTD., 23 Haymarket, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Moore.
- MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Sec.*, J. G. Mannors, M.A., Ph.D., Botany Dept., University of Southampton.
- NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL UNION (1899), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Arnold Hall, B.A., B.D.
- NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PRIVATE TRADERS (1943), 523-5 Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester 4.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (NALGO) (1905), Nalگو House, 8 Harewood Row, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. C. Anderson.
- NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, STANDING CONFERENCE OF (1950).—*Hon. Sec.*, K. W. Humphreys, c/o The Library, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE OFFICERS, 5-6 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Camp.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS (1947), 44 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. Arnold-Baker.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING CORPS FOR GIRLS (1942), Portland Chambers, 93 Great Titchfield Street, W.1.—*Girls' Training Corps*; *Women's Junior Air Corps*; *Girls' Nautical Training Corps*.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1812), 61 Bayswater Road, W.2.
- NATIONAL BIRTHDAY TRUST FUND (1928), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. For Extension of Maternity Services.—*Sec.*, Miss D. V. Riddick, M.B.E.
- NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE (1944), 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. E. Morpurgo.
- NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD (1941), Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cecil Farthing, B.A., F.S.A.
- NATIONAL CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 16 High Street, Chesham, Bucks.—*Sec.*, W. B. Taylor.
- NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME (1869). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N.5.—*Principal*, Rev. John W. Waterhouse, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, T. O. Buck, B.Com.
- NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. R. F. Simson.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR COLLEGES, Thilcoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. M. Millar.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Celia Gimpel, B.A.
- NATIONAL CYCLISTS UNION (1878), 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.
- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS (1,463 Clubs with 62,086 members), 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, K. R. Savage.
- NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL, 183-184 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, C.M.G., M.P.; *Chairman*, Gershom Stewart; *Sec.*, J. Cherry.
- NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD (1919), Portsoken House, Minories, E.C.3.—*Clerk in Charge*, Miss D. M. Robinson.
- NATIONAL MARKET TRADERS' FEDERATION (1899).—*Pres.*, J. A. Lee; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Coates, 87 Spital Hill, Sheffield, 4.
- NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL, 58 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Brayshaw.
- NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL (1908), 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Dixon.
- NATIONAL POLICE FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE (1926), Home Office, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. James, M.C.
- NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY (1866), 103 Borough High Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Collin McCall.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR (1899), Field House, Brems Buildings, E.C.4.—*Director*, Arnold Marsh, O.B.E.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (1811), 69 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. D. Leonard, M.A.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884) (Incorporated), *Central Office*, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.; *Treas.*, G. Edmiston; *Director*, Rev. Arthur Morton, O.B.E.
- NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—*Headquarters*, Central Hall Buildings, Durnsford Road, S.W.19. (*Publication Dept.*, 104-105 Newgate Street, E.C.1.)
- NATIONAL TRUST for places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (1895), 42 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. W. Rathbone.
- NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND for places of historic interest or natural beauty (1931), 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, J. C. Stormonth Darling, M.C., W.S.
- NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, 3 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Chief Administration Officer*, H. P. Wetherell, M.B.E.
- NATIONAL WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION (1917), Incorporating the National Council for Equal Citizenship and Women for Westminster, 33 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Mrs. H. Whittick.
- NATION'S FUND FOR NURSES, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Wynne Williams.
- NATURALISTS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH JUNIOR.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. H. Smith, Somerdale, Welton Road, Brough, Yorks.
- NATURE CONSERVATION, BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL (1949) c/o The Council for Nature, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.
- NATURE COUNCIL FOR (1958), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.

- NATURE RESERVES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF (1912).—*Hon. Sec.*, N. D. Riley, C.B.E., c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.
- NAUTICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1911), National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. B. Naish.
- NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE BIBLE SOCIETY (1780), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1. Copies and portions of the Scriptures circulated to the Forces (1960), 182,487.—*Joint Secs.*, A. H. Long; J. Mighell Smith.
- NAVAL ARCHITECTS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF (1860), 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. A. D. Duckworth, R.N. (*ret.*).
- NAVIGATION, INSTITUTE OF, c/o Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, M. W. Richey.
- NAVY LEAGUE (INC.) (1895), Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, The Earl Granville, M.C.; *Gen. Sec.*, H. T. Bishop, O.B.E.
- NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. C. Lloyd.
- NEWCOMEN SOCIETY (1920), for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology, Science Museum, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. R. Gilbert.
- NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP (1915), *International Headquarters*, Alturas, Rotherfield, Sussex.
- NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB (1886), 61 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rodney J. Burn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Treas.*, G. Charlton; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- NEWMAN ASSOCIATION (1942), *National Office and Newman International Centre*, 31 Portman Square, W.1.
- NEWSPAPER EDITORS, GUILD OF BRITISH (1946), Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, F. Singleton (*Bolton Evening News*); *Sec.*, H. R. Davies.
- NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND (1864), Bouverie House, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, Colonel the Lord Astor of Hever; *Sec.*, S. C. Reynolds.
- NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS ASSOCIATION (1906), 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Bernard Alton, M.V.O.
- NEWSPAPER SOCIETY (1836), Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, W. A. Hawkins (*Bristol Evening Post*); *Director*, H. R. Davies.
- NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1839), Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. E. Llewellyn-Jones.
- NEWTONIAN SOCIETY (1935) Newton Institute, Long Court, Orange Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. B. Brown, D.Sc.
- NEW WALES UNION, THE (Undeb Cymru Fydd) (1941), 24 Ffordd y Môr, Aberystwyth.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. I. Ellis, M.A.
- NOISE ABATEMENT SOCIETY, 6 Old Bond Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Connell.
- NORE R.N. AND R.M. CHILDREN'S TRUST (formerly R.N. and R.M. Children's Home, The Norc, Gillingham), R.N. Barracks, Chatham.—*Sec.*, Lieut. E. W. Waters, R.N. (*ret.*).
- NORTHERN IRELAND TOURIST BOARD, 6 and 12 Royal Avenue, Belfast 1.—*Gen. Manager*, R. J. Frizzell, O.B.E., B.A.
- NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM ASSOCIATION IN LONDON (1920).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. V. Witherspoon, 20 Argyle Road, West Ealing, W.13.
- NORWOOD HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN (Jewish Orphanage) (1795), Knights Hill, West Norwood, S.E.27.—*Sec.*, M. Finlay.
- NUFFIELD CENTRE FOR FORCES OF THE CROWN (1943), 8 Adelaide Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss Mary Cook.
- NUFFIELD FOUNDATION (1943), Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E.
- NUFFIELD PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS TRUST (1939), Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, *Governing Trustees*, G. McLachlan.
- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Spufford, Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, W.C.1.
- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, c/o Dept. of Coins and Medals, The British Museum, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, P. Grierson, F.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, John Walker, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- NURSERY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF GT. BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND, 89 Stamford Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. E. Warren.
- NURSES', ELDERLY, NATIONAL HOME FUND, The Home, Riverside Avenue, Holdenhurst, Bournemouth.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Haley.
- NURSES, ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR, 15 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Manager and Actuary*, C. M. O'Brien, M.A.
- NUTRITION SOCIETY (1941).—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. R. J. L. Allen, c/o Beecham Foods Ltd., Brentford, Middx.
- OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1919), 27 Sussex Park, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Pres.*, A. C. H. Bell.
- OCEANOGRAPHY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF (1949), Wormley, Godalming, Surrey.—*Dir.*, G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- OFFICE MANAGEMENT, INSTITUTE OF (1915), 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. L. Cousins.
- OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, THE (OFFICERS' BENEVOLENT DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH LEGION) (1920), 28 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. Affords relief and assistance to ex-officers, their widows and dependants.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. J. N. Carter, C.B.E.
- OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND (1899), 104 Gloucester Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss Mary Gold.
- OFFICERS (MERCHANT NAVY) FEDERATION (1928), Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.—*Joint Gen. Managers*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E.; W. L. S. Harrison; *Sec.*, D. Carmichael, M.B.E.
- OFFICERS' PENSIONS SOCIETY, LTD., 171 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. P. C. Bullock, O.B.E.
- OIL PAINTERS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF (1883), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Iain Macnab, R.E.; *Treas.*, Clifford Hall; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- OLD AGE PENSIONS ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1940), 15 Blakey Moor, Blackburn, Lancs.—*Sec.*, E. Melling.
- OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1906), 95 Mount Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, K. S. Duncan, M.B.E.
- OPEN-AIR MISSION (1853), 19 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest W. Jealous.
- ORDERS AND MEDALS RESEARCH SOCIETY (1942).—*Hon. Sec.*, L. F. Guille, Clarina Cottage, Exeter Road, Teignmouth, Devon.
- ORIENTAL CERAMIC SOCIETY (1921), 31B Torrington Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. D. Gage-Brown.
- ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB, THE BRITISH (1892), *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Foster, The Double House, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk.
- ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB, THE SCOTTISH, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Mrs. George Waterston.
- ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, BRITISH, c/o Bird Room, British Museum (Nat. History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Guy Mountfort.
- ORNITHOLOGY, BRITISH TRUST FOR (1932), 2 King Edward Street, Oxford.—*Sec.*, D. Wilson.
- ORNITHOLOGY, FIELD, THE EDWARD GREY INSTITUTE OF (1938), Botanic Garden, Oxford.—*Director*, David Lack, F.R.S.

- ORTHOPÆDIC ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1918), 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. C. Adams, M.D., F.R.C.S.
- OSTEOPATHS, GENERAL COUNCIL AND REGISTER OF (1937), 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Registrar*, R. F. Miller.
- OUTWARD BOUND TRUST, 223 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Administers five schools for character-training through sea and mountain adventure at Aberdovey, Wales, Eskdale and Ullswater, Cumberland, Burghhead, Morayshire and Ashburton, Devon. *Dir.*, E. W. Dawson.
- OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR (1920), 43/44 Parliament Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Cumber, O.B.E., M.A.
- OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, ROYAL (1910), Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.-General*, P. Crawshaw, C.B.E.
- OWNERS OF CITY PROPERTIES, ASSOCIATED.—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD (1873). *Offices*, 10 Trumpington Street, Cambridge and 74 High Street, Oxford.—*Secs.*, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., Oxford; A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Cambridge.
- OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST (1927).—*Sec.*, Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., Painted Room, 3 Cornmarket Street, Oxford; *Treas.*, Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford.
- OXFORD SOCIETY (1932), 28 Museum Road, Oxford.—*Sec.*, Mrs D. M. Lennie.
- OYSTER MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.
- PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1880), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Malcolm Osborne, C.B.E., R.A.; *Sec.*, A. S. H. Mills.
- PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF (1831), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Norman Wilkinson, C.B.E.; *Treas.*, A. Sykes; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1804), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, R. Austin, R.A.; *Sec. and Curator*, Malcolm Fry, F.R.S.A.
- PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND ENGRAVERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (1930), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Stanley Grimm, R.O.I., R.P.; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1847), Burlington House, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. D. Smith, B.Sc.
- PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND (1865), 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon C. B. Mortlock, F.S.A.
- PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION, P.N.E.U. (1888), Murray House, Vandon Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. McEwan Hayles.
- PARLIAMENTARY AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. C. Powell, 7 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.—*Chairman and Leader*, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaiskell, C.B.E., M.P.; *Vice-Chairman and Deputy Leader*, Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, H. W. Bowden, C.B.E., M.P.; *Leader of Labour Peers*, The Visct. Alexander of Hillsborough, P.C., C.H.; *Sec.*, F. H. Barlow.
- PASTEL SOCIETY (1899), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, James Grant; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUILD OF (1936), 25 Porchester Terrace, W.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. Young.
- PATENT AGENTS, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1882), Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. E. Lincroft, M.B.E.
- PATENTEES AND INVENTORS, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 207-208 Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.* (vacant).
- PEACE SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL (1816), Fellowship House, Browning Street, S.E.17. (*Continental Offices*, 5 rue Charles Bonnet, Geneva)—*Director and Sec.*, Rev. H. Rathbone Dunning, LL.D.
- PEDESTRIANS' ASSOCIATION FOR ROAD SAFETY, 44/45 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, T. C. Foley.
- P.E.N., INTERNATIONAL (1921), 62-3 Glebe Place, S.W.3. World association of writers.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Carver.
- PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY FOR SICK ANIMALS (1917), P.D.S.A. House, Clifford Street, W.1.
- PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY LTD. (1914), Copyright House, 29-33 Berners Street, W.1.—*Gen. Manager*, H. L. Walter; *Sec.*, R. F. Whale.
- PERIODICAL PROPRIETORS ASSOCIATION LTD., Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. MacDougall.
- PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, INSTITUTE OF (1913), 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, A. L. N. Stephens.
- PETROLEUM, INSTITUTE OF (1913), 61 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. A. Hough.
- PHARMACOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Sec.*, J. D. P. Graham, M.D., Dept. of Pharmacology, Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.
- PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, H. S. Grainger; *Secs.*, Sir Hugh N. Linstead, O.B.E., M.P.; F. W. Adams, B.Sc.
- PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1842), University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. D. M. Jones; N. C. Scott.
- PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. See ROYAL.
- PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. See VICTORIA INSTITUTE.
- PHILOSOPHY, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 14 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Director and Sec.*, L. C. Robertson, M.A.
- PHONETIC ALPHABET ASSOCIATION (1955), 86 Dalmain Road, S.E.23.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss B. Smoker.
- PHOTOGRAPHERS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1901), 38 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. A. Hunt.
- PHYSICAL RECREATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF (1935), 6 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss P. C. Colson, O.B.E.
- PHYSICAL SOCIETY, see INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.
- PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1518), Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Robert Platt, Bt., M.D.; *Treas.*, R. R. Bomford, D.M.; *Registrar*, K. Robson, C.B.E., M.D.
- PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ROYAL FACULTY OF (GLASGOW) (1509), Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Pres.*, J. H. Wright; *Hon. Sec.*, G. B. Shaw.
- PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1681), Hall and Library, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, R. F. Robertson.
- PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTE OF (1960), 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hon. Sec.*, C. G. Wynne, Ph.D.; *Sec.*, H. R. Lang, Ph.D.
- PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1876) Magdalen College, Oxford.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. B. Gray, M.A., M.B.
- PIG BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (1884), 69 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.—*Sec.*, E. G. Wake.
- PILGRIM TRUST, THE (1930), Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, The Lord Kilmaine, C.B.E.

- PILGRIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE** (1902), Savoy Hotel, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G.; *Hon. Sec.*, Anthony Gishford.
- PILGRIMS OF THE U.S., THE** (1903).—*Pres.*, Hugh Bullock K.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, Edward K. Warren, 74 Trinity Place, New York, 6, N.Y., U.S.A.
- PIT PONIES PROTECTION SOCIETY** (1927).—*Sec.*, D. Jeffrey Williams, 508 Loudoun Road, N.W.8.
- PLANT ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 2 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Lyons.
- PLASTICS INSTITUTE, THE** (1932), 6 Mandeville Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. N. Ratcliffe.
- PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL** (1925), 71 Eccleston Square, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Vice-Admiral H. G. Norman, C.B., C.B.E.
- POETRY SOCIETY (INCORPORATED)** (1909), 33 Portman Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, Thomas Moulst; *Sec.*, Mrs. Helen Graddon.
- POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SCOTT** (1920), Cambridge.—*Director*, G. de Q. Robin, M.A.
- POLIOMYELITIS AND OTHER CRIPPLING DISEASES, NATIONAL FUND FOR RESEARCH INTO** (1952), Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Guthrie.
- POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING (P.E.P.)** (1932), 26 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Baily.
- POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION** (1856), 27 Midway Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. L. Talbot.
- POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (SPBA), LTD.** (1915), 19 Compton Terrace, N.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. J. Aley.
- POULTRY CLUB, THE** (incorporating the British Bantam Association) (1877), Merriewood, Cophorne, Sussex.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. E. Duckworth.
- PRECEPTORS, COLLEGE OF**, 2-3 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. All persons engaged in education who have obtained a Diploma of the College or have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.—*Secretary*, J. V. Chapman.
- PREHISTORIC SOCIETY** (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, N. de L' E. W. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., City Museum, Birmingham 3.
- PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF**.—*Sec.*, L. P. Dealtry, 31 Melbury Court, Kensington, W.8.
- PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND** (1913), Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. T. Darling, I.S.O.
- PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND** (1905), Presbyterian Church House, Fisherwick Place, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Miss Stewart.
- PRESS ASSOCIATION** (1868), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman* (1961), W. M. Young (*Eastern Daily Press*, Norwich); *Gen. Managers*, E. W. Davies; G. C. Bloom; *Sec.*, E. J. Harvey.
- PRIMROSE LEAGUE** (1883), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; *Chancellor*, Sir Hamilton Kerr, Bt., M.P.; *Sec.*, Miss E. M. Killby, O.B.E.
- PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION** (1827), 61 Doughty Street, W.C.1. Homes of Rest at Wood Green.—*Sec.*, A. Reynolds.
- PRISON VISITORS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF** (1922), 71 Chaucer Road, Bedford.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. H. M. Sykes.
- PROCURATORS, ROYAL FACULTY OF** (1600).—*Treas.*, Clerk and Fiscal, A. F. Ferguson, T.D., 34 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. S. Woodford.
- PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF** (1919), 3-7 Northumberland Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Nunn.
- PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL**, 10 St. Christopher's Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Roden.
- PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF** (1920), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. H. M. Hoey, O.B.E.
- PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, SOCIETY FOR THE (S.P.G.)** (1902), 15 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Rev. E. J. Trapp; *Asst. Secs.*, J. Dudley Dixon, D.S.C.; F. Chappell; Miss A. K. De Sausmarez; Dr. Veronica Thres; Rev. A. E. A. Sulston; Rev. J. Redmayne; Rev. K. G. Symcox; Rev. M. S. Wheatley; Rev. D. Morgan. Income, 1960, £671,567.
- PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE** (1836), Chichester House, 278-82 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Hale.
- PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE** (1845), 119 Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.—*Hon. Sec.*, O. T. Taylor.
- PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY** (1827), 26 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. James.
- PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT FUND** (1840), 25 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. C. Evans.
- PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR** (1882), 1 Adam and Eve Mews, W.8.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. R. Dodds, D.Litt.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE BRITISH** (1901), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. A. Peel, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Grace Rawlings, B.A.
- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF** (1922), 24 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Nottage.
- PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF** (1937), 28 Portland Place, W.1. (Harben Laboratories and Postgraduate Medical School, 23 Queen Street, W.C.1.)—*Sec.*, A. R. Horsham.
- PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1895), 179-181 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. V. Balsom, M.B.E.
- PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1883), 19 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Johnson.
- PUBLIC RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF** (1948), Hastings House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Thomas, M.A.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF (BOYS)** (1941).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. H. S. Vivian, 4 Wolsey Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex; *Sec.*, Major W. L. Giffard, O.B.E., Dormy House, Longdown Lane South, Epsom, Surrey.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF GIRLS** (1942), c/o Women's Employment Federation, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU**, 17 Queen Street, W.1.—*Director and Gen. Sec.*, D. G. Chambers, M.A.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS BURSARS' ASSOCIATION** (1932).—*Sec.*, D. M. Sherwood, Badminton School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- PUBLIC SUPPLIES, INSTITUTION OF** (1949), 24 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Sec.*, B. Harris.
- PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF** (1908).—*Pres.*, Prof. D. Seaborne Davies; *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. E. R. Hardy Ivamy, Faculty of Laws, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.
- PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED**, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. L. Howlett.

- PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION** (1896), 29 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, John Boon; *Sec.*, R. E. Barker.
- PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION** (1931), Wardfurch Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, P. F. H. Emery, M.P.
- QUANTITY SURVEYORS, INSTITUTE OF**, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.
- QUARRIES HOMES** (1871), Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.—*Sec.*, David Easton.
- QUARRYING, INSTITUTE OF** (1917), 62-64 Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mary Roberts.
- QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE DISABLED** (1934) (Bernhard Baron Memorial), Leatherhead Court, Surrey.—*Princ.*, A. E. R. Bruce, O.B.E.
- QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND** (1897), *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Symons.
- QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING** (1887), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss L. J. Gray; *Gen. Sec.*, Miss J. R. Anslow.
- RADIO ENGINEERS, BRITISH INSTITUTION OF** (1925), 9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Graham D. Clifford.
- RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN** (Incorporated), 28-30 Little Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec. and Editor*, John Clarricoats, O.B.E.
- RADIOLOGISTS, FACULTY OF** (1934), 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. Hodson, M.B., F.R.C.P.
- RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1858), 30 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.; Railway Orphanage at Derby.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. C. Wayland-Carr.
- RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. P. Voce, 3 Cumberland Avenue, Bury Old Road, Heywood, Lancs.
- RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM** (1861), 85-86 London Wall, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Albert T. Reynolds.
- RANFARD MISSION** (1857) and **RANFARD NURSES** (1868), St. Mark's Church, Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—*Gen. Supt. and Sec.*, Miss Janet Filby.
- RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF**, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. N. M. Serry.
- RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION** (1882), 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Frank L. Othick.
- RED CROSS SOCIETY BRITISH.** See **BRITISH**.
- RED POLL CATTLE SOCIETY** (1888), 10 Neale Street, Ipswich.—*Sec.*, D. J. A. Reynolds.
- REEDHAM SCHOOL** (Incorporated) (1844), Purley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, H. W. Richardson.
- REED'S SCHOOL** (1813). *Offices*, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Philip Horton.
- REFRIGERATION, INSTITUTE OF** (1900), New Bridge Street House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.
- REINDEER COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM** (1949), Harston, Cambridge.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. E. J. Lindgren, M.A.
- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.** See "UNITED SOCIETY."
- RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY**, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Lane-Petter, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.; *Sec.*, Mrs. Katherine Williams.
- RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (Trafalgar Day, 1925), 117A Fulham Road, S.W.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Cdr. J. N. K. Knight, D.S.C., R.N.
- RIVER BOARDS ASSOCIATION** (Founded 1933 as The Catchment Boards Association), 25 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Secs.*, Dyson, Bell & Co.
- RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR**, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; Leonard Millis, O.B.E.
- ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF** (1945), 1 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, J. K. Bennett.
- ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION** (1928), 41 Kipling House, 43 Villiers Street, W.C.2.
- ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**, 180 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bailey.
- ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL**.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Woods, c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.
- ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF**, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. F. W. Walbank, F.B.A.; *Sec.*, Mrs. P. Gilbert.
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** (1914), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Wordley, M.B.E.
- ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY** (1901), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. Heather.
- ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND** (1919), 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Controller*, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Cordingley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION**, 43 Grove Park Road, W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.
- ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL** (1758). *Offices*, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Corner.
- ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY** (1865), 122-6 Balham High Road, S.W.12. Home for aged seamen, Belvedere. Out-pensions to retired seamen of limited means. Samaritan and War Fund for general relief. Allowances for widows in distress.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. Lafferty.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION**, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. F. C. Emery.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN**, 73 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davis.
- ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS** (1876), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. R. Francis.
- ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION**, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Macdonald, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS** (1815), Bushy, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.
- ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS**, 82-84 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett.
- ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY** (1901), 12 Orange Street, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.; *Sec.*, Miss M. K. Marsh.
- ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY** (1871), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Phyllis G. Dabbs.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS**, 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, L. G. Anderson, C.B.; *Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.
- ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY** (1868) (formerly Royal Colonial Institute and later Royal Empire Society), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Council*, The Viscount Boyd of Merton, P.C., C.H. (30,000 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, D. K. Daniels, O.B.E.
- ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, FACULTY OF** (1936). (Royal Society of Arts) John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, Brian O'Rourke, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY** (1902), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. J. Murton.

- ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY (1890), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- ROYAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875), Chatham.—*Sec.*, Brig. J. H. S. Lacey, C.B.E.
- ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE (1758), 743 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Miles.
- ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1784), 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, O.B.E., B.I.
- ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (1804).—*Offices*, Vincent Square, S.W.1. *Gardens*, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, A. Simmonds, O.B.E., M.C.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY (1854), West Hill, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, Brig. R. M. Villiers, D.S.O.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—*Income* (1960), £2,783, expenditure £3,595. In 1960, 1,053 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 646 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 124 others.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.; *Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.
- ROYAL INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON SOCIETY (1910) (Art and Letters), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick Richter, C.B.E., M.A.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1920), Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Right Hon. K. G. Younger.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1799), 21 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Brig. H. E. Hopthrow, C.B.E.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, Swansea (1835).—*Hon. Sec.* (vacant).
- ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, THE (1801), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. Hale, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND (1790), 11 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Sec.*, J. G. Broadbent.
- ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1836), 37 St. George's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. J. G. Hunt, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737), 7 Melbourn Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, N. A. Boyle.
- ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. G. Prince.
- ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION (1874) 44 Philip Victor Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 21.—*Sec.*, Dr. N. Fortune.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—*Income* (1960), £1,023,629, expenditure £1,035,244; total number of lives rescued, 82,944; rescued in 1960, 367. 152 motor life-boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, S. Whorlow.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881), 43 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Charles Laurie.
- ROYAL NAVAL AND ROYAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME (1834), Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Capt. R. C. Steele, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1891). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. *See above*.
- ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts., for daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. F. H. Nalder, C.B., O.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Redhill, Surrey.—*Princ.*, J. L. Weldon, M.A.
- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1860), 41 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. South, M.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Regan.
- ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1853), 16 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. E. Hallett.
- "ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 37 Western Parade, Portsmouth. Rests at Portsmouth, Devonport, Londonderry and Weymouth. *Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE SOCIETY (1923), 12 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. F. Hadden.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, C. A. Cumming Forsyth, O.B.E., B.I.
- ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919). 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Howard Florey; *Treas. and Vice-President*, The Lord Fleck, K.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Prof. Sir William Hodge; *Foreign Secretary and Vice-President*, Sir Patrick Linstead, C.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Brig. R. F. E. Stoney, C.B.E., *Sec.*, Helen Sutherland, M.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, John Hall.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Lord Nathan, P.C., T.D.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1823), Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. I. Halliday; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Brine; *Keeper*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS (1904), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, E. Bainbridge Connall, M.B.E.; *Sec.*, Grace Carter.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. L. Hirst, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, Norman Feather, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, Dr. J. R. Peddie, C.B.E.; *Curator*, Robert Schlapp, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH (1876), to promote the health of the people, 30 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.Sc.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson,

- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1892), 64 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—Pres., James Gunn, A.B.A.; Hon. Sec., E. Halliday, P.R.B.A.; Sec., M. B. Bradshaw.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Major M. P. C. Hordern.
- ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—Pres., Prof. M. G. Kendall; Sec., Miss U. M. Croker.
- ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.2.—Gen. Sec., Rear Adm. H. P. Currey, C.B., O.B.E.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Sec., Curator and Chief Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson; Librarian, Brig. J. Stephenson, O.B.E.; Editor, Lt.-Comdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (ret.).
- RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.
- RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.—Dir., J. Cosmo Clark, C.B.E., M.C., R.A.
- RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.—Sec., K. Macrae, W.S.
- RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—Acting Sec., Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.
- SAILORS' CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, THE (1821), Newland, Hull. Cares for British seamen's children who have lost a parent. (Also welfare facilities for seamen in Humber area.)—Sec., L. Hartley.
- SAILORS' HOME AND RED ENSIGN CLUB (1830), Dock Street and Ensign Street, E.1.—Gen. Manager, Capt. E. W. Bush.
- ST. DEINIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY (Gladstone Memorial), Hawarden, near Chester. Warden, Rev. G. D. Yarnold, D.Phil.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1961, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,225 from World War I and 1,350 from World War II.—Pres., Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; Chairman, The Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, C.B., C.B.E.; Hon. Treas., Sir Cecil Ellerton; Sec., A. D. Lloyds.
- ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION (1860), 60 Bride Street, Barnsbury, N.7.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, Headquarters, 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—Dir.-Gen., Sir Philip Southwell, C.B.E., M.C.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, 8 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—Sec., G. W. Woodhill. (Strength 1960, 111,000 men, 37,000 women, 44,000 boy cadets, 56,000 girl cadets.)
- ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF (1844), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Sec., A. W. Barr.
- SALMON AND TROUT ASSOCIATION (1903), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—Hon. Sec., J. S. Barclay, T.D.
- SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.—Hon. Sec., L. J. Isserlis.
- SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—
London (1866), 140 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.
Chief Officer, A. S. Pratten, O.B.E., G.M.
Liverpool (1842), 26 Johnson Street, Liverpool, 3.
Chief Officer, E. J. H. Catt.
Glasgow (1873) 201–203 Albion Street, Glasgow, C.1.—Chief Officer, T. Mundell.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF. See PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.
- SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1919), 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—Dir. Gen., Brig. T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.
- SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE, 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—Sec., W. F. Rishton.
- SCAPA SOCIETY, see ADVERTISING.
- SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Hon. Sec., C. A. Stott, M.B.E.
- SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION (1903), 12 Cranes Park Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.—Hon. Gen. Sec., M. Jenny Sellers.
- SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.—Gen. Sec., D. A. Cameroa.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Bank Court, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.—Sec., E. Rushworth.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath Surrey.—Sec., Mrs. H. E. Closs.
- SCHOOLS' MUSIC ASSOCIATION, THE (1938), 4 Newmann Road, Bromley, Kent.—Hon. Sec., S. S. Moore.
- SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, c/o Society for Visiting Scientists, 5 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—Chairman, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S.; Sec., Miss E. Simpson, O.B.E.
- SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION (1900), 52 Bateman Street, Cambridge.
- SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—Sec., E. J. Cooper.
- SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—Sec., W. M. Miller.
- SCOTTISH COUNTRY INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT TRUST, 27 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3.—Sec., Maj. H. C. Paterson, T.D.
- SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY (1886).—Hon. Sec., E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (1906).—Sec., M. Lorimer, 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY (1946), 2 Atholl Place, Edinburgh 3.—Sec., A. A. Purdom.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION (1940), 5 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh, 3.—Sec., Neil A. Milne, W.S.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., M. B. Shaw.
- SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh 2.—Hon. Sec., A. L. Murray.
- SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.—Hon. Gen. Sec., A. G. Campbell, M.A., LL.B., B.Ed.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—Sec. and Treas., L. G. Langwill.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., James M. MacKellar.
- SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., W. G. Bruce.
- SCOTISH TOURIST BOARD (1945), Rutland Place, Edinburgh 1.—Manager W. A. Nicholson.
- SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION—Secs., (Eastern Council), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (Western Council), John Cranna, C.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
- SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF.—Hon. Sec., J. M. Cackett, 11 Dorchester Drive, Bedford, Feltham, Middlesex.

- SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1. Copies and selections of the Scriptures circulated (1960), 13,571,343.—*Joint Secs.*, A. H. Long; J. Mighell Smith.
- SCRIPTURE UNION AND CHILDREN'S SPECIAL SERVICE MISSION (1867), 5 Wigmore Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. M. Laird, M.B., Ch.B.
- SEAFARERS' EDUCATION SERVICE (1919), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.—*Director*, Ronald Hope, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.
- SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated).—*Sec.*, F. Page, 53 Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1846), 46 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1891), 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips, O.B.E., LL.M.
- SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF (1922), Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. J. Wileman, LL.B.
- SECRETARIES, FACULTY OF, 51 Tormead Road, Guildford.—*Executive Officer*, V. Rummery.
- SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885). Founded in memory of Gilbert White of Selborne.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. G. A. Cattley, 57 Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.
- SELDEN SOCIETY (1887), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Upjohn, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.
- SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP (1843), 154 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Thorp.
- SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), Shaftesbury House, 112 Regency Street, S.W.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor and physically handicapped. Maintains interdenominational missions, holiday homes and camps, residential centre for young men and 7 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, G. Franklin.
- SHAW SOCIETY (1941), 86 Dalmain Road, S.E.23.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss B. Smoker.
- SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1911), 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Logan.
- SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. J. Shearer.
- SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, (1961-62), W. E. Keville, C.B.E.; *Dir.*, H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, A. Watson, M.B.E.
- SHIPPING, GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1961-62), W. E. Keville, C.B.E.; *Joint Secs.*, Martin HHL, C.B.E.; H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1830), 16 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. H. E. Pinchin, R.N.
- SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY (1878), 27 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.
- SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. W. G. Abrams.
- SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1943), 23 Park Row, Nottingham.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Neale.
- SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE.—*Hon. Sec.*, V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mexborough, Yorkshire.
- SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, 9 Avenue Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick.—*Deputy Chairman* (Gl. Britain), Dr. B. L. Steele.
- SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, G. E. Haynes, C.B.E.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1904), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Weaver.
- SOIL ASSOCIATION, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk.—*Field Director*, Lady Eve Balfour.
- SOLDIERS' AND ARMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION (1838), Havclock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (1855), 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rosina Sangston.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND ARMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald F. S. Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. R. G. Brown, V.R.D., R.N.R.
- SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND ARMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated) (1899), see FORCES HELP SOCIETY.
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1858), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.
- SOMERSET FOLK, SOCIETY OF, 15A Kennington Oval, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. J. Shepherd.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE (1655), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Regt.*, Brig. G. O. N. Thompson, D.S.O., O.B.E.
- SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, 63 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Grey.
- S.O.S. SOCIETY, THE (1929), 24 Ashburn Place, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Burtus.
- SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Law, 95 Dalmeny Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16.
- SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1844), 20 John Street, W.C.1.
- SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (1859), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. S. Douthwaite.
- S.P.G.—See "PROPAGATION."
- SPASTICS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1952), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, Dr. C. P. Stevens.
- SPURGEON'S HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.
- STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. McLeod, 20 Ascot Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
- STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law).—*Sec.*, G. R. Thomson, T.D., Ph.D., 2 St. Giles' Street, Edinburgh 1.
- STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND ARMEN (1916), Richmond, Surrey.—*Commandant*, Col. G. Anderton, O.B.E., M.B., J.S.
- STATISTICIANS, INSTITUTE OF (1949), 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Brech.
- STEWART SOCIETY (1899), 50 Melville Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. C. Stewart Henderson, M.B.E. W.S., F.S.A. (Scot.).
- STOCK EXCHANGE, THE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Lord Ritchie of Dundee; *Deputy Chairmen*, H. M. O. Knox; F. R. Althaus; *Sec.*, C. D. Morley.
- STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1908), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. D. Morgan.
- STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1889), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. T. Martin.
- SUDAN UNITED MISSION (1904), 112-114 Great Portland Street, W.1.
- SUNDAY, IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF, AND CENTRAL SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION (1908), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest E. Attwell.

- SUPERANNUATION AND PENSION FUNDS, ASSOCIATION OF (1923).**—*Sec.*, F. B. Davis, 221 Kensington High Street, W.8.
- SUPERVISING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1914)** 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Bromfield.
- SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1800)**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Arthur Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Sec.* K. Cassels, M.A.
- SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1505)**, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Bruce, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. A. Ross, M.B.E.; *Treas.* J. J. Mason Brown.
- SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL (1862)**, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. K. S. Colquhoun R.N.
- SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT) (1872)**, 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. P. Adams
- SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH**, 6 Holborn Viaduct E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. R. Beckett.
- SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED (1868)**, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1961–62) E. C. Strathorn; *Sec.*, Rear-Admiral P. W. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- SUSSEX HERD BOOK SOCIETY (1870)**, 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.
- SUTTON DWELLINGS TRUST (1901)**, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. V. Baker.
- SWEDENBORG SOCIETY (1810)**, 20–21 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Freda G. Griffith, Ph.D., B.Sc.; Alan A. Drummond, M.Sc.
- TAIL WAGGERS CLUB (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.**, 356–360 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, S. W. Clayden.
- TAXATION, INSTITUTE OF (1930)**, Cliffords Inn, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. A. Arnold.
- TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF**, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Ronald Gould, M.A.
- TEACHERS' UNION, ULSTER (1919)**, 72 High Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. King Carson, M.B.E., M.A.
- TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF**, 53a Brewer Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. M. Simpson, O.B.E., B.A.
- TEACHERS IN COMMERCE, FACULTY OF**, 16 Bentley Road, Liverpool 8.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Brown.
- TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1904)**, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Britton, M.A.
- TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS, ASSOCIATION OF**, Hamilton House, Biddborough Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Crawley.
- TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF**, St. Bride's Institute, Fleet Street, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mona Swann.
- TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**, 61 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Dale, C.B.E.
- TELEVISION AND SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD**, 7 Harley Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. E. Honess.
- TELEVISION SOCIETY**, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Marshall.
- TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—**
British Railways Temperance Union (1882), Culross Hall, King's Cross, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Smith.
British National Temperance League (1831), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.
British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.
Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. B. Harrison.
Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance and Morals, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Convener*, Rev. R. L. Small, O.B.E., D.D.
Church of Scotland Women's Committee on Temperance and Morals, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Ferguson.
Committee on Temperance and Gambling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Church House, Belfast.—*Convener*, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.
Congregational Union of England and Wales, Temperance Committee, 112 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.
Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church, 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.
Friends Temperance and Moral Welfare Union (1750), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Smith.
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, D. Carr.
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
National and London United Temperance Councils, 165 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Sec.*, H. Weightman.
National Association of Temperance Officials (1897), 16 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Harrison.
National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men (1891) Head Office, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. Heath.
National Temperance Federation (1884), 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, James H. Hudson, M.A.
National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.
Order of the Sons of Temperance, 21 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.—*Sec.*, K. Unsworth.
Royal Naval Temperance Society (subsidiary to Royal Sailors' Rests), 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.
Scottish Temperance Alliance, 244 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, Colin Palmer.
Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (1919).—*Sec.*, H. J. N. Fentiman, O.B.E., M.M., 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
South Wales Temperance Union, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, A. C. Davey, M.Sc.
Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1914) (incorporating the Overseas Temperance Council), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. C. Davies, B.A., B.D.
Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Joint Secs.*, Rev. A. Thomas, B.A.; A. C. Davey, M.Sc.
Temperance Education Board (Ireland) (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. N. Mylchreest.
United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Tayler.
TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES ASSOCIATIONS, COUNCIL OF (1908), Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Brig. W. N. Roper-Caldbeck, D.S.O.
TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Major D. J. Black, T.D.

- TEXTILE INSTITUTE (1910), 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.
- THEATRE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES, ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (1950), 31 Queen's House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Carlsen.
- THEATRE RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1949).—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss S. Rosenfeld; J. Reading, 103 Ralph Court, W.2.
- THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL (1839), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. Long.
- THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD (1892), 50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Holdship.
- THEATRICAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, Faraday House, 8/10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, V. W. Slater.
- THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Secs.*, Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.
- THORACIC SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. M. Foreman, M.B.E., M.B. Sully Hospital, Penarth, Glamorgan.
- TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, E. S. Hedges, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE) (1915), *British Headquarters*, 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald R. Calkin, O.B.E.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, 9 Rivercourt Road, W.6.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. D. Whitting, G.M.
- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, W. Thomas.
- TOWN CLERKS' SOCIETY OF (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, C. W. G. T. Kirk, I.L.B. (Town Clerk of Hemel Hempstead).
- TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (1914), 18 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1960-61), R. Nicholas, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, P. R. Rathbone, B.A.
- TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1929), 2 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. F. Norman, M.A.
- TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Stevenson.
- TRADE UNIONS, GENERAL FEDERATION OF (1899), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, R. Driver; *Sec.*, I. Hodgson.
- TRADES UNION CONGRESS, (T.U.C.).—*See p.* 1083.
- TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF (1944), Dudley House, Southampton Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Gibson.
- TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Crews.
- TRAVEL AGENTS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1950), 10 Mayfair Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Colmer.
- TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.; *Sec.*, Miss N. Hopper.
- TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION (1887), 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E., C.A.
- TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, Quest House, College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. J. Madgwick, M.A.
- UPAW (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 7A Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1; *Chairman*, Kenneth Bird, C.B.E.; *Sec. Gen.*, C. W. Hume, M.C., B.Sc.
- ULSTER ASSOCIATION, THE LONDON, 23 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, Major E. H. Clokey, M.C.
- ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, L. M. Williams.
- ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL. *Headquarters*, 3 Glen-gall Street, Belfast, 12.—*Sec.*, W. Douglas, O.B.E.
- UNITED AND CECIL CLUB (1882).—*Chairman*, Col. Sir Richard Glyn, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. G. Shillingford, M.B.E., 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.), (1883) (Incorporated), 180 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Maguire.
- UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE FOR TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A.
- UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1945), 25 Charles Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Charles Judd, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, R. Lorimer.
- UNITED SERVICES CORPS (1908), for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character. *Headquarters*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.
- UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, THE, comprising The Religious Tract Society (1799), The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (1858), and The Christian Literature Society (Scotland) for China (1884). *Headquarters*, Great Britain, 4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; *India*, Memorial Hall, Park, Town, Madras; *Ceylon*, Consistory Buildings, Colombo; *Africa*, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon W. H. Murray Walton; Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Canon E. H. Wade; *Gen. Manager*, G. M. Lewis.
- UNITED SYNAGOGUE (1870).—*Pres.*, Hon. Ewen E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.—*Sec.*, Alfred H. Silverman, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (1857), Central Africa House, 35 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. W. Broomfield, O.B.E., D.D.
- UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, ASSOCIATION OF, *General Office*, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1, *Commonwealth Scholarships and Appointments*, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. G. Foster, M.A., LL.D.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF (1919), Laurie House, 21 Dawson Place, W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Chorley, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.) (1907), Crosby Hall, Chyney Walk, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1920), 17A, King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss S. F. Stallman, M.A.
- UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE (INCORPORATED), 255 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Isabelle H. Granger, M.A.
- VALUERS INSTITUTION, LTD., 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. V. Watson-Gandy, O.B.E.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE (NATIONAL) (1847), *Headquarters*, Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, G. L. Rudd.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON (1888), 53 Marlees Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Lightowler.
- VENEREAL DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF, 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. C. S. Nicol, Lydia Dept., St. Thomas' Hospital, S.E.1.

- VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. W. Mansfield Cooper, LL.M.; *Sec.*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.
- VICTORIA LEAGUE (1901), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.
- VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE, 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N.
- VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt.; P. G. Foote, M.A.
- VISUAL EDUCATION, COUNCIL FOR, 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Mathieson.
- WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, see CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.
- WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1961-62), M. T. B. Whitson, B.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. O. Skeat.
- WEIGHTS & MEASURES ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Roberts, Weights and Measures Office, 57A Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1.
- WELDING, INSTITUTE OF (1923) 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, G. Parsloe.
- WELLCOME TRUST (1936), 52 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Scientific Sec.*, Dr. F. H. K. Green, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.
- WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE (1949), 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, H. Wyn Jones.
- WELSH LEAGUE OF YOUTH (Cwmni Urdd Gobaith Cymru) (1922), Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, R. E. Griffith.
- WELSH PARTY (Plaid Cymru), 8 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Gen. Dir.*, J. E. Jones.
- WELSH TOURIST AND HOLIDAYS BOARD, Terminal Building, Cardiff and Llandrindod Wells.—*Sec.*, Lyn Howell, O.B.E.
- WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1893).—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. T. Shaw, The Manse, Probus, Truro, Cornwall.
- WEST END THEATRE MANAGERS, SOCIETY OF, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (1750), 40 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.
- WEST LONDON MISSION (1887), Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A. Ph.D.
- WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (1823) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 39 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. A. Marno.
- WILDFOWL RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF (1949), c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.; G. Olivier.
- WINE AND SPIRIT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1824), Vintners' Place, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. W. Mahoney.
- WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE. See EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP.
- WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (1859), Court Farm, Hedgerley, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Golding.
- WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOLID FUEL (1943), 18 South Molton Street, W.1.
- WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FEDERATION (1933), 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.
- WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1919), 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Mrs. I. H. Hardwich; *Sec.*, Mrs. N. Webb.
- WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Alison King.
- WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Alison Huntley.
- WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss H. J. Harvey; *Sec.*, Miss M. Hayes.
- WOMEN'S PROTESTANT UNION: Youth Movement, THE SENTINEL'S UNION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, L. de Wirtz, Clive Court, Ashdown Avenue, Saltdean, Sussex.
- WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT TRUST (1942), 2 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. G. W. Young.
- WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), 55-56 Sloane Street, S.W.1.
- WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE (WVS) (1938), 41 Tot Hill Street, S.W.1.
- WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, W. E. Bruce.
- WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION (1926).—*Hon. Treas.*, Leonard W. Whitman, B.Sc., 709 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.
- WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Temple House, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Nutt.
- WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Nutt.
- WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION, 127 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. R. Castle.
- WORKS AND HIGHWAYS SUPERINTENDENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1938), Flat 5, Bloomsbury Mansion, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Bush.
- WORKS MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. J. West.
- WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (1934), Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, W.2.—*Chairman*, Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P.
- WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (1924), Central Office, 201-2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, International Executive Council, C. H. Crav.
- WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.
- WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (formerly International Student Service), 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hilda M. Browne.
- YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1837), Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, York.—*Sec.*, F. M. Baldwin, M.B.E., B.Sc.
- YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Porteous House, Porteous Road, W.2.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, National Council: 112 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Tucker, O.B.E.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855), National Headquarters, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Walder, O.B.E.
- YOUTH CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 30 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. L. Sewell.
- YOUTH CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND ASSOCIATION OF, Bryson House, 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Miss C. M. P. Copeland.

- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES)** (1930), National Office, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. L. Knapp.
- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH)** (1931), National Office, 7 Bruarfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar LL.B.
- YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND LTD.** (1931), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organizing Sec.*, R. G. Carinduff.
- ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** (1899), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.).

- ZIONIST ORGANIZATION** (1897), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Controller*, Maj.-Gen. C. J. G. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.; *Scientific Dir.*, L. Harrison Matthews, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Attendances** (1960), Regent's Park, 1,833,938, and Whipsnade Park, 641,446.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND**, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Dir. and Sec.*, G. D. Fisher.

LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

England and Wales

- Anglesey**.—**ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Canon E. G. Wright, St. David's Vicarage, Bangor, Caerns.
- Bedfordshire**.—**BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL**. *Hon. Sec.*, M. L. A. Speed, Luton Museum, Luton.
- SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Dyer, 45 Ashcroft Road, Luton.
- Berkshire**.—**BERKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, F. M. Underhill, F.S.A., 32 Eton Road, Datchet, Bucks.
- NEWBURY AND DISTRICT FIELD CLUB**, Borough Museum, Newbury. *Hon. Sec.*, E. G. Kaines-Thomas.
- Cambridgeshire**.—**CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Liversidge, 20 Manor Court, Grange Road, Cambridge.
- Cardiganshire**.—**CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, D. Morris Jones, 26 Alban Square, Aberaeron.
- Cheshire**.—**CHESTER AND NORTH WALES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Grosvenor Museum, Chester. *Hon. Sec.*, D. M. Evans.
See also Lancashire.
- Cornwall**.—**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL**, County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro. *Hon. Sec.*, J. E. Montgomery.
- Cumberland and Westmorland**.—**CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Clegg, Elder Cottage, Cart Lane, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.
- Derbyshire**.—**DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**, St. Mary's Bridge Chapel House, Derby. *Hon. Sec.*, F. Fisher.
- Devonshire**.—**DEVONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, E. G. Sandford, 8 Lower Summerlands, Exeter.
- Dorset**.—**DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, County Museum, Dorchester. *Curator and Sec.*, R. N. R. Peers.
- Durham**.—**DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Gibby, Ph.D., F.S.A., Prebends' Gate, Durham.
- SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Simpson, 5 Heatherlea Gardens, Sunderland.
- Essex**.—**ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. The Museum, The Castle, Colchester. *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Appleby.
- Gloucestershire**.—**BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Council House, Bristol, 1. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Ralph.
- UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, The University, Bristol 1. *Hon. Sec.*, D. H. Houston.
- Hampshire**.—**HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, R. L. P. Jowitt, Gore Grange, New Milton, Hants.

- Herefordshire**.—**WOOLHOPE NATURAL FIELD CLUB**. *Hon. Sec.*, c/o The City Library, Broad Street, Hereford.
- Hertfordshire**.—**EAST HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, G. Moodey, 27 West Street, Hertford.
- Kent**.—**KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, c/o The Museum, Maidstone.
- Lancashire**.—**LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, R. N. Dore, Holmrook, Chapel Lane, Hale Barns, Cheshire.
- Leicestershire**.—**LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY**, The Guildhall, Guildhall Lane, Leicester. *Hon. Sec.*, D. T-D. Clarke.
- Lincolnshire**.—**LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Jews' Court, Steep Hill, Lincoln. *Hon. Secs.*, G. S. Dixon; F. T. Baker.
- Middlesex**.—**LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.2. *Hon. Sec.*, E. E. F. Smith.
- Norfolk**.—**NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**. *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, I. Cresswell, 32 The Close, Norwich.
- Northamptonshire**.—**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**. *Hon. Secs.*, Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Adstone, Towcester; V. A. Hatley, 10 Watkin Terrace, Northampton.
- Northumberland** (*See also Durham*).—**NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**, The Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Hon. Sec.*, J. Philipson.
- Nottinghamshire**.—**THOROTON SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, Bromley House, Angel Row, Nottingham. *Hon. Sec.*, K. S. S. Train.
- Radnorshire**.—**RADNORSHIRE SOCIETY**. *Hon. Secs.*, T. P. Davies, Park Crescent, Llandrindod Wells; E. V. Howells, Grammar School, Llandrindod Wells.
- Salop**.—**SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY**. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Beaumont, Silverdale, Severn Bank, Shrewsbury.
- Somerset**.—**SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**, Taunton Castle, Taunton. *Secretary*, C. A. Cookson, O.B.E.
- Staffordshire**.—**NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FIELD CLUB**, c/o City Museum, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. J. T. Thomas, 34 Beresford Crescent, Newcastle, Staffs.
- CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, City Museum, Stoke-on-Trent. *Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Mountford.
- Suffolk**.—**SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY**, c/o The Librarian, School of Art, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Surrey**.—**SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Castle Arch, Guildford. *Hon. Sec.*, E. S. Wood, F.S.A.
- Sussex**.—**SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Barbican House, High Street, Lewes. *Hon. Secs.*, F. B. Stevens, F.S.A.; A. E. Wilson, F.S.A.

Warwickshire.—**BIRMINGHAM** ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Paradise Street, Birmingham. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. G. Sanders, F.S.A.

COVENTRY NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY (1909). *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. A. Stanley, 34 Babbacombe Road, Coventry.

Westmorland. See Cumberland and Westmorland.

Wight.—**ISLE OF WIGHT** NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Sec.*, J. E. Cooper, Cliff Close, 99 Victoria Avenue, Shanklin, I.O.W.

Wiltshire.—**WILTSHIRE** ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, The Museum, Devizes. *Hon. Sec.*, A. M. Hankin.

Worcester.—**WORCESTERSHIRE** ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, C. Baylis, Tintagel, Thorne-loe, Worcester.

Yorkshire.—**YORKSHIRE** ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. M. Walker, F.S.A., 6 Aislabe Close, Ripon.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss F. E. Wright, Castle Museum, York.

HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, R. Bretton, 16 Mayfield Drive, Halifax.

Yorkshire.—**HUNTER** ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, D. N. Riley, D.F.C., 3 High Wray Close, Sheffield 11.

THORBESBY SOCIETY, 16 Queen Square, Leeds 2. *Hon. Sec.*, K. J. Bonser.

Isle of Man, Channel Islands

ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, c/o The Manx Museum, Douglas.

SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE, The Museum, Pier Road, Jersey. *Sec.*, G. C. H. Le Cocq.

Scotland

AYRSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Carnegie Library, Ayr. *Hon. Sec.*, A. F. Sutherland, 43 Adamton Road North, Prestwick.

DUMFRIES AND **GALLOWAY** NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. S. M. Weeks, Querdon, Moss Road, Lochanhead Road, Dumfries.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, H. B. Millar, F.S.A. (Scot.), 4 Clifton Street, Glasgow; J. Paterson, 49 Cumbernauld Road, Glasgow, E.3.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, R. E. Scott, 4 Dovecote Street, Hawick.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the constitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other research; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 10 managerial representatives (4 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman, G. Murray, C.B.E.

Vice-Chairman, H. Bate.

Members, T. Blackburn; K. Brown; S. Campbell; M. Chapman-Walker, C.B.E., M.V.O.; E. M. Clayton; A. Dunnett; C. Eade; M. Edmunds; G. R. French; R. A. Gibbs; C. D. Hamilton; C. Hamnett; F. M. Johnston; J. G. Jones; A. M. Lee; A. Lofts; G. Newton; R. J. Erskine Orr; B. Pook; G. Reed; E. T. Symons.

Secretary, Col. W. C. Clissitt, T.D., 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is recognized as the organization responsible for preparing and publishing voluntary national standards for industrial and consumer products.

The Institution dates from 1901 when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects formed a Joint Engineering Standards Committee, which eventually became the British Engineering Standards Association. Between 1923 and 1929 the building, chemical and textile industries joined in the work. In 1929 the organization was incorporated by Royal Charter under the title of "British Standards Institution."

British Standards are arrived at by common consent among authorized representatives of the industries which make and use the materials and goods concerned (mainly the engineering, chemical, building and textile industries). The 300 new and revised British Standards published each year specify agreed manufacturing processes, dimensions, methods of test and analysis, standards of safety and performance, and glossaries of terms.

The Institution has more than 11,000 subscribing members, consisting of public authorities, trade and technical institutions, distributors, manufacturers, engineers and other users.

President, R. E. Huffam, M.C.

Director, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 13 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. F. Cadwallader, O.B.E.
- BAKERS, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE AND MULTIPLE, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, D. McKelvie.
- BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, C. T. Digby-Jones.
- BOOT TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., INCORPORATED NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 217 Longley Road, Tooting, S.W.17.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss I. Vollmann.
- BRASSFOUNDRY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (1897), 5 Greenfield Crescent, Birmingham, 15.—*Sec.*, E. N. Hiley, M.A.E.
- BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. F. Knox.
- BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1878), 82 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Rowlands, O.B.E.
- CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. H. Carmichael.
- CALICO PRINTERS, FEDERATION OF, 20 Princess Street, Manchester 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Hall.
- CARPET MANUFACTURERS, FEDERATION OF BRITISH, 55-61 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Hon. W. G. M. Spens, M.B.E.
- CAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 105 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.—*Sec.*, R. W. Parks.
- CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. G. Hooper.
- CEMENT MAKERS' FEDERATION, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. E. McGuire, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- CHEMICAL AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. Chapman, C.B.E.
- CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1910), 86 Strand, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, G. Brearley.
- CHINA AND GLASS RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Aldam.
- CHINA CLAY PRODUCERS' FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH, 5 High Cross Street, St. Austell, Cornwall.—*Sec.*, J. W. M. Graham.
- CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. F. Pinkney.
- CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, FEDERATION OF, Romney House, Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. R. O'Day; D. V. Gaultier.
- CLAY INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. K. Timperley.
- CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 70 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. K. Reid, O.B.E.
- COAL MERCHANTS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. W. Stewart, O.B.E.
- COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE, 11 Green Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Chapman.
- COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, New Bridge Street House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.
- CONFECTIONERS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 53 Christchurch Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.—*Sec.*, T. Hutchinson.
- COOPERAGE FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Aldam.
- CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Cereal House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. G. Metson, O.B.E.
- CYCLE TRADERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 66 Grafton Way, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Barnfather.
- DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE, 4 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. M. Smith.
- ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1905), 36 and 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, S. F. Steward, C.B.E.
- ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL FEDERATED, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. C. Penwill, C.B.E.
- ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Hapgood.
- FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL (1908), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Knowles, C.B.E.
- FARMERS' UNION OF SCOTLAND, NATIONAL (1919), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Munro, T.D., W.S.
- FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 49 Mount Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. H. Walton.
- FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 20 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, P. Anderson.
- FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, 22 Gilbert Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. Glennie-Smith.
- FREESTONE QUARRY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 138 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Hodson.
- FUR TRADE ALLIANCE, BRITISH, 11 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.4. *Sec.*, Miss P. Parratt, M.B.E.
- FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL, 17 Beraers Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. W. Edwards.
- FURNITURE TRADE CONFEDERATION, BRITISH, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Joint Secs.*, D. D. Mitchell (Manufacturers); D. W. Edwards (Retailers).
- GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Rider.
- GROCERS' AND PROVISION DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Federation House, 4 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. Lawson.
- GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE, Pantoun House, 1 Howard Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, D. Ellam.
- HAIRDRESSERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 20 Cranbourne Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.—*Sec.*, T. Briggs.
- HERRING TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD., BRITISH, 22 Belmont Street, Aberdeen.—*Sec.*, W. B. Glennie.
- IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Steel House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Driscoll.
- IRON ORE PRODUCERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED, 48 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Sec.*, P. T. M. Wilson.
- JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. B. Southam, M.B.E.
- JUTE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee.—*Sec.*, G. A. S. Crombie.
- LAUNDERERS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, LTD., 16-17 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Dir.*, E. W. Swetman.
- LEATHER PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, Leather Trade House, Barter Street, W.C.1.—*Manager*, E. Bainbridge.
- LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 127 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. M. Secrett.
- MACHINE TOOL TRADES ASSOCIATION, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. O. Barrett.
- MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Corn Exchange Building, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. V. Fairfield, O.B.E.

- MEAT TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. B. Whalley, M.B.E.
- MEAT TRADERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE FRESH, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 11-13 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.—*Sec.*, J. F. Moore.
- MILLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH, LTD. (1878), 21 Arlington Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Carrington.
- MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Grafton, O.B.F.
- MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. T. Williams.
- NON-FERROUS METALS FEDERATION, BRITISH (1945), 6 Vicarage Road, Birmingham 15.—*Dir.*, K. Romer-Lee.
- OUTFITTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 21 Cavendish Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, K. E. Smith.
- PAINT FEDERATION, NATIONAL (National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the U.K.), 79-80 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Sangster.
- PAINTING AND DECORATING TRADE EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION OF, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Wade.
- PAPERMAKERS AND BOARDMAKERS, EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF, 1 Clements Inn, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Lambert.
- PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, C. J. Thorpe, O.B.E.
- PLATE GLASS ASSOCIATION, THE, 6 Mount Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Brett.
- PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 81 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Leighton.
- PLYWOOD AND VENEER MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. T. Dawe.
- PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. M. Gifford.
- POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.
- PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.
- QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376-9 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. V. Dalzell, O.B.E.
- RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 15-17 Goodge Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan.
- ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.
- RUBBER INDUSTRY, INSTITUTION OF THE (1921), 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.—*Sec.*, G. E. Holmes-Siedle.
- RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. Babbage.
- SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Mills.
- SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 68-70 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Capt. R. A. Villiers, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
- SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Unilever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, B. J. B. Thompson.
- SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 1 Chester Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Watson, C.B.E.
- SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 146-150 Minorics, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.
- SILVERSMITHS' ASSOCIATION, MASTER, Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield 10.—*Sec.*, E. A. Tuxford.
- SPINNERS' AND DOUBLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, W. R. Hanks.
- STONE FEDERATION, BRITISH, St. Stephen's House, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Foley.
- TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 3a Saville Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. G. Clancy.
- TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, J. Gill.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. J. Boocking.
- TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 85 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Featherstone.
- TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Albert Gardens, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, Lincs.—*Sec.*, J. H. Ray, O.B.E.
- VITREOUS ENAMELLERS, INSTITUTE OF, Ripley, Nr. Derby.—*Sec.*, J. D. Gardom.
- WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.
- WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.
- WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—*Sec.*, E. Barlow.
- BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION**
36 Smith Square, S.W.1.
- The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of 60 national employers' organizations which deal with labour questions in most of the principal industries, other than the nationalized industries.
- President*, The Lord McCordquodale of Newton, P.C.
Director, Sir George Pollock, Q.C.
Secretary, F. J. C. Honey, C.B.E.
- FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES**
21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.
- The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1910, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British Industries of all kinds."
- The membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. More than 8,000 firms and 300 trade associations (representing about 40,000 firms) are members. The Federation has 12 regional and district offices and has representatives in 140 centres overseas.
- President*, C. E. Harrison.
Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping.
Secretary, J. Gough.
- NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS**
6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
- The National Union of Manufacturers is a national organization representing manufacturing industry. Formed in 1925, its membership (restricted to manufacturers) now totals over 5,000 individual firms with 70 affiliated trade associations. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations. There are branches in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, Cardiff and Northern Ireland.
- President*, Col. E. R. Mayer, T.D.
Director, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1

[Museum: 4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since 1871 (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1960-61) totalled 182 with an aggregate membership of 8,056,493.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 184 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only three British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 35 members (33 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group (with representation)	Membership	
	Total	Women
Mining and Quarrying (3)	625,409	160
Railways (3)	477,921	28,045
Transport (other) (3)	1,419,462	154,052
Shipbuilding	130,911	—
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (3)	1,389,585	91,918
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (2)	223,122	7,928
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (2)	535,868	14,293
Printing and Paper (1)	339,105	77,662
Cotton (2)	115,725	79,322
Textiles (other) (1)	93,039	38,620
Clothing (1)	166,887	129,339
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1)	201,591	43,096
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. (2)	472,582	204,698
Agriculture (1)	135,000	7,500
Public Employees (1)	279,971	105,848
Civil Service (2)	476,682	154,006
Non-Manual (1)	271,327	77,526
General Workers (3)	802,306	174,089
TOTAL	8,056,493	1,388,002

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjust-

ing disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. The principal instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration affecting industry. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, National Union of Manufacturers and Association of British Chambers of Commerce, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. Economic Planning Board, the National Savings Committee, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Productivity Council, Consumers' Councils for the nationalized industries and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies. Trades Councils and Federations, which are the local agents of the T.U.C., are registered annually and close contact is maintained with them through a Joint Consultative Committee. There are also a number of national advisory bodies for various groups of industries, including the non-manual workers, local Government employees and the nursing profession.

Chairman (1961-62), Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E.

General Secretary, G. Woodcock, C.B.E.

Assistant General Secretary, V. Feather, C.B.E.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

Chairman (1961-62), P. Connon.

General Secretary, G. Middleton, C.B.E.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalist lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1961 the Congress had 90 affiliated Unions and 44 Trades Councils with a membership of 775,220. The Annual Congress is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the 182 Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1960-61. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

- ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH** (9,676).—*Sec.*, G. Crossdell, O.B.E., 8 Harley Street, W.1.
- AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (135,000).—*Sec.*, H. Collison, C.B.E., 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF** (2,500).—*Sec.*, F. V. Jenkin, 82 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.
- ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE** (2,418).—*Sec.*, F. Crump, 11 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.
- BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE** (26,240).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Halliday, O.B.E., 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.
- BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF** (14,306).—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, Baxterlee, 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.
- BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH** (51).—*Sec.*, Miss R. Brooks, Path, E.8.
- BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF** (52,787).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Hornby, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.
- BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF** (123).—*Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
- BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF** (2,971).—*Sec.*, H. Earnshaw, O.B.E., 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.
- BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF** (274).—*Sec.*, H. Whitwell, 10 Abbottsford Road, York.
- BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED** (10,354).—*Sec.*, J. Jarvic, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (23,786).—*Sec.*, J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE** (5,014).—*Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, UNLIED SOCIETY OF** (96,503).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Hill, Ifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF** (77,799).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Gregson, The Giances, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF** (7,102).—*Sec.*, R. Driver, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH** (1,165).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Harkess, M.B.E., 221 West George Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BRASSWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF** (349).—*Sec.*, V. M. Robus, 347 Garratt Lane, S.W.18.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION** (2,390).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Follows, M.B.E., 81 New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (2,100).—*Sec.*, T. B. Thomas, 77 Kingsland Road, E.2.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF** (2,000).—*Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbree, 156 Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF** (83,818).—*Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF** (40,082).—*Sec.*, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY** (274).—*Sec.*, R. Ashton, 326 Gibbet Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CARPET TRADE UNION, NORTHERN** (1,003).—*Sec.*, Miss H. D. Pickles, 9 St. James Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION** (530).—*Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION** (17,061).—*Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY** (396).—*R. E. Williams*, 3 Mascot Road, Bedminster, Bristol 3.
- CINEMATOGRAF, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF** (9,125).—*Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION** (140,347).—*Sec.*, G. F. Green, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION** (23,371).—*Sec.*, G. V. Carvell, 17-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION** (59,545).—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E., 70 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY** (130).—*Sec.*, G. Kaye, 34 Southgate, Honley, Yorks.
- COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY** (127).—*Sec.*, A. W. Loxton, 13 Butte Crescent, Cardiff.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF** (37,028).—*Sec.*, J. Crawford, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (335).—*Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 8-13 New Inn Street, E.C.2.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE** (22,693).—*Sec.*, Ernest Patterson, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (8,552).—*Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** (3,005).—*Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1,470).—*Sec.*, C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.
- DRAUGHTSMEN'S AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS' ASSOCIATION** (67,040).—*Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (62,441).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Sharp, M.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION** (18,138).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (5,018).—*Sec.*, A. J. Buckle, 83 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED** (972,587).—*Sec.*, C. W. Hallett, 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.
- ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM AND DIESEL FISHING VESSELS** (475).—*Sec.*, J. R. Swinburn, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.

- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (256).—*Sec.*, J. Harrison, 220 Bradford Road, Farnworth, Lancs.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (2,016).—*Sec.*, A. Prestwich, 33-34 Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brackenrose Street, Manchester, 2.
- ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (37,353).—*Sec.*, W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,114).—*Sec.*, D. Hill, 34 Anson Road, Manchester, 14.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEMEN (1,917).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS' AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (1,742).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (942).—*Sec.*, J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church Street, Sheffield, 1.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1,980).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 3-4 Shavers Place, S.W.1.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (22,000).—*Sec.*, J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.
- FOUNDRY WORKERS AMALGAMATED UNION OF (73,966).—*Sec.*, D. Lambert, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.
- FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,419).—*Sec.*, W. C. Clifton, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,011).—*Sec.*, A. N. Pratt, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.
- FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (69,733).—*Sec.*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (796,121), 4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.* (vacant).
- GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES' SOCIETY, MIDLAND (422).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham, 31.
- GLASS WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (172).—*Sec.*, H. J. Sharp, 20 Amhurst Road, E.8.
- GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,802).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 89a Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,788).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Hodgkinson, Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield 1.
- GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,022).—*Sec.*, J. C. West, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- HEADLERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (260).—*Sec.*, C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (54,195).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Jepson, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
- HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' UNION (19,367).—*Sec.*, L. Green, 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.
- HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (18,000).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. H. Kitson, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.
- HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,663).—*Sec.*, J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.
- HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,513). Boot and Shoe Trade Hall, Earl Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. Bee.
- HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (41,075).—*Sec.*, G. E. Dearing, M.B.E., 55 New Walk, Leicester.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (40,606).—*Sec.*, C. T. H. Plant, 7-9 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (17,613).—*Sec.*, M. V. Reynolds, 24 Railway Approach, S.E.1.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (36,768).—*Sec.*, T. Scrafton, 14-17 Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (116,680).—*Sec.*, H. Douglass, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,148).—*Sec.*, T. H. Young, 11 Callendar Riggs, Falkirk.
- IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY (5,648).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, Lord's Chambers, 26 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.
- IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (707).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 32 Woolwich Road, S.E.10.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (15,244).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
- JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (2,000).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 93 Nethergate, Dundee.
- LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,200).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.
- LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (600).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.
- LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (320).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadley, Sheffield, 6.
- LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (10,069).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.
- LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,819), 169 Old Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. J. Huggins.
- LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (14,404).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 53-54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (10,048).—*Sec.*, R. Emerick, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,398).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (57,203).—*Sec.*, W. J. Evans, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (9,492).—*Sec.*, L. Welsh, Room B 73, County Hall, S.E.1.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (5,272).—*Sec.*, F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (677).—*Sec.*, D. J. Barr, Room 43, 62 George Street, Manchester 1.
- MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,987).—*Sec.*, W. H. Bannister, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (5,492).—*Sec.*, Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, 55 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIR LINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (15,500).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (45,895).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY (162).—*Sec.*, D. J. Lofthouse, 58 High Oaks, St. Albans, Herts.
- MINeworkers, NATIONAL UNION OF (586,361).—*Sec.*, W. Paynter, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (11,199).—*Sec.*, J. L. Tindall, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.
- MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE (909).—*Sec.*, L. H. Cline, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY (402).—*Sec.*, T. Jones, 30 Elgin Street, Manselton, Swansea.
- MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, 2 Hamer Avenue, Blackburn.
- MUSICIANS' UNION (28,317).—*Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (420).—*Sec.*, D. H. Taylor, Woodlyn, The Park, Mansfield, Notts.
- PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (4,282).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (64,707).—*Sec.*, A. G. Austin, 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford 7, Lancs.
- PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (12,291).—*Sec.*, W. Peat, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
- PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (15,564).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE (12,310).—*Sec.*, A. Dunne, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.
- PLUMBING TRADES UNION (54,631).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, O.B.E., 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (12,785).—*Sec.*, S. A. R. Seaton, 33 Barbican, E.C.1.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (70,017).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (166,054).—*Sec.*, R. Smith, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (22,395).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,500).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,770).—*Sec.*, E. D. Sleeman, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 29 Kinghorne Road, Dundee.
- PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,535).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY (406).—*Sec.*, S. E. Ramsden, 18 Printon Avenue, Blackley, Manchester, 9.
- PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (44,362).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Briginshaw, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.
- PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (158,028).—*Sec.*, T. J. Smith, 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
- PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' ASSOCIATION (2,212).—*Sec.*, C. Lloyd, 105 Corn Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Street, Manchester 4.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (200,000).—*Sec.*, B. Roberts, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- RADIO OFFICERS' UNION (3,890).—*Sec.*, H. O'Neill, O.B.E., 4-6 Brannil Road, Upminster, Essex.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (333,888).—*Sec.*, S. F. Greene, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (3,273).—*Sec.*, R. V. Motts, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,087).—*Sec.*, G. Prentice, 21 Park Road, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (3,100).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.
- SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (165).—*Sec.*, J. Pye, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool, 11.
- SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE (1,520).—*Sec.*, R. M. Moss, Central Passage, Wilton Street, Northwich.
- SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF (1,565).—*Sec.*, G. Miles, 30 Granville Square, Winsford, Cheshire.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (373).—*Sec.*, H. Lambert, 46 Archer Lane, Sheffield, 7.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,559).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 33-4 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF (12,000).—*Sec.*, J. K. Dutton, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,100).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham, 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,500).—*Sec.*, J. Scott, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,600).—*Sec.*, J. Heaney, 11 Drumshoreland Road, Pumphreston, Mid Calder, Midlothian.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS AND COPPERSMITHS, NATIONAL UNION OF (50,189).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. Roberts, 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,897).—*Sec.*, A. E. Cooper, 134 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 5.
- SHIPCONSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION (23,182).—*Sec.*, A. Williams, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (355,271).—*Sec.*, Sir Alan Birch, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (330).—*Sec.*, S. Brown, 6 Moyse Avenue, Walshaw, Bury.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (2,890), Sutton House, 2-4 Homerton High Street, E.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.
- SILK WORKERS AND TEXTILE TRADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (3,500).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Molloy, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
- SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,012).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poupard, 430 Holderness Road, Hull.

SPINDLE AND FLYER MAKERS' TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, UNITED OPERATIVE (142).—*Sec.*, A. Scott, 1 Beard Road, Gorton, Manchester, 18.

SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (7,100).—*Sec.*, J. W. Whitworth, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.

SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,440).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, M.B.E., Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.

STREET MASONS, PAVIORS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,400).—*Sec.*, W. Armitage, Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.

SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (25,552).—*Sec.*, C. Jenkins, 2-4 Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.

TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (115,786).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 41 Portman Square, W.1.

TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (9,303).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 372 Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.

TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,231).—*Sec.*, C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.

TEXTILE DAYMEN'S AND CLOTH PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION (118).—*Sec.*, J. Haley, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford 3.

TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (6,000).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.

TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (5,800).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, "Foxlowe," Market Place, Leek, Staffs.

THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (21,579).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (16,994).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,302,080).—*Sec.*, F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (86,830).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. I. P. Webber, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, J. Davies, 28 Hathersage Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester 13.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (57,604).—*Sec.*, I. M. Bonfield, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 4.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,446).—*Sec.*, H. Girdwood, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (20,037).—*Sec.*, R. Willis, 3-7 New Street Square, E.C.4.

VARIETY ARTISTES' FEDERATION (2,323).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, M.B.E., 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (64,940).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. S. Winchester, 44 Hathersage Road, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (13,003).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, O.B.E., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.

WARDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (150).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 34 Green Hill Drive, Bramley, Leeds 13.

WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, TUGMEN AND BARGE-MEN'S UNION (4,500).—*Sec.*, W. A. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (2,191).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1,734).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (54,300).—*Sec.*, L. T. Wright, Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (12,965).—*Sec.*, R. Birtwhistle, 21 Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1.

WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (3,776).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (27,051).—*Sec.*, C. Stewart, 8 Fairfield Street, Manchester 1.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (191,685).—*Sec.*, G. F. Smith, 9-11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (56).—*Sec.*, J. Billard, 19 Rivelin Park Drive, Sheffield 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,104).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, 5.

WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (540).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrian Mile	Dutch Ure	Norwegian Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile.	1.000	0.868	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.	1.153	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
Kilometre	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.203
German Geog. Mile.	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile.	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.	7.021	6.092	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.359
Swedish Mile.	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mil.	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1960 was about £7,700,000 per annum, of which £1,820,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1923. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 44 Research Associations and 8 other organizations in receipt of grants from the Department. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering, Northants.—*Dir.*, H. Bradley, C.B.E.

Brushes.

BRITISH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, F. Kidd.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, H. Morrogh.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, N. F. Astoury, Sc.D.

Coal Utilization.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.-Gen.*, D. T. A. Townend, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee.

Cotton, Silk, etc.

COTTON, SILK AND MAN-MADE FIBRES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.—*Dir.*, D. W. Hill, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery.

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Superintendent of Research*, E. A. Oldfield.

Electrical.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Rd., Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester.—*Dir.*, T. Barr, Ph.D.

Files.

FILE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Superintendent*, R. H. Hancock.

Flour Milling.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Road, St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.*, T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacture.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, F. H. Banfield, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.*, W. B. Adam.

Furniture.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Pritchard, O.B.E.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 22 Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.*, D. A. Sutton, Ph.D.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Northumberland Road, Sheffield 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating.

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknell, Berks.—*Dir.*, N. S. Billington.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, W. A. Dutton.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Road, Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser.

Industrial Psychology.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 14 Welbeck Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, C. B. Frisby, Ph.D.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.*, W. P. Mansfield, Ph.D.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.*, H. P. Stout, Ph.D.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, John C. MacCallum, Q.B.E.

Laundering.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.*, J. Leicester.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.*, K. W. Pepper D.Sc.

Lime.

CHALK LIME AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Laboratories, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. E. Bessey.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.—*Dir.*, D. A. Derrett-Smith.

Marine Engineering.

PARSONS AND MARINE ENGINEERING TURBINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Pamctrada Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—*Dir.*, T. W. F. Brown, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Motor Vehicles

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, A. Fogg, D.Sc.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, L. Valentine, Ph.D.

Paper.

BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, St. Winfred's Laboratories, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. R. Hood, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Printing and Packaging.

PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, V. G. W. Harrison, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.*, D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 361):—

Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Insect Physiology, Department of Zoology, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, J. H. Gaddum, M.A., Sc.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourne, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, A. W. Greenwood, C.B.E. D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman, F.R.S.

Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The University, Sheffield, 10.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. S. R. Eldsen, Ph.D.

Rayon.

BRITISH RAYON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Heald Green Laboratories, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 22.—*Dir.*, L. A. Wiseman.

Rubber and Plastics.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, W. F. Watson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Scientific Instruments.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.—*Dir.*, J. Thomson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Shipbuilding.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Victor Shephard, K.C.B.

Springs.

COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, Doncaster Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, R. Haynes.

Steel Castings.

BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 2.—*Dir.*, A. H. Sully, Ph.D.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—*Dir.*, D. McNeil, Ph.D.

Timber.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, P. O. Reece.

Water.

WATER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks.—*Dir.*, R. G. Allen, Ph.D.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 19 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Weck, Ph.D.

Whiting.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION, The Hall, 30 Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, D. C. Soul.

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torrington, Headingley Lane, Leeds, 6.—*Dir.*, A. B. D. Cassie, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Director*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.

Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Statistics, University of Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Statistics Service, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.

Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, Molteno Institute, Cambridge.—*Director*, T. R. R. Mann, M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. C. H. Waddington, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Radiobiological Laboratory, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Unit on Plant Growth Substances and Systemic Fungicides, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Virus Research Unit, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, R. Markham, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ditton Laboratory, Larkfield, Maidstone.—*Director*, R. G. Tomkins, M.A., Ph.D.

Covent Garden Laboratory, Inveresk House, 346 Strand, W.C.1.—*Officer-in-Charge*, J. C. Fidler, Ph.D.

Low Temperature Research Station, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, E. Bate-Smith, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks.—*Director*, G. V. B. Herford, C.B.E., M.Sc.

Unit of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Prof. Helen K. Porter, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Unit of Plant Morphogenesis and Nutrition, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Director*, F. J. Richards, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Weed Research Organization, Begbroke Hill, Kidlington, nr. Oxford.—*Director*, E. K. Woodford, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Farm Buildings Research Unit, Wrest Park Lodge, Silsoe, Beds.—*Hon. Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E.

East Malling Research Station, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. H. G. H. Kearns, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Mylnecroft, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, T. Swarbrick, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vegetables

National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philp, Ph.D., F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toovey, O.B.E.

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Research Institute (Animal Virus Diseases), Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Hill Farming

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Prof. R. G. Baskett, O.B.E., M.Sc.

Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made from Government funds. Most of these institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. These Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, F. C. Bawden, M.A., F.R.S.

Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, Prof. A. B. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Plant Breeding

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Officer-in-Charge*, H. S. Darling, Ph.D.

Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandsfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, I. W. Gregor, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Horticulture

John Innes Institute, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas (15).

Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1200).*

China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).

U.S.S.R.—Persia: Caspian Sea (85).*

Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).

Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions:—

Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).

Wadi Rayan (140), Siltira (110).

Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions (continued) —

Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).

Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrain (50).

Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).

Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El

Gharsa (90).*

America: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).

Australia: Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

Principal London Clubs

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldwych (1911), 18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	B. C. Taylor (<i>Hon.</i>)....	G. <i>Nil</i>	G. 8	Social: Non-political.
Alpine (1857), 74 S. Audley St., W.1.	J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E. (<i>Hon.</i>)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American (1919), 95 Piccadilly, W.1.	H. E. Rickman	£30	£20	Americans in London.
American Women's (1899), 12 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	Mrs. K. E. Hayward...	<i>Nil</i>	10-3	American Women in London.
Army and Navy (1837), 36-39 and 46-47 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Lady Helen Barlow ...	<i>Nil</i>	19, 10, & 3	Regular Officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts (1863), 40 Dover Street, W.1.	G. W. Stainer	£16	20	Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenæum (1824), 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	C. F. Parry, C.I.E., O.B.E.	40	25	Literature and Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors' (1891), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	R. Goodfellow	7 & 1	16, 12, 9 & 7	Literary and Social.
The Bath (1896), 43 Brook St., W.1.	C. P. Friend	30	26	Naval, Military, Social.
Beefsteak (1876), 9 Irving St., W.C.2.	E. J. Cheasman	5	15	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Cdr. P. C. Eliot, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	30	30	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's St., S.W.1.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	40	31	Social.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	C. D. Boyce.....	<i>Nil</i>	25	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian (1897), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	J. H. Hindmarsh	20 & 10	25-31	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	S. W. Chapman	<i>Nil</i>	15	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	S. P. A. Bousfield, O.B.E.	10	30 & 17	Conservative.
Cavalry (1891), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (<i>Hon.</i>)	30	20	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner (1949), 59-61 Pont St., S.W.1.	Brig. J. D. S. Keenan...	2	5-2	Social: Roman Catholic.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, E.C.4.	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (<i>Hon.</i>)	15	5	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	Cdr. A. C. Mathews, O.B.E., R.N.	100	30	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University (1885), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	H. W. Bundock	10	19	Oxford and Cambridge Graduates.
Civil Service (1953), 13-15 Great Scotland Yard, S.W.1.	C. F. Stewart.....	<i>Nil</i>	15s. and 7/6	Civil Service; Social.
Constitutional (1883), 28 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.	Major P. G. A. Ennor .	<i>Nil</i>	21 & 13	Social and Political.
Cowdray (1922), 20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Lt.-Col. F. A. Kendrick, D.S.O., M.C.	3 & 1	£7 10s.-£2 15s.	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Devonshire (1875), 50 St. James's St., S.W.1.	C. G. Dunning	20	30	Social.
East India and Sports' (1849), 16 St. James's Square, S.W.1.	J. Gledhill	20	21, 8 & 4	Service, Social, Sport.
Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	16	Social.
Empress (1860), 15 Berkeley St., W.1.	T. A. Mitchell	<i>Nil</i>	5	Ladies: Social.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. R. L. Henson, M.B.E.	3	7, 4 & 2	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers' (1884), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	D. J. Berry.....	5	12, 7 & 2	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum (1919), 42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	Miss P. M. Rowley ...	<i>Nil</i>	16, 13, 10 & 3	Women: Social, etc.
Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	Cdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	35	30	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat (1916), 179 New Bond St., W.1.	E. E. Hardie (<i>Hon.</i>)....	£2	4 & 3	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers' (1893), 22 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	10, 7 & 5	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room (1877), 8-9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	L. Syrett (<i>Hon.</i>).....	..	15	Dramatic Profession.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	Brig. A. A. J. Allen ...	G. 50	G. 20	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards (1810), 16 Charles St., W.1.	C. E. Buss	15	£23	Guards Officers only.
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	Capt. R. H. Rump, R.N. (ret.)	15	18	Social and Sporting.
International Sportsmen's (1929), 30 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1	Capt. J. M. Hornsby ...	20, 13 & 10	20, 13 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Irish (1947), 82 Eaton Sq., W.1.	Capt. R. T. M. Scott (Hon.)	1	4 & 2	Social: Non-political.
Junior Army and Navy (1911), Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	12, 10 & 5	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton (1864), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Col. J. Masterton-Smith, C.B.E.	20	25, 14 & 3	Conservative.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames.	L. W. Hargreaves	Nil	£20	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1-4 Clarges St., W.1.	E. Holland Buckley ...	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine (1907), c/o National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.	Miss M. P. Darvall (Hon.)	1	3	Mountaineering.
Lady Golfers' (1912), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Mrs. E. M. McGrath ...	Nil	6 & 4	Social and Golfing.
Lansdowne (1935), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Sq., W.1.	A. C. Heyman	Nil	25, 16 & 10	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing (1848), 12 Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W.1.	E. J. Morten (Hon.) ...	Nil	8	Fencing.
London Lyceum (1902), 49 Grosvenor St., W.1.	H. Swinscow	5	12	Ladies: Arts and Literary
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	A. J. Tressidder	£2	Various	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	R. Aird, M.C., T.D.	£5	£6 & £4	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs., E.C.2.	G. Sumner	Nil	10, 4 & 3	Mining and Metallurgical Interests.
National (1845), 30-35 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. E. Marsh (Hon.)	Nil	14, 10 & 3	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal (1882), Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson	Nil	20 & 10	Liberal and Social.
Naval and Military (1862), 94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Capt. St. J. Cronyn, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)	Nil	25-3	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F.
Oriental (1824), Stratford House, Stratford Place, W.1.	Brig. R. G. W. Callaghan, O.B.E.	Nil	25-3	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University (1830), 71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	E. J. Sheilard	Nil	25, 15, & 7½	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
Portland (1816), 18b Charles St., W.1.	Maj. C. G. Carr	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	Nil	£7 10s.	Social.
Press (1882), St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	C. Lazenby	3 & 1	9, 2½ & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools (1909), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.	Nil	20, 9, & 3	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's (1886), W. Kensington, W.14.	R. J. Ritchie	15	22 & 18	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Racquets.
Railway (1899), 320 High Holborn, W.C.1.	B. D. J. Walsh (Hon.) ..	½	2 & 1	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 204-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. H. B. Bell ...	10	25 & 5	Social.
Rochampton (1901), Rochampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples	10 & 5	25-16	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Racquets, Croquet, Swimming
Royal Aero (1901), 119 Piccadilly, W.1.	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E. (Hon.)	..	15 & 10	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force (1918), 128 Piccadilly, W.1.	Group Capt. A. V. Rogers.	Nil	15-2	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), 14 South Street, W.1.	H. C. Room, M.B.E.	Nil	5-1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Automobile (1897), 89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N.	21 & 10	G. 17, 10, 8 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising (1880), 42 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	D. C. L. Cree (<i>Hon.</i>)	4	4	Cruising and Social.
R.N.V.R. Officers (1943), 38 Hill Street, W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Tross Youle, O.B.E.	10	3, 1, ½	Officers of R.N., R.M., R.N.R., R.N.V.R., and members of yacht clubs.
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	A. H. Paul	6 & 3	6, 3 & 2	Long distance Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies (1894), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	D. W. Milne (<i>Hon.</i>)	Nil	15, 6 & 4	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.
Royal Thames Yacht (1775), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Col. H. N. Blair	20 & 10	25 & 16	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Society (1781), 1 Albion Mews, W.2.	C. B. Edwards (<i>Hon.</i>)	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art (1884), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.	M. Fry	1	2	Exhibiting Art Society only.
St. James' (1859), 106 Piccadilly, W.1.	P. K. Hiller	25	40	Diplomatic and Social.
St. Stephen's (1870), 34 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	E. R. L. Timbrell	Nil	25-5	Conservative.
Sandown Park (1875), Esher, Surrey.	E. F. Legg	Nil	£27-£15	Racing.
Savage (1857), 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.	A. H. Nash (<i>Hon.</i>)	20	20 & 12	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1	F. Fryer	20	25	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's (1922), 52 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss A. McNeil, C.B.E.	£2	4 & 3	Residential and Social.
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer (1895), 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Miss G. E. Martin	Nil	12-3	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	M. N. H. Milne	Nil	3-2	Ski-ing.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres) (1920), 5 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	J. Montalegre	Nil	8, 4 & £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney.	J. P. M. Thomson; D. King (<i>Joint Hon.</i>)	£2	8	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. P. McDouall	30	25	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 85 Piccadilly, W.1.	J. Aherne	15	30	Racing and Social.
Union (1800), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Cdr. A. F. Blowers, O.B.E., R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	Nil	33-5	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	Miss L. E. Elliott	3	8 & 6	Ladies; Nursing Services and Social.
United Service (1815), 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. J. C. Allan	£20	£25	Regular Officers.
United Sports (1903), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	10, 8 & 4	Social and Sporting.
United University (1821), 1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	G. Moore	Nil	25	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
United Wards (1877), Tallowchandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	E. E. Taylor	1	2½	Civic: Non-political.
University Women's (1886), 2 Audley Square, W.1.	Miss D. Cooper	3 & 2	8, 7 & 6	University and Medical.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.	Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	2	4, 3 & 1	Red Cross and St. John's.
Victoria (1860), 18 Wellington St., W.C.2.	G. Baile	25	25	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services (1907), 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.	Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams	Nil	£1	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian (1898), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	E. A. Davson (<i>Hon.</i>)	3	10, 6 & 2	Social: West Indian.
White's (1693), 37-8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb	£30	30	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press (1944), 52 Carey St., W.C.2.	Mrs. J. M. Schwartz	1	6	Women Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldershot (Officers) (1854)	Farnborough Road	G. Nil	G. Various	Lt.-Col. H. F. Coleman (<i>ret.</i>).
Bath (Bath and County) (1858) ..	21-22 Queen Square...	Nil	10, 6 & 2	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
(Bath and County Ladies) (1895)	25 Queen Square	1	4	Mrs. S. Carter.
Birmingham—				
(Chamber of Commerce) (1921)	75 Harborne Road....	Nil	10	*R. C. Booth, T.D.
(Conservative) (1871)	53 Temple Row	10	20	*J. Seth-Smith.
(Midland) (1872)	5 Ethel Street	Nil	15	*F. B. Murray.
(Midland Conservative) (1882) ..	Waterloo Street	10	14	*E. R. Ingram.
(St. Paul's) (1859)	34 St. Paul's Square ..	10	15	*L. R. Hunt.
(Union) (1867)	87 Colmore Row	Various	Various	*F. W. Kennington.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1866)	Victoria Street	Nil	3	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Union) (1850)	45 Preson New Road ..	Nil	7	*R. B. Hargreaves.
Bolton (Constitutional) (1870) ..	25 Mawdsley Street ...	Nil	9 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club) (1871) ..	Pier Approach	Nil	10	*Group Capt. J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Bradford (The Club) (1870)	41 Bank Street	5	18	W. E. B. Holroyd; G. R. Turner.
(Union) (1857)	Piece Hall Yard	10	22	*C. P. Wightman.
Bridport and West Dorset (1922)	12 South Street	5 & 2	3 & 1½	*R. de F. Ford.
Bristol (Clifton) (1882)	22 The Mall	Nil	10-2	Lt.-Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional) (1885)	Marsh Street	Nil	11 & 4	C. O. Worth.
(The Bristol Club) (1888)	38a Corn Street	10	12	*V. R. Tambllyn.
(University and Literary) (1890)	20 Berkeley Square....	7	7	G. D. Keene.
Buxton (Union) (1887)	St. John's Road	3 & 1	9-4½	W. H. Finney.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1855)	Park Street	2	3	*Miss G. Goodman.
(Hawks) (1871)	2 All Saints' Passage ...	2	6	*N. N. Browne.
(Union) (1815)	Bridge Street	1	4	S. A. Elwood (<i>Chief Clerk</i>).
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868)	17 Old Dover Road...	3	5 & 4	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866)	2 Westgate Street....	16	16, 10 & 8	Lt.-Cdr. E. R. Tipple, M.B.E.
(Exchange Club) (1880)	10 Mt. Stuart Square...	5	7	R. E. Collins.
(Glamorgan Wanderers) (1927)	Wyndham Arcade	4	3	*H. T. Norton.
Carlisle (Border) (1862)	9 Portland Square	5	5 & 2	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County) (1870) ..	24 Lowther Street	Nil	10 & 2	*G. S. Cartmell.
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1874)	Promenade	Nil	15-3	*C. J. W. Lillie.
Chester (Grosvenor) (1871)	3 Vicars Lane	Nil	13	P. W. Wood.
(City) (1807)	St. Peter's Church Yd.	3	10-2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1874)	East Street	Nil	5 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. Hollist.
Colchester (The Club) (1874)	67-69 Culver Street....	..	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
(St. Runwald's) (1801)	46 Head Street .....	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1930)	27 St. John's Street	Nil	3 & 1	*C. S. Paige.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) (1893)	20 Finch Road	1	5, 2½ & 2	*G. W. Howie, M.B.E.
Dudley (Conservative) (1884)	Castle Hill	6	6	S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County) (1890)	52 Old Elvet	Nil	6, 3 & 2	*G. W. Thompson, M.B.E.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872) ..	Burlington Place	Nil	8	*S. E. Worley.
Evesham (Evesham) (1900)	Dresden House	4	4 & 2	*N. H. F. Burrell.
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1870)	Southernhay House ..	£4	9	*L. G. Coles.
Falmouth (The Club) (1829)	Western Terrace	1	5-2	*T. E. Barker.
Folkestone (Radnor Club) (1874) ..	136 Sandgate Road	3	8, 3 & 2	*R. C. R. Land.
Guildford (County) (1882)	158 High Street	3	5	R. G. Reekie.
Halifax (The Club) (1868)	Fountain Street	Nil	18	*A. G. Hirst.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) (1877)	48 High Street	3	3½	*T. G. Jones.
Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1815)	Henley-on-Thames	6	4	*D. H. Mays-Smith. T.D.
(Phyllis Court) (1906)	Marlow Road	Nil	12	Miss J. Crone.
Hove (The Club) (1882)	28 Fourth Avenue	Nil	10	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.
Huddersfield (Huddersfield and County Conservative) (1891)	Church Street	Nil	7, 4 & 3½	*H. M. Dyson.
Ipswich (County Club) (1880)	12-14 Lower Brook St.	Nil	10-3	*C. J. C. Clegg.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Jersey (United) (1848)	Royal Sq., St. Helier.	G. £6	G. £7 10s.	* E. H. Stent.
(Victoria) (1853)	Bresford Street, St. Helier.	6 & 3	10 & 5	H. A. Plastow, M.B.E., M.M.
Leamington (Tennis Court) (1846)	50 Bedford Street	Nil	10 & 2	*N. C. Adams.
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1849)	3 Albion Place	10	16 & 8	*J. P. W. Wood.
Leicester (Constitutional) (1880)	1 Pocklington's Walk ..	3	9	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club) (1873)	9 Welford Place	15	12	F. A. Lancashire.
Littlehampton (County) (1911)	16 Granville Road	Nil	5	*R. P. S. Walker.
Liverpool (Artists) (1889)	Eberle Street	5	10	*B. Ferguson.
(Athenæum) (1797)	Church Alley	Nil	15	*Lt.-Col. D. H. S. Pain, M.B.E., T.D.
(Constitutional) (1879)	11 Tithebarn Street	Nil	18 & 5	R. Whittingham.
(Exchange) (1832)	11 Fenwick Street	Nil	21	*H. H. Timson.
(Lyceum) (1801)	1 Bold Street	Nil	15	F. A. Willett.
(Old Hall) (1909)	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs. ..	10	15	*C. C. Taylor.
(Racquet) (1874)	102 Upper Parliament Street.	Nil	15	*A. R. Beddoe.
(University) (1895)	2 Mount Pleasant	5	10	*W. D. Herring; S. R. Whipple, D.F.C. (joint).
Manchester (Engineers) (1913)	17 Albert Square	Nil	18, 15 & 7	*E. Wilkinson.
(The Old Rectory) (1911)	90 Deansgate	5	12	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform) (1867)	81 King Street	10	15	A. W. Rothwell.
(Union) (1825)	75 Mosley Street	10	21	A. E. Le Neve.
Newbury (South Berks) (1888)	West Mills	Nil	6	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne (Union) (1863)	Westgate Road	Nil	18-5	H. W. Dovey.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873)	George Row	Nil	10-3	W. Parry.
Norwich (Norfolk) (1864)	17 Upper King Street ..	7	£12, 8 & 5	Maj. W. F. Chapman, T.D.
Nottingham (Borough)	Market Street	Nil	18-5	J. W. Boffin.
(Nottinghamshire) (1840)	Bridlesmith Gate .....	..	15	*G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon) (1863)	54 Cornmarket Street ..	2½	7 & 3½	*A. Loose.
(Frewen) (1869)	98 St. Aldate's	5	3½	W. H. Miller.
(O.U.D.S.) (1884)	O.U.D.S., Oxford	Nil	6s.	*P. C. Lee.
(Union Society) (1823)	Frewin Court	£1	£4 10s.	L. W. Crawste (Steward).
(Vincent's) (1863)	12 King Edward Street ..	£4	10	*R. A. Fletcher (Treasurer).
Paignton (The Paignton Club) (1882)	The Esplanade .....	..	5	*H. G. Hearn.
(Torbay) (1905)	Hyde Road	1	3	B. Moylan-Jones.
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1920)	21 Priestgate	£2	8 & 6	*C. N. Morlin; J. W. Bower (joint).
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (1867)	17 Pembroke Road .....	..	4	*Capt. H. S. P. Waters, O.B.E.
Preston (Conservative) (1878)	Guildhall Street	Nil	5	*W. D. Fairclough.
Reading (Athenæum) (1912)	28 Friar Street	Nil	8 & 6	R. E. Beasley.
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) (1880)	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Road.	Nil	7, 4 & 1	L. D. Greer.
Ripon (City Club) (1930)	3 Water Skelgate	Nil	£1 10s.	*G. C. Smith.
Rochester (Castle) (1865)	The Esplanade	5	9 & 4	*S. P. Harrison.
Rugby (The Rugby) (1866)	35 North Street	Nil	4	*T. J. Nott.
Rye (Dormy House) (1895)	Rye	2	6 & 4	*J. L. S. Vidler.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex) (1890)	Warrior Square	1	10 & 5	*Lt.-Col. V. Newton- Moss, M.C.
Scarborough (South Cliff) (1899)	5 West Street	Nil	5	*R. Bleach.
Sheffield (The Club) (1843)	46 Norfolk Street	15	18	Maj. H. J. Dorking, M.B.E.
(St. James's) (1941)	St. James's Row .....	..	11	Mrs. M. Turner.
Shrewsbury (Shropshire) (1872)	The Square .....	..	8	A. N. Fielden, O.B.E.
Southwold (The Blyth Club) (1929)	81 High Street	1	4 & 2	*R. G. Harvey- Greenham.
Taunton (Somerset County) (1880)	The Crescent	5	9 & 3	*Lt.-Col. J. H. N. George.
Tavistock (West Devon) (1899) ...	Abbey Bridge	3	£5	*T. W. J. Chamings.
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1866)	Trowlock Island	2	3	F. P. Penny.
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells and Counties) (1872)	40 London Road	Nil	6 & 4	*Mrs. I. N. Barnes.
Winchester (Hampshire Club) (1857)	Southgate Street	Nil	9 & 5	*Col. N. F. Penrud- dodge.
Worcester (Worcestershire) (1860)	40 Foregate Street	£5	8	*J. D. Schooling.
(Union) (1878)	2 The Cross	3	7	*R. J. Castley.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Yeovil (Ivel Club) (1884).....	Frederick Place	G.	G.	H. Cleave.
York (Yorkshire) (1839)	17 Museum Street.....	3 & 1	6 & 2	Miss M. O'Kelly.
(City) (1876)	4 Museum Street.....	Nil	16 & 8	*J. E. Walker.
	Scotland			
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) (1854)	9 Albyn Place .....	..	13 & 8	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County) (1872)	Savoy Park Hotel .....	..	£4 10s.	*Lt.-Col. W. W. McHarg.
Dundee (Eastern) (1865)	1 Albert Square	10	16 & 6	Stuart and Stuart, C.A.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern) (1825)	3 Queensferry Street...	10	15	*R. O. M. Williams.
(Ladies' Caledonian) (1908).....	13-14 Charlotte Square.	7	10 & 9	M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(New) (1787).....	85 Princes Street	25	17 & 10	Miss P. D. Bremner.
(Queen's) (1897)	7 Frederick Street	8	20 & 9	C. Ballantyne.
(Scottish Conservative) (1877) ..	112 Princes Street	Nil	15-3	Miss G. B. Kerr.
(University Union) (1889)	Park Place	Nil	£3	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
Glasgow (Art) (1867)	185 Bath Street	15 & 5	11 & 7	K. A. Buchan.
(Conservative) (1880).....	33 Bothwell Street	18 & 8	21-3	G. Middlemass.
(Kelvin) (1897)	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	8	11	C. N. G. Orton.
(Royal Scottish Automobile) (1899)	12 Blythswood Square ..	25 & 7	10 & 4	A. W. G. Hamilton.
(The Western Club) (1825).....	147 Buchanan Street...	£25	24	Miss K. Stevenson, O.B.E.
Inverness (Highland) (1870)	39 High Street.....	12	12, 9 & 6	R. F. MacIauchlan.
	Northern Ireland			Capt. J. MacLaren-Marshall, M.C. (ret.).
Belfast (Ulster) (1837)	Castle Place	10	18	*W. R. Knox.
(Ulster Reform) (1885)	4 Royal Avenue	10	18	*B. McAuley.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883)	Church Street	4 & 3	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, C.B.E.
Omagh (Tyrone County) (1849) ..	High Street.....	Nil	5 & 2	*C. G. Kelly.

YACHT CLUBS

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802)	6-7 Green Edge	G.	G.	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) (1886)	Isle of Wight	2 & 1	3, 2 & 1	Comm. D. A. Casey.
		6	8 & 5	C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.).
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844)	8-10 Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	3	3	*W. R. Cafferata.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847)	1 Windsor Crescent....	6 & 4	5 & 4	*J. B. Lister, T.D.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham) (1895)	The Quay.....	4	12	*Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
(Royal Corinthian) (1872).....	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowes.	5 & 3	12 & 7	Air Cdre. B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.; Air Cdre. A.D. Rogers, C.B.E., A.F.C.
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847)	Porth-yr-Aur	3	4 & 2	*Capt. J. M. Jones.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815)	The Castle, Cowes	100	£25	Capt. M. H. Eveleigh, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal London) (1838)	The Parade	5	7	*M. Sharp.
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1894)	Fowey	2	5, 2 & 1	*S. W. Whiffen, O.B.E.
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843)	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	4	4	Lt.-Col. A. L. Semmence.
Jersey (R.C.I.) (1862).....	St. Aubin and Guernsey	2	3	R. J. Hughes.
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866) ...	Kingswear, S. Devon ..	4-1	5-1	(vacant).
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex) (1890)	Leigh-on-Sea.	Nil	5-1	Capt. H. J. Patterson.
Liverpool (Royal Dee) (1847)	(None).....	Nil	1	*R. O. Shaw.
London (Cruising Association) (1908)	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.2.	2	3	Mrs. M. Smalley.
(Royal Cruising) (1880)	42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	4	4	*D. C. L. Cree.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859)	Royal Plain	5	10 & 6	L. F. Nicholson.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Penarth (Penarth) (1880)	The Esplanade	G.	G.	P. Skone-Rees.
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827)	5 Esplanade.	2	£5 6	*G. H. Everitt.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian)	Madeira Road	2	3	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
(1877)				
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1876)	Witley Pier, Parkstone	3	4	Miss A. Bailey.
(Parkstone) (1895)	Pearce Avenue, Park-	2	6	W. T. Banner.
	stone.			
(Poole Harbour) (1949)	Salters Way, Parkstone.	Nil	6	Mrs. E. M. Perry.
(Royal Motor Yacht) (1905)	Sandbanks, Bourne-	5	10	E. W. R. Peterson.
	mouth.			
(Yacht) (1865)	New Quay Road, Ham-	2 & 1	3 & 1½	H. L. Hart.
	worthy.			
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857) ..	4-5 Westcliff Mansions	Nil	4½-2	C. H. Gurr.
Ryde (Royal Victoria) (1844)	St. Thomas Street	Nil	3 & 2	*F. W. Herbert.
Southampton:				
(Royal Air Force) (1932)	Riverside Ho., Hamble	..	3 & ½	Cdr. F. S. Walford,
				O.B.E.
(Royal Southern) (1837)	Hamble, Hants.	3	12-2	*M. J. Rowe.
(Royal Southampton) (1875)	Northlands Road	10	13 & 7	Lt.-Cdr. A. G. C. Frank-
				lin, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal Thames) (1775)	Shore House, Warsash,	20 & 10	20-2	Air Vice Marshal Sir D.
	Hants.			Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Southend (Alexandra) (1873)	The Cliffs.	1	4-½	*K. F. Read.
Southsea (Royal Albert) (1864)	62 Clarence Parade	2	5	Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O.,
				R.N. (ret.).
Swansea (Bristol Channell) (1875) ..	Southend, Mumbles ...	4	6 & 4	*P. G. Cawker.
Torquay (Royal Torbay) (1863) ..	Beacon Terrace	5	5	*F. S. Jasper, M.C.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames	3 The Leas	1	4-1	*A. H. Woolverton.
Estuary) (1947)				
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875)	6 Charlotte Row.	Nil	6	*Brig. T. H. Angus.
Windermere (Royal Windermere)	Bowness-on-Winder-	4 & 2	5-3	*W. B. Smith.
(1860)	mere.			
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878)	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	3	3	*Maj. J. H. Finch.
Scotland				
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868) ..	1 Boswall Road,	3	5, 3 &	*K. L. Gumley.
	Edinburgh, 5.		£1 10s.	
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856) ...	Royal Marine Hotel,	4	4-1½	R. M. Whyte, 156 St.
	Hunter's Quay,			Vincent St., Glasgow,
	Argyll.			C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian) (1876)	(None)	1	1	*R. H. Jackson, 121
				St. Vincent Street.
(Mudhook) (1873)	(None)	5	1	*J. C. Robertson, 45
				West Nile Street.
(Royal Gourock) (1894)	Ashton, Gourock	Various	Various	H. Lyons.
(Royal Western) (1875)	(None)	1	1	*G. D. Jackson, Royal
				Exchange Bldgs.
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881) ...	Gt. Western Hotel	Nil	2	L. Falconer.
Rhu (Royal Northern) (1824) ...	Rhu, Dunbartonshire	3	10	J. Ingoldby, 62 Temple-
				ton St., Glasgow.
Northern Ireland				
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866)	Seacliffe Road, Bangor,	7	10	*J. B. Stark, D.F.C.
	Co. Down.			
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland) (1802)	Ultra. Co. Down. ..	5	7	*D. Andrews, O.B.E.

THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

COMMITTEE OF LONDON CLEARING BANKERS
(1821), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of the eleven Clearing Banks listed in the Almanack (see Index) and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury. The Committee controls the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Secretary, R. H. Barkshire.

Asst. Secretaries, M. C. Swift, M.C.; G. B. Scrine.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE
10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

This is the organization through which the Clearing Banks and the Bank of England exchange cheques drawn on each other and settle their indebtedness to one another. The clearing system came into being in London during the second half of the eighteenth century, and has served as a

pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

To obtain payment for any cheque received from a customer for his credit, a banker must present it for payment to the bank on which it is drawn, and the Bankers' Clearing House affords a quick and efficient means of doing this. On an average day almost 1,500,000 cheques, etc., are exchanged and paid for by the eleven Clearing Banks and the Bank of England on behalf of their branches, throughout England and Wales, which number over 10,000. Although, on an average day, the value of items exchanged may approach £700-millions in total, the member banks settle their net indebtedness only, each either paying or receiving through the Clearing House the net balance arising from the day's work.

At present two clearings operate, generally, each business day. Cheques drawn on, and paid into, any of the eighty-odd specified Town Clearing

branches may be passed through the Town Clearing either at the morning session or, if the amount is £500 or over (£5,000 or over on Saturdays), at the afternoon session. All other cheques must be passed through the General Clearing each morning. Since April 1960, a Credit Clearing has been operated, through which the member banks exchange, and pay for, credit items in respect of monetary transfers between their customers.

At the end of each business day each member bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General (cheque) Clearing and Credit Clearing, and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England.

Chief Inspector, C. C. Hobday.

Deputy Inspector, E. A. Young.

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* Clearing Bankers.

† Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.).

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized, £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000. £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid; Reserves £2,267,370; Deposits, £116,739,840; Dividend, 1960, 6 p.c. on Cumulative Preference Shares; 10 p.c. on Ordinary Shares.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), Calcutta, India, Affiliated to The Chartered Bank.—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs.100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 29,000 Rs. 50, paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000. Deposits, 31/12/60, Rs. 51,94,99,605. Dividend for 51 years to December 31, 1960, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (84 Branches).

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up £550,000.

ANGLO-ISRAEL BANK LTD. (affiliated to the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.), Bow Belis House, Bread Street, Cheapside, E.C.4.—Capital: Authorized, £1,000,000; Issued and fully paid, 550,000 Ordinary Shares £1 each, 200,000 7½ p.c. Preference Shares £1 each. Reserves, £235,000.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD. (1929), 7-9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,250,000; Reserve £500,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £13,093,466.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3 (6 Albemarle Street, W.1., 15 Great Cumberland Place, W.1. and 263 Strand, W.C.2). Capital Authorized (£22,500,000) £A.28,237,500; Capital Issued (£18,700,000) £A.23,468,500; Capital Paid up (£10,200,000) £A.12,801,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders (£8,500,000) £A.10,667,500; Reserve Fund at 30/9/60 (£7,000,000), £A.8,785,000; Total assets at 30/9/60, £A.501,423,618. 904 Branches, Sub-Branches

and Agencies in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3. Capital Authorized (£5,000,000) £A.6,275,000; Capital Issued and Paid up (£1,600,000) £A.2,008,000. Deposits, etc., at 30/9/60, (£68,485,180) £A.85,948,901. Reserve Fund at 30/9/60, (£350,000) £A.439,250. Total Assets at 30/9/60, (£70,617,786) £A.88,625,322.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Garrick St., W.C.2).—Capital, Authorized and paid-up, Pesetas 418,066,500; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 1,274,450,000; Deposits, Pesetas 21,974,896,678; Dividends, 1960, 22-995 p.c. (201 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Islds., Paris and London).

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., New York (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4).—Capital (par value \$10 per share), \$80,779,000; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, \$217,315,415; Deposits, 30/6/61, \$2,975,422,241.

BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, Authorized £A.5,000,000; issued £A.1,750,000 (Stock in units of £A.1, with Reserve Liability of £A.1 each (£1 stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A.1,850,000. (170 Offices.)

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, \$663,632,289; Loan Reserves, \$127,631,918; Deposits 31/12/60, \$10,805,891,450.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Baroda, India (31-32 King Street, E.C.2).—Capital Authorized Rs. 3,50,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs. 3,00,00,000; Called up Rs. 1,50,00,000. Reserve Funds, Rs.1,61,14,860; Deposits Rs.84,98,23,868; Dividend, 1960, 17 p.c. (139 Branches in India, 1 in Pakistan, 8 in East Africa and 1 in Fiji).

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £500,000 (50,000 Shares, £10 each); Total Reserves, £303,160; Resources, 31/12/59, £17,614,532; Dividends, 1959, £2 per share.

- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD.,** *Hamilton, Bermuda.* Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (*London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.,*)—Capital, fully paid, £500,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits, £588,000. Total Resources, £1,036,000.
- BANK OF ENGLAND.** See p. 446.
- BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906),** *Bombay (17 Moor-gate, E.C.2.)*—Capital paid up, Rs. 3,00,00,000 (5,00,000 shares Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,10,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, Rs. 1,09,43,91,997; Dividend, 1960, 20 p.c. less Income Tax (63 Branches).
- BANK OF IRELAND (1783),** *College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.,*—Capital (Authorized), £3,269,231; (Issued and Fully Paid), £3,262,360. Reserves, £5,038,319; Deposits, £88,844,851; Dividend, 1960, 20 p.c. (142 Branches and Sub-Branches).
- BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL LTD. (1958),** *P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands.* Owned jointly by the Bank of London & South America and the Bank of Montreal. Capital (Authorized), £7,000,000; (Paid up), £5,000,000; Deposits, etc., £24,178,950. (25 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1862),** 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £12,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £9,100,000. Reserve, £7,100,000. Deposits, etc., 31/12/60, £233,654,735. Dividend, 1960, 10 p.c. (56 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MONTREAL (1817),** *Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.)*—Capital, authorized, \$75,000,000; fully paid \$60,750,000. Rest, \$141,800,000; Deposits, 31/10/60, \$3,200,419,323; Dividend, 1960, 20 p.c. (850 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK LTD. (1817),** *Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, 47 Berkeley Square, W.1. and 14 Kings-way, W.C.2.)*—Capital, authorized and paid up, £21,950,000; Reserve Fund £15,500,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £21,950,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/60, £796,354,768; Dividend, 1960, 9 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (1,100 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., New Guinea, Fiji and London.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861),** *Wellington, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.)*—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,328,125—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/61, £149,780,809; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1960-61, 8 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (387 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, in Fiji and at Apia (Bank of Western Samoa).
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832),** *Halifax, N.S.; General Manager's Office, Toronto Ontario, Canada (24-26 Walbrook, E.C.4.)*—Capital Authorized, \$50,000,000; Paid-up \$27,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$86,400,000; Total Assets, \$2,125,323,400; Deposits, etc., 31/12/60, \$1,942,006,822; Dividend, 1960, \$2.30 per Share. (600 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695),** *Bank St., Edinburgh (5 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; 62 Cornhill, E.C.3;*
- 16/28 Piccadilly, W.1; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1 and 140 Kensington High St.)—Capital £6,300,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £6,718,113. Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/61, £179,749,079. (436 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF SPAIN (1856),** *Madrid, Spain (36 New Broad St., E.C.2.)*—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Prevision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1960), *Pesetas* 20,035,429,224; Dividend, 1960 *Pesetas* 158-57 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF TRINIDAD (GORDON GRANT) LTD. (1959)** 10 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.—(A Member of the United Dominions Trust Group) Established to take over former banking business of Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd. (1872), as from October 1, 1959. Capital, authorized, \$5,000,000; paid up, \$240,000.
- BANK OF WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894),** 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £6,000,000; Issued and paid up £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £3,300,000. Deposits, 31/3/61, £62,642,147; Dividend, 1960-61, 9 p.c. (114 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANQUE BELGE LTD. (1934),** 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Montreal, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Capital (issued), \$10,000,000; Reserve, \$33,000,000; Assets, more than \$775,000,000. (595 Offices in Canada.)**
- BANQUE BELGO-CONGOLAISE, Brussels and Antwerp (6 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.)**
- *BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED (1896),** *Head Office, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; Chief Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; Trustee Dept., 37 King William St., E.C.4.*—Capital Authorized £50,000,000. 31/12/60: Capital issued (converted into stock) £40,862,828; Reserve Fund, £23,500,000; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £1,727,870,499; Dividend, 1960: Ord. Stock, 13 p.c.; Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,200 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*—BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK. Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated in Belgium with the BANQUE DE COMMERCE.
- BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA),** Amalgamated with IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Feb. 1, 1956. *London Representative, A. Craigie, 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.*
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.,** 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £25,000,000; Issued Capital, £17,000,000; Reserve Fund, £13,283,875; Deposits, 31/3/61, £631,994,120; Dividend, 1959-60, 10 p.c. actual on Ordinary Stock. (1,258 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890),** 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool.—Capital, Authorized, £4,100,000; Issued and fully paid, £3,075,000; Reserve, £2,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £27,683,920.
- BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827),** *Waring St., Belfast (Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.)*—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/60,

- £37,772,343; Dividend, 1960, 13 p.c. less tax. (96 Offices.)
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co.** (1858), 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000. Provided half by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and paid-up Capital, £220,100). Loans, Deposits, etc. 31/3/61, £12,422,005.
- W.M. BRANDT'S SONS & Co. LTD.** (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.
- BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD.,** Imrie House, 33-6 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £1,000,000. Affiliate of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie-Paris.
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD.** (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £250,000; 2,500,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.
- BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST** (1889), 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital (Authorized, £2,500,000), issued and fully-paid, £2,000,000 (£1 shares): 31/12/60: Revenue Reserves, £2,673,875; Deposits, £105,098,458; Dividend, 1960-61 (9 months), 12 p.c., less tax.
- BRITISH LINEN BANK** (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). Affiliated to Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £2,750,000; Deposits, 30/9/60, £87,221,675; Dividend, 1960, 20 p.c. (208 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.** 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.).
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. LTD.** (1810), Founders; Court, Louthbury, E.C.2.
- BUNGE & Co., LIMITED** (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/60, £1,500,000; Carry Forward, £640,638.
- CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE** (1961), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized \$125,000,000 (12,500,000 shares of \$10); Paid up \$54,000,000. Reserve Fund \$130,000,000; Total Assets, 31/10/60, \$3,155,273,502; Dividend 1960, 19½ p.c. (1,240 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER RYDER & Co. LTD.** (1960), 38 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £5,000,000; issued and fully paid, £4,405,000. Reserve and carry forward, £1,570,727. Deposits, etc., £165,398,006. Dividend 1960-61, 13 p.c.
- CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON** (1950), 85 York Street, Colombo. (London Correspondents, The Bank of England). Capital, Rs. 15,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/60, Rs. 174,195,046.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1911), Bombay. Authorized capital, Rs. 6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 50). Paid-up capital, Rs. 3,15,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs. 4,26,84,856; Deposits, 31/12/60, Rs. 2,00,01,41,000; Dividend paid 12.88 p.c. subject to Income Tax. (17 Branches, etc.)
- CHARTERED BANK** (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £5,500,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £289,788,088; Dividend, 1960, 15½ p.c. (7½ p.c. on increased capital). (87 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, New York, U.S.A.** (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Capital, \$167,879,250; 31/12/60. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$521,060,921; Deposits \$8,143,349,599. Divided to shareholders, 1960, \$2.40 per share.
- CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD.** (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,700,000 (fully paid). Reserve Fund, £150,000.
- CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD.** (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1 (Aberdeen, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.). Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £193,618,185. (Over 340 Branches in Scotland, 3 in Cumberland and 4 in London.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1866), Collins St., Melbourne (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £6,223,218 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,610,000; Deposits, 30/6/61, £232,013,134; Dividend, 1960-61 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (806 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD.** (1922), Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—London Agents, Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £100,000. Deposits, 31/12/60, £1,888,464.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.,** see NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
- COMMERCIAL BANKING Co., OF SYDNEY, LTD.** (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, £20,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £6,600,000; Deposits, 30/6/60, £201,240,911; Dividend, 1959-60, 9 p.c. (472 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W.** (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2). Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/60, £A807,121,183; Reserve Fund, £A10,838,483. (Over 7,000 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/60: Deposits, etc., £A338,254,735; Reserve Fund, £A3,539,782. (Over 700 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS** (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946)—Capital, 2/5/61, New Francs 60,000,000 (Shares New Francs 100 nominal); Reserve Fund, New Francs 10,217,610; Deposits, New Francs 4,759,070,878.
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.** (1872), 1 Balloon St., Manchester (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up £30,797,340; Deposits, 14/1/61, £158,872,018; Reserves and Insurance Fund, £30,330,723. Share Interest at 5 p.c. (23 Branches.)
- COPLEYS BANK, LTD.** (1916), Ludgate House, 107-111 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.
- *COUTTS & Co.** (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 32 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1; 1-2 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/60,

- £52,744,019. (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, Paris (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, New Frs. 11,475,000.
- CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, New Frs. 50,000,000 in 1,000,000 Shares of New Frs. 50 fully paid. Reserve Fund, New Frs. 25,000,000; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/60, New Frs. 1,542,046,610.
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; West End Office, 25-27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1).—Capital, New Frs. 120,000,000; Reserve Fund, New Frs. 25,000,000.
- *DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, Manchester (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital £6,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £5,000,000; Deposits 30/6/61, £263,500,512; Dividends, 1961, Interim 8 p.c. (557 Branches.)
- DOMINION BANK, see TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.
- EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3 (Wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £47,640,678; Dividend, 1960, 8s. 3 share. (19 Branches.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 55 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£1 shares fully paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/60, £130,579,481; Dividend, 1959-60, 9 p.c.
- FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 55 Wall St., New York 15, and 399 Park Avenue, New York, 22, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1). 30/6/61: Capital, \$249,660,000; Deposits, \$7,455,892,760; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$524,531,271 (89 Branches in New York, 80 branches in 29 countries). Affiliate of First National City Bank for separate administration of trust functions.—First National City Trust Company, 55 Wall St., New York. Capital Funds, \$24,660,916.
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
- GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, £1,500,000; Reserve, £800,000; Deposits, 31/1/61, £92,501,286. Dividend, 1960-61, 12½ p.c.
- *GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; Child's Branch, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; Holt's Branch, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,500,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,400,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £69,998,002.
- GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839). See MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.
- GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- GUINNESS AND MAHON (1942), 17 College Green, Dublin (affiliated to Guinness Mahon & Co., London).
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). Head Office, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; West End Office, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; Holborn Office, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £7,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £4,000,000; Reserve, £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/61, £79,602,047; Dividend, 1960-61, 22½ p.c. on £10 and £1 fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.
- HANOVER BANK, New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes St., E.C.2 and 10 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital, \$40,000,000; Surplus, \$100,000,000; Undivided Profits, 31/12/60, \$41,073,235; Deposits, 31/12/60, \$1,885,721,170.
- HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1800), 41 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital Authorized £430,000. Issued, £426,500; Ordinary Shares, £1 fully paid.
- HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £740,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £28,656,005; Dividend, 1960-61, 17 p.c. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- (PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON, ERLANGERS LIMITED (1907), 34 Moorgate, E.C.2.
- C. HOARE & CO. (1873), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 5/7/61, £12,782,285.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), Hong Kong (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, authorized \$HK100,000,000; Issued and fully paid \$HK79,046,125 (\$125 Shares); Reserve Funds, \$HK15,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/60, \$HK3,075,678,221.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875). Amalgamated June 1, 1961, with Canadian Bank of Commerce. See CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
- INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), New York Office, 55 Wall St., New York, 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by First National City Bank of New York).—31/12/60: Capital, \$3,500,000; Reserves and Undivided Profits, \$8,201,429.
- IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 64 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, £11,899,523; Dividend, 1961, 4 p.c.
- ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865). (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank Ltd.), Douglas, I.O.M. (London Agents, National Provincial Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £350,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £8,381,871. Dividend, 1960, 8½ p.c. on paid up capital (10 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1880), 30 St. Swinham Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD. (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- A. KEYSER & CO., LTD. (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 24 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £1,500,000; issued and fully paid £1,250,000; Reserve Fund, £500,000.
- KLEINWORT, BENSON, LIMITED (1830 and 1961), 20 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; Aldermanbury House, E.C.2, and at Liverpool.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1877), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,700,000.
- *LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), Head Office, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; Branches Stock Office, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; Overseas Department, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Executor and Trustee Department, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Principal London Offices:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; issued £41,771,407; Reserve Fund, £25,000,000; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/61, £1,335,987,471; Dividend 1960, interim 6 p.c.;

final 7 p.c. Over 1,800 Offices. Owns (*inter alia*) all capital of LLOYDS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD. and of LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LTD., and is associated with the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD., the BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (which in turn owns 50 p.c. of the capital of the BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD.), NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LTD., THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD., and BANK OF WEST AFRICA LTD. Also owns 50 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH FINANCE LTD., and is associated with BOWMAKER LTD.

LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LIMITED (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (11 Branches.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)

*MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3.).—Capital paid up, £9,893,298 (39,573,192 shares of 5s. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,810,106; Deposits, 30/6/61, £366,970,129; Dividend, 1960, 15 p.c. (Over 600 Branches.)

MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, £64,277,747. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (40 Branches and Agencies.)

*MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Poultry, E.C.2; Principal City Branches, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £45,200,000; Issued Capital, £40,278,283 (Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £27,530,830; Deposits, 31/6/61, £1,673,112,827. Dividend, 1960, 17 p.c. (2,300 offices in England and Wales). Affiliations: BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD.

MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909) Head Office, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (36 offices.)

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Capital, authorized £2,500,000; paid up, £2,200,000.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (London Agents, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$8,000,000; (50 Branches in Montreal and District.)

MORGAN GRENPELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £2,000,000.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140 Broadway and 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3 and 31 Berkeley Sq., W.1).—Capital, £188,500,000 (7,540,000 shares—\$25 par); Surplus Fund, \$236,500,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/61, \$136,022,991; Deposits, 30/6/61, \$3,649,707,361; Dividend, 16 p.c.

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 4 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £52,886,172.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Eire (London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital authorized, £7,500,000 (3,000,000 Shares of £2 10s. each); paid up, £1,550,000 (1,550,000 Shares, £1 each); Reserve Fund £1,350,000; Deposits 31/12/60, £80,436,249; Dividend 1960, 12 p.c. free of Income Tax. (Branches and Sub-Branches throughout Ireland.)

*NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34-35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £105,365,157; Dividend, 1960, 18 p.c. (260 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up £10,089,037; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/60, £309,171,388. (The figures are stated in Australian Currency.) Dividend, 1960, 9 p.c. (889 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE (1953), Athens, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2.). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, Dr. 581,407,680 in 404,880 shares of Dr. 1,436 each. Reserves, Dr. 44,972,447; Deposits, Dr. 11,725,658,000. Dividend (1960), Dr. 80 per share.

NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA (Incorporating ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA), 45 Kingsway, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £3,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,027,610. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo.)

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized), £6,000,000, Issued and fully-paid, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £2,450,000; Deposits, £78,115,388; Dividend, 1960-61, 9 p.c. (172 Branches and Agencies.)

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED (1959), formed as a result of merger between The Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited (1810) and The National Bank of Scotland Limited (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—Capital Authorized, £9,275,000 (fully paid); Reserve Funds, £11,087,500; Deposits, £226,858,680.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000.—Paid-up Capital, £4,470,731. Reserves, £3,558,357; Deposits, 31/12/60, £238,499,641; Dividend, 1960, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 12½ p.c.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED, 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £5,702,925 (7,603,900 Shares of 15s. each); issued and paid up, £4,562,100 (6,083,200 Shares of 15s. each); Reserve Funds, £3,050,000; Deposits 31/12/60, £155,780,357; Dividend 1960, 13½ p.c. (143 Branches).

*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), Head Office, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £60,000,000; Issued Capital, £24,030,084; Reserve Funds, £15,716,270; Deposits, 31/12/60, £933,210,691; Dividend, 1960, 7 p.c. (Over 1,550 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (Affiliated Banks, Coutts & Co. and Isle of Man Bank Ltd.)

NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1951) Pretoria (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, £SA3,500,000; Capital issued and paid up; £SA2,500,000; Reserves, £SA1,500,000. Deposits, 30/9/60, £SA44,042,604. Dividend, 1959-60, 8½ p.c. Acquired from Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Africa N.V., Amsterdam (1888) their business in South Africa and the United Kingdom. (90 Branches and Agencies.)

NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), Belfast (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £900,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £52,981,591; Dividend, 1960, A shares 16 p.c., B shares, 8 p.c. (174 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey (18/22 Abchurch Lane E.C.4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Statutory Reserve, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/60, £93,124,968. (Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Morocco, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, S. Rhodesia, France and Switzerland.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, Montreal (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital \$7,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$11,000,000; Deposits 31/10/60, \$360,521,687; Regular dividend, 1960, 11 p.c.; Special, 2-5 p.c. (175 Branches and 182 Agencies.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825), 5 College St., Dublin (London Agents, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £695,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £47,673,396; Dividend, 1960, 16 p.c. (122 Branches and sub-Branches.)

GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.

RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserve, £2,263,709; Revenue Reserve, £2,599,832.

RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £88,606; Deposits, 31/3/61, £2,614,453.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), Wellington, N.Z., Agencies at Christchurch and Auckland, N.Z. (London Agents, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government.—Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Total Assets 31/3/60, £NZ172,400,586.

N. M. ROITHSCHILD & SONS (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Paid-up, \$66,433,759; Rest Account, \$223,774,341; Undivided Profits, \$1,654,777; Assets, over \$4,000,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/60, \$3,884,134,258; Dividend, 1960, \$2.12½ per share plus extra distribution of 25 cents per share. (1,018 Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £7,600,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,600,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £135,284,001; Dividend, 1960, 18½ p.c. (234 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland and 7 offices in London). Associate Banks, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.

SALE & CO., (1908), Northgate House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD. (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £3,500,000 (£2,500,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each and £1,000,000 in Unclassified Shares of £1 each) and Capital subscribed and paid up £2,500,000 (£2,500,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each).

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950) Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.

J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. LTD. (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.—Capital: Authorized, £2,650,000; issued and paid up, £2,646,000.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD. (1868), 31 Morrison Street, Glasgow, C.5.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), Incorporated with WARBURG & COMPANY, LTD. on May 20, 1957.

SINGER AND FRIEDLANDER LTD., 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SMITH ST. AUBYN & CO. LTD. (1891), White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; issued £1,620,000. Reserves, £650,000. Deposits, etc. 31/3/61, £3,016,952. Dividend, 1960-61, 17½ p.c.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, New Francs 100,000,000. Reserve Funds, New Francs 20,500,000. (Over 1,500 Branches.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), Pretoria, Transvaal (London Agents, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £4,189,289; Deposits, 31/3/60, £99,180,397; Dividend, 1959-60, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. THE (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 and Suffolk House, Park Lane.—Authorized Capital, £17,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up Capital, £11,000,000; Reserve Fund, £10,440,000; Deposits, 31/3/60, £345,489,282; Dividend, 1959-60, 14 p.c. (Over 850 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)

STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi (25, Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 7,45,00,000. (930 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., Colombo, Ceylon (London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.).

JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), Manchester (London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £35,200; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 111 Regent Street, S.W.1).—Capital and Reserves, Swiss Francs 337,000,000; Dividend, 1960, 10 p.c. (55 Branches, etc.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation of The Bank of Toronto (1856) and the Dominion Bank (1871)) (3 King William Street, E.C.4 and 103 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital (paid-up), \$29,764,000; Reserve Fund, \$80,362,000; Undivided Profits, \$253,000; Deposits, 31/10/60, \$1,719,642,000; Dividend, 47½ cents quarterly. (572 Branches in Canada.)

ULLMANN & Co. (1932), 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Waring St., Belfast. (Affiliated to Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,850,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £59,484,111; Dividend, 1960, 20 p.c. (111 Offices and 94 Sub-Offices.)

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD. (1919), Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Capital: Authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000; Issued and paid-up Rs. 60,00,000 (12,00,000 shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid-up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 47,00,000 (47 Branches in India.)

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £6,652,800; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £3,891,077; Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £296,824,875; Dividend, 1960, 12½ p.c.
UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., 2 India Exchange Place, Calcutta.—Capital, Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,05,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, Rs. 88,93,87,453. (146 Branches.)

WARBURG (S. G.) & COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 30 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Trustee Department Chief

Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Lombard Street Office, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; Threadneedle Street Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized: £33,000,000; (3,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each; 30,000,000 "B" Shares of £1 each); Issued, 2,249,167 "A" Shares of £1 each F.P., converted into "A" Stock; 21,212,970 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P.) Reserve Fund, £14,583,874; Deposits, 31/12/60, £1,050,254,461; Dividend, 1960, 2s. 8d. per share for the year on "B" Shares; 12½ p.c. "A" Stock. (Over 1,200 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913), 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1771). Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £2,750,000 (238 Branches.)

YORKSHIRE BANK LIMITED (1911), 56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds). Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 2,250,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/61, £106,256,693. (153 Branches.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1961, was approximately £2,654,000,000. In 1960-61, £234,200,000 was subscribed and £179,500,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

Note.—Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 15s. units.

TERMS AND INTEREST

Issue and Maximum Holding	Unit Cost s. d.	Value after		Interest per unit
		Years	s. d.	
1st (1916-22) (500) . .	15 6	10	26 0	After 10 years, 1d. per completed month.*
2nd (1922-23) (500) . .	16 0	10	26 0	
3rd (1923-32) Conversion (1932) (500) . .	16 0	22	33 0	
4th (1932-33) (500) . .	16 0	20	29 0	After 20 years, 2½d. per completed 3 months.*
5th (1933-35) (500) . .	16 0	21	29 0	After 21 years, 2½d. per 3 months.*
6th (1935-39) (500) . .	15 0	22	27 0	After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months.*
7th (1939-47) (500) . .	15 0	10	20 6	After 10 years, bonus of 6d. and 3½d. per 6 months†;
		22	27 6	After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months and a bonus of 6d. at the end of 29th year.§
		29	35 0	
£1 (1943-47) (250) . .	20 0	10	23 0	After 10 years, bonus of 6d. and 1d. per completed 3 months.
		22	27 0	
8th (1947-51) (1,000) . .	10 0	10	13 0	After 10 years, 1½d. added per 3 months.‡
		20	18 0	
9th (1951-56) (1,400) . .	15 0	10	20 3	After 1 yr., 3d. added; during 2nd year, ½d. per 2 months, 3rd-7th year, 1d. per 2 months; thereafter 1½d. per 2 months. After 10 yrs. 3d. per 4 months; 6d. bonus at end of 17th year. §
		17	26 0	
				After 1 yr., 4d. added; during 2nd year, 1d. per 3 months; during 3rd year, 1½d. per 3 months; 4th and 5th years, 2d. per 3 months; 6th and 7th years, 3d. per 3 months; after 7th year, extra 6d. added.
10th (1956-) (1,200)	15 0	7	20 0	

May be held from date of issue; * until further notice; † 22 years; ‡ 20 years, § 17 years, § 29 years.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1960, there were approximately 21,494,000 active deposit accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, with the sum of £1,710,201,000 due to depositors. On December 31, 1960, Government Stock and Bonds to the amount of £1,028,725,000 stood to the credit of holders in the Post Office Savings Bank Section

of the Post Office Register. Interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A depositor may have more than one account but may not deposit more than a total of £5,000 in all accounts in his name.

In 1959 the Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Accounts was £73 2s. 11d.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community.

On Nov. 20, 1960, there were 9,203,978 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,519,661,997 which comprised £1,314,563,896 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £182,913,668 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £22,184,403 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,340 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1960, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, 22 Manchester Square, W.1. —Chairman, Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.; Secretary, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

One of the most popular forms of saving in the United Kingdom is through Premium Savings Bonds. These bonds are a United Kingdom Government security and were first introduced on November 1, 1956. Instead of earning interest, however, each bond offers to its holder the chance of winning a money prize in a monthly draw.

Bonds are issued in values ranging from £1 to £500 and each £1 buys one bond, which has one chance in the monthly draw. Bonds are sold only to individuals, not to groups or corporate bodies. No more than 800 bonds can be held by any one person. The bonds are sold at Post Offices, Banks and Trustee Savings Banks. Holders may redeem bonds at any time by completing a form which is available at Post Offices and Banks.

Prizes are paid from a fund formed by the interest, at present $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., carried into the draw by each eligible bond. A bond becomes eligible for the draw three clear calendar months following the month of purchase and goes into every subsequent draw whether or not it has won a prize. Prizes range in value from £5,000 to £25, the winning numbers being selected by the electronic random number indicator equipment—usually called "ERNIE." Winning numbers are printed monthly in the *London Gazette*. Bonds are eligible for inclusion in one draw following the death of the holder. These terms also apply to bonds purchased before August 1, 1960 (Series "A").

It is estimated that by the end of June, 1961, bonds to the value of £388,000,000 had been sold. Of these £68,000,000 had been cashed, leaving £320,000,000 still invested. After the 50th draw in July, 1961, more than 889,000 prizes had been distributed since the draws started. These prizes had a total value of £35,750,000.

PROGRESS OF THE BANK RATE, 1932-1961

1932	per cent.	1939	per cent.	1955	per cent.	1958	per cent.
18 Feb.	5	26 Oct.	2	27 Jan.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 June	5
10 Mar.	4	1951		24 Feb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 Aug.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 Mar.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 Nov.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1956		20 Nov.	4
21 April	3	1952		16 Feb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1960	
12 May	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 Mar.	4	1957		21 Jan.	5
30 June	2	1953		7 Feb.	5	23 June	6
		17 Sept.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 Sept.	7	27 Oct.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1939		1954		1958		8 Dec.	5
24 Aug.	4	13 May	3	20 Mar.	6	1961	
28 Sept.	3			22 May	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 July	7

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.
Judge, Court of Admiralty, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1823

The Duke of Wellington	1828
Marquess of Dalhousie	1852
Viscount Palmerston	1861
Earl Granville	1865
W. H. Smith	1867
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1867
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willingdon	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941

POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel	1599	Nicholas Rowe	1715	Robert Southey	1813
Ben Jonson	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden	1718	William Wordsworth	1813
Sir William D'Avenant	1637	Colley Cibber	1730	Lord Tennyson	1850
John Dryden	1670	William Whitehead	1757	Alfred Austin	1896
Thomas Shadwell	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton	1785	Robert Bridges	1913
Nahum Tate	1692	Henry James Pye	1790	John Masefield	1930

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act, 1946*, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines. The Minister of Health is responsible to Parliament for seeing that Health Services of all kinds of the highest possible quality are available to all who need them. He is advised by the Central Health Services Council (and certain Standing Advisory Committees dealing with special subjects), which he appoints after consultation with the various interested bodies.

The National Health Service which covers a comprehensive range of hospital, specialist, practitioner (medical, dental, ophthalmic), pharmaceutical, appliance and local authority services, is available to every man, woman and child in the country. Everyone resident in the country is entitled to use the Service as a whole or any complete part of it. No insurance qualification is necessary. Most of the cost of running the Service is met by the Exchequer—that is from taxes. Other sources of finance are: (i) the weekly National Health Service contributions (since September, 1957), which are estimated to produce about £133,000,000, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total cost of the Service in 1961-62. (For convenience these are collected with the National Insurance contribution in a single combined weekly stamp); (ii) local taxation, which pays for about half the cost of local health authority services; (iii) partial charges to patients for prescription items, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, appliances, amenity beds in hospital; (iv) superannuation contributions. The total cost of the National Health Service in England and Wales for 1961-62 is estimated at £834,000,000. The estimated net cost to the Exchequer (after taking into account the items mentioned above) is £534,000,000.

Details of the way in which the National Health Service is organized, and of the services provided by its main branches are described in the following paragraphs.

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

In England and Wales the Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council covers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the area in which he wishes to practise has not already an adequate number of doctors, and about 22,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, i.e. an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case a delay of about 14 days is usual). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1960 was 15,811. 218,685,118 prescriptions were dispensed in 1960. Since March 1, 1961, there has been a charge of 2s. in respect of each item on a prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing, except for elastic hosiery for which the charge is 5s. or 10s. for each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the charge is collected by the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 20,250 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), provision of dentures in some cases, emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the extraction of teeth and the provision of dentures (in some cases); extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; inlays; crowns (in some cases); special appliances and oral surgery and certain other items.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for such types of treatment as crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures; these were increased in May, 1961, to £2 5s.—£2 15s. for the supply of one denture or up to £5 for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months, children under 16; or 16 or over, but still in full-time attendance at school, do not pay charges. Other patients between 16 and 20 years of age pay charges for dentures only.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services which are run by the Executive Councils, form part of the Eye Services available under the National Health Service, and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses only. Any ophthalmic medical

practitioner or ophthalmic optician who has joined the Service may be consulted. The first time a person uses the Service he must obtain a recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. After this he can use the Service direct without first obtaining a note from his doctor.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. As from May 16, 1961, charges to patients have been increased to 12s. 6d. for each single-vision lens or 20s. for each bi-focal lens. As hitherto, children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge. As from May, 1961, schoolchildren aged 10 years or over may be supplied with lenses without charge if any other type of N.H.S. frame is used; the charge for the frame must then be paid.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The Minister has a duty to provide hospital accommodation and specialist services to such an extent as he considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements for the treatment of the acutely ill, maternity cases, the chronic sick and those suffering from tuberculosis or infectious diseases as well as the mentally disordered. Convalescent treatment is also provided for those who need it and surgical and medical appliances are supplied in appropriate cases.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 15 Regional Hospital Boards (see Index); in 14 of these regions there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Boards by 38 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 12s. or 24s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are normally restricted to 75 guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of

a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above or dentures or glasses of a special type supplied at the patient's request), but a charge of 2s. is made to out-patients for each item on a prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and healing and soiling repairs), dentures, glasses and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

There are at present 77 hospitals providing distribution centres where hearing aids can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales and 29 other authorities exercise delegated health and welfare functions.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and priority dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; health education; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. It will also fall to the Local Health Authorities to develop Health Centres.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948-49†	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,660,000
1949-50...	305,288,243	40,095,900	8,328,000
1950-51...	336,559,753	40,297,713	9,416,000
1951-52...	348,457,732	43,426,325	10,091,000
1952-53...	384,155,261	47,563,768	10,863,000
1953-54...	367,947,357	46,423,240	10,848,985
1954-55...	388,860,290	49,865,376	11,772,991
1955-56...	423,796,657	53,271,739	13,454,000
1956-57...	468,012,590	57,894,572	14,698,000
1957-58...	480,445,973	59,462,208	15,569,138
1958-59...	486,433,921	60,557,771	17,662,974
1959-60...	558,786,397	61,327,785	17,635,000
1960-61*	629,204,900	69,544,860	19,576,140
1961-62*	608,735,790	66,237,000	19,119,990

† July 5—March 31.

* Estimated.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

For Combined Contributions, see p. 1115.

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force since July 5, 1948, comprise schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956 and 1959, and the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1957 and 1961, and Regulations made under these Acts.

From April, 1961, the National Insurance Act, 1959, extended the existing flat-rate scheme by providing, for employed persons over 18, a system of contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pensions. Employees with equivalent occupational pension rights may be contracted out of this graduated part of the scheme. Provision was also made for higher Exchequer supplements, and for four quinquennial increases in contribution rates beginning in 1965.

The National Insurance Act, 1960, amended the amounts of flat-rate contributions and benefits payable under the scheme from April, 1961.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- (a) Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- (b) Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- (c) Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1959 was as follows: employed, 22.3 million; self-employed, 1.4 million; non-employed, 0.3 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament (see p. 1115).

The ordinary flat-rate contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contribution and, in the case of employed persons, the Industrial Injuries contribution.

Since April, 1961, employed persons over age 18 earning more than £9 in any week (who are not contracted out as members of approved occupational pension schemes) and their employers have paid, in addition to the flat rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, a graduated contribution for earnings over £9 and up to £15 a week. People in class 1 who are contracted out pay a higher flat-rate contribution (see pp. 1111, 1115). In April, 1965, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter up to March, 1980, all National Insurance contributions will be increased.

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay the flat-rate contribution or not.

Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be excepted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are excepted.

From April, 1961, under the Act of 1959, the yearly Exchequer contribution, subject to a minimum of £170 million a year, is equal to one-quarter of the national insurance portion of the contributions paid by employers and employed persons (excluding graduated contributions) and one-third of the national insurance portion of self-employed and non-employed contributions.

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

- Unemployment benefit.
- Sickness benefit.
- Maternity benefits, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.
- Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
- Child's special allowance.
- Guardian's allowance.
- Retirement pension.
- Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Employed persons... | All benefits. |
| Self-employed persons. | All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment benefit. |
| Non-employed persons | All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance. |

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of benefit from April 3, 1961, are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	57	6
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	39	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or not living with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband...	57	6
Person under 18 (other than a married woman): ordinary rate.....	32	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	57	6
Married women under 18: ordinary rate.	32	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant...	39	0
If supporting an invalid husband, or if entitled to an increase of benefit in		

	s.	d.
respect of a child or adult dependant other than her husband and not residing with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband	57	6
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	37	6
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	9	6
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	35	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1960 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 360,400. On November 2, 1959, 241,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 332 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1959, 8,768,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The

number of claimants incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from under 807,000 in August to 1,343,000 in February.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

The National Insurance Act, 1953, made changes in the structure of maternity benefits provided by the principal Act. Increases in the benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1960, took effect as from April 3, 1961.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £14 is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £6 is payable to women who are confined at home or elsewhere at their own expense.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 55s. 6d. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During 1959 maternity grants were paid for about 827,000 births; in addition, the home confinement grant was paid in about 318,000 cases, and about 188,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50. Increases in this benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1960, became payable as from April 3, 1961.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 80s. a week, with an increase of 25s. for the first or only child and 17s. for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 82s. 6d. a week so long as she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 17s. a week for each child other than the first. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 55s. 6d. a week, is payable to widows who have living with them a child under 18 who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.—A widow who is under pensionable age or, being over pensionable age, has not retired from regular employment, receives a

widow's pension usually of 57s. 6d. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. A 57s. 6d. widow's pension is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 70s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 90s. A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 100s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 120s.; but it must not be reduced in any week by more than 57s. 6d.

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1953, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually of 10s. a week.

At the end of 1959, about 515,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's 10s. pension, and about 20,000 widow's allowances were current.

CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

The National Insurance Act, 1957, provides for a special allowance for a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not remarried, to be payable on the ex-husband's death if the woman has in her family a child to whose maintenance the ex-husband had before his death been contributing at least 5s. a week in cash or its equivalent. The amount of the allowance is equal to the amount of the ex-husband's contribution, subject to a maximum of 25s. a week for the first or only child plus 17s. for each other child in addition to Family Allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit. The increase in this allowance under the National Insurance Act, 1960, took effect as from April 3, 1961.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 32s. 6d. a week while the child is of school age. The increase in this benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1960, took effect as from April 3, 1961. At the end of 1959 about 5,700 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A flat-rate retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (a) is over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The basic rate of pension as from April 3, 1961, (under the National Insurance Act, 1960) is 57s. 6d. a week, plus 35s. for a dependent wife, plus 17s. 6d. for the first or only child and 9s. 6d. for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond minimum pension age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. After Aug. 2, 1959, the increment to pension is 1s. for every 12 contributions. A retire-

ment pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily forgoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 90s.

The Normal Contribution Conditions are (a) that 156 contributions of any class have been paid (104 if insurance began before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 35s. a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 57s. 6d. a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 6d. for every 12 contributions paid by the husband after Aug. 2, 1959, as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, but it should die before her, any 6d. increase he earns for her will then be paid at the 1s. rate. The pension of a woman under 65 is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 70s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 90s.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the same rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of 1959 retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 5,447,000 persons, about 127,000 more than a year earlier.

THE GRADUATED PENSION SCHEME

From April, 1961, when the new graduated pension scheme came into operation under the National Insurance Act, 1959, National Insurance contributions and retirement pensions are graduated, within specified limits, according to earnings. The scheme does not apply to employed persons under 18, or to self-employed or non-employed persons (see p. 1115).

Graduated contributions.—Employed persons over 18 (including men over 65 and under 70, and women over 60 and under 65, who have not retired), unless contracted out as members of occupational pension schemes satisfying certain conditions, pay a weekly flat-rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, plus a graduated contribution on all earnings over £9 and up to £15 a week.

As from July 3, 1961, the flat-rate contribution, which includes the separate National Health Service and Industrial Injuries contributions, is 19s. 2d. for an employed man (of which the employee will pay 10s. 7d. and the employer 8s. 7d.) and 16s. for an employed woman (of which the employee will pay 8s. 8d. and the employer 7s. 4d.) (see p. 1115).

During the period up to April, 1965, on earnings above £9 and up to £15 a week the graduated contribution will be 8½ per cent. of earnings, divided equally between employer and employee. On earnings above £15 a week the graduated contribution is the same as on earnings of £15 a week, viz., 10s. 2d., divided equally between employer and employee (see p. 1115).

The graduated contribution is the same for men and women. Employed married women, and widows receiving certain benefits, are still able to choose not to pay the flat-rate contribution (other than the 4d. Industrial Injuries contribution), but, unless contracted out, they pay their share of the graduated contribution on their earnings between £9 and £15 a week.

The graduated contributions are in general payable on the gross earnings (including overtime pay, bonus, etc.) received in each week (or month, etc.) taken separately, and not on the cumulative total over the year (see Leaflet N.I. 116, obtainable at Pensions and National Insurance Offices).

Contracted-out employees (whatever their earnings) and their employers pay flat-rate contributions which, in the case of employees aged 18 and over, are higher than those payable by employees who are not contracted out (see p. 1115).

The flat-rate contributions are paid by means of a combined weekly stamp. The graduated contributions are collected through the P.A.Y.E. system, in association with income tax (see Leaflet N.I. 116).

The National Insurance Act, 1959, provides for increases in the flat-rate contributions and the graduated contributions in April, 1965, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter up to April, 1980.

The graduated pension.—The graduated addition to the flat-rate retirement pension for each contributor is at the rate of 6d. a week for each unit of graduated contributions paid by him or her since the start of the new scheme. A unit of contributions during the period from April, 1961, to April, 1965, will be £75. 10s. for men, and £9 for women, of graduated contributions paid by the employee. A widow over age 60 gets a graduated addition to her flat-rate retirement pension equal to half of any graduated addition earned by her late husband, plus any addition earned by her own graduated contributions.

Graduated additions are subject to the usual condition of retirement and initially are subject to the same earnings rules as the flat-rate retirement pension (see p. 1110). Persons who defer retirement will continue to pay graduated contributions until they retire or reach 70 (65 for women) whether retired or not, when they will qualify for graduated additions to pension in respect of graduated contributions they have paid. In addition, half of the graduated additions they have forgone by deferring retirement will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid by them and will count towards further graduated pension (see Leaflet N.I. 111).

Contracting out.—Adult employees who have retirement pension rights in an occupational pension scheme can be contracted out of the graduated part of National Insurance retirement pensions if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the occupational scheme is financially sound;
- (2) it provides the employees contracted out with retirement pension rights at least equal to the maximum graduated pension that could have been earned in the State scheme for a corresponding period of service up to age 65 (women 60);
- (3) pension rights at least up to this amount are preserved should the employee change his job.

To be contracted out, an employee must be in an employment covered by a Certificate of Non-participation issued to his employer by the Registrar of Non-participating Employments. In general, the application for a certificate must come from the employer. An employer who wishes to

contract out all or particular groups of employees must first give notice to the employees and others (e.g., trustees, insurers, committee of management) concerned and allow a period for consultation, and the Registrar can defer the issue of a certificate to allow time for further consultation. There is a right of appeal to the Adjudicator against a refusal by the Registrar to issue a certificate.

If an application was not made in sufficient time before the new scheme came into force, graduated contributions will be payable from April, 1961, until a certificate is issued and takes effect. It is open to an employer to seek the Registrar's advice as to whether a pension scheme is suitable for contracting out before a formal application is made. A leaflet R 1, which explains the arrangements for contracting out and for modifying schemes for the purpose of satisfying the contracting out conditions can be obtained from the Registrar of Non-participating Employments, Government Buildings, Monck Street, London, S.W.1.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant (since Feb. 3, 1958) is for an adult £25, a child aged 6-17 £18 15s., a child aged 3-5 £12 10s., a child under 3 £7 10s. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £12 10s.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948. For deaths in 1958 about 269,000 grants were awarded.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration. Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, payments hitherto made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service, which were equivalent to 10d. out of each total weekly National Insurance contribution for men, 8d. for women, and 6d. for boys and girls, were discontinued; consequential reductions were made in the rates of National Insurance contributions, and provision was made for separate National Health Service contributions, yielding twice the amount of the payments previously made from the National Insurance Fund to the National Health Service, to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions. Increases in the rates of National Health Service contributions under the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1958 and 1961, took effect as from July 7, 1958 and July 3, 1961, respectively. (See p. 1115).

Approximate receipts and payments of the

National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1960, were as follows:—

Receipts		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1959.....		338,064
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....		708,440
Exchequer contribution.....		168,500
Income from investments.....		12,244
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....		41,206
Other receipts.....		390
		<u>1,268,845</u>
Payments		£'000
Benefit:—		
Unemployment benefit..	41,911	
Sickness benefit.....	130,649	
Maternity benefit.....	20,000	
Widow's benefit.....	61,500	
Guardian's allowance.....	430	
Child's special allowance	10	
Retirement pension.....	656,971	
Death grant.....	5,201	
		<u>916,672</u>
Administration expenses.....		38,087
Other payments.....		7,681
Balance, March 31, 1960.....		<u>305,504</u>
		<u>1,268,845</u>

The changes in the rates of contributions and benefits and of Exchequer supplement introduced by the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, continued in effect during 1959-60. Payments exceeded receipts during the year by £32.6 million. Compared with 1958-59, receipts increased by £20.9 million and payments by £37.7 million. The increase in payments was mainly due to a net rise of £33.7 million in benefit payments.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1960, was £1,167.8 million.

The Government Actuary estimated in November, 1960, that the financial provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1960, should, on the Government's assumptions about future trends in unemployment, earnings, etc. produce small surpluses in the period 1961-66 and again from 1976 onwards, but small deficits in the period 1966-76.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Acts, 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956 and 1959, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts. Lower rates of contributions and higher rates or amounts of benefits took effect, under the National Insurance Act, 1960, in April 1961.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943, (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on

July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts. This Scheme was extended by the Amendment Scheme, 1954, to cases of partial disablement as a result of either disease, and was further amended by the Amendment Schemes, 1957 and 1958.

The Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are disabled or die or have died after December 31, 1949, as a result of certain malignant and other diseases due to occupational exposure to carcinogens, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act is payable.

As from August 28, 1956, under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, a supplementary benefit of 17s. 6d. a week became payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to the classes of totally disabled persons mentioned in the Act who are receiving workmen's compensation.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1959 over 21½ million, of whom rather more than one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 7d. and 8d. for men over 18, 4d. and 5d. for women over 18, 4d. and 4d. for boys under 18, and 2d. and 3d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp also covering the flat-rate National Insurance and the National Health Service contributions.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 97s. 6d. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 35s. for one adult dependant, plus 17s. 6d. for the first or only child and 9s. 6d. for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person

suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., benefit normally takes the form of a gratuity paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £320. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly pension payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate
	s. d.
100 per cent	97 6
90 " "	87 9
80 " "	78 0
70 " "	68 3
60 " "	58 6
50 " "	48 9
40 " "	39 0
30 " "	29 3
20 " "	19 6

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployment and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 35s. for an adult dependant and of 17s. 6d. for the first or only child and 9s. 6d. for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployment supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployment supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 80s. a week for the first 23 weeks and thereafter of 64s. or 20s. a week according to circumstances, plus 25s. for the first or only child and 17s. for each other child.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending courses of vocational training or rehabilitation approved by the Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g., as to insurability and liability to contribute)

by the Minister, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

About three-quarters of a million new awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of awards of disablement benefit and of special hardship allowance has increased year by year. The number of disablement pensions in payment rose during the year ended October 31, 1959, from 156,300 to 163,200; of those in payment at the end of the period 45,500 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the same year the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 93,900 to 100,500. The annual number of awards of death benefit slightly exceeds 2,000; at the end of 1959, about 18,200 pensions and 13,800 allowances were in payment.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1959-60	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1959.....	204,811
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	66,512
Exchequer contribution.....	12,700
Income from investments.....	8,580
Other receipts.....	12
	<hr/> 292,615

Payments, 1959-60	£'000
Benefit:—	
Injury.....	18,032
Disablement (a).....	26,380
Death (a).....	3,060
Other benefits (b).....	1,187
	<hr/> 48,659
Administration expenses.....	6,242
Other payments.....	27
Balance, March 31, 1960.....	237,687
	<hr/> 292,615

(a) Division estimated. (b) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, allowances and death benefit paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, as amended by the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1954, or under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, and allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956.

As the Industrial Injuries scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed, from July 5, 1948, to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance according to need. The service is administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsi-

bility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is not in full-time work and is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1959, and the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, as amended, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the amending Regulations which came into operation on April 3, 1961, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Special (a)
	s. d.	s. d.
Husband and wife.....	90 0	112 6 (b)
Single householder.....	53 6	
Other persons:—		
Aged 21 or over.....	49 6	76 0
Aged 18–20.....	38 0	57 0
Aged 16–17.....	32 0	47 0
Aged 11–15.....	24 0	24 0
Aged 5–10.....	20 0	20 0
Aged under 5.....	17 0	17 0

(a) For blind and certain tuberculous persons.

(b) 127s. 6d. when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such a part thereof as is reasonable in the circumstances. If an applicant over the age of 18 is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2s. 6d. a week and a maximum of 15s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (31,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculosis treatment allowances (20,000). The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment rose from 1,011,000 at the end of 1948 to 1,810,000 in February, 1955. By the end of September, 1955, the number had fallen to 1,595,000, due mainly to the increase in benefit rates under the National Insurance Act, 1954. Subsequently, the number fluctuated, but during 1959 and 1960 there was an increase of 208,000. At the end of 1960 the number was 1,857,000, when the needs of 2,678,000 persons were being provided for wholly or in part. At the end of 1960 about 128,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance benefits. During 1960 the Board also made single payments amounting to £4,966,000. In addition, assistance amounting to £2,163,000 was given to meet charges raised under the National Health Service for

prescriptions, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1960 was about £187,521,000, as compared with £157,796,000 in 1959 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1960 were payments of national assistance £166,200,000 and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £10,900,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10s. a week to 26s. a week for single persons of either sex and married men and 16s. a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5s. 0d. Where the yearly means were between £26 5s. 0d. and £89 5s. 0d. pension was payable at rates varying from 24s. (16s. for married women) to 2s. Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5s. 0d., no pension was payable. As from Jan. 27, 1958, when, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the issue of weekly tobacco tokens to pensioners ceased, non-contributory pensions were increased by an amount equal to the current value of the tokens, i.e., 2s. 4d.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board has power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The number of pensions in payment fell from 453,000 at the end of 1948 to 179,000 at the end of 1959, and declined further to 157,000 by the end of 1960. At the latter date, pensions were supplemented by national assistance in 111,000 cases. The award of new non-contributory pensions will eventually be brought to an end by the provisions of section 74 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, under which sighted persons do not qualify unless they reached the age of 70 by October 2, 1961.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 1, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5s. a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. From September 2, 1952, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, the allowance was increased to 8s. From October 2, 1956, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, the allowance for the third and each younger child was increased to 10s. The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age or, if handicapped, under 16, and up to the age of eighteen years if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Pensions and National Insurance Office. Claims are decided by the National Insurance adjudication authorities.

At the end of January 1959, about 5,460,000 allowances were in payment for nearly 3½ million families. It is estimated that in 1959 £126½ million was paid in allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 and £124 million in 1958.

COMBINED WEEKLY FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS

From July 3, 1961, the main combined weekly flat-rate contributions for National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance, paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, are as follows:—

	Employees contracted out			Employees not contracted out			Self-employed persons	Non-employed persons
	Employee	Employer	Total	Em- ployee	Em- ployer	Total		
Men 18 and over...	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 9 10	s. d. 22 0	s. d. 10 7	s. d. 8 7	s. d. 19 2	s. d. 14 2	s. d. 11 5
Women 18 and over	9 6	7 9	17 3	8 8	7 4	16 0	11 6	8 9
Boys under 18.....	} FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS {			6 9	5 10	12 7	7 11	6 4
Girls under 18.....				5 7	4 8	10 3	6 9	5 3

Further details of the various contributions including the special rates for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are given in Leaflet N.I. 123, available at all local Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Distribution of Combined Weekly Flat-rate Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
National Insurance: Employees:								
Contracted out.....	8 10½	7 1½			8 6½	6 8½		
Not contracted out....	7 3½	6 3½	5 0½	4 0½	7 3½	6 3½	4 10½	3 9½
Industrial Injuries Insurance	0 7	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 8	0 5	0 4	0 3
National Health Service....	2 8½	2 0½	1 4½	1 4½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½

	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
National Insurance.....	11 4	9 4	6 5	5 3	8 7	6 7	4 10	3 9
National Health Service....	2 10	2 2	1 6	1 6	2 10	2 2	1 6	1 6

GRADUATED NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (see pp. 1110-1111)

Employed men and women aged 18 or over who are not contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay in addition to the ordinary flat-rate contribution a graduated contribution (collected in association with P.A.Y.E. income tax). This amounts to approximately 4½ per cent. of that part of their pay between £9 and £15, and ranges from 1d. a week by employees earning £9 os. 1d. to £9 4s. 11d. a week to 5s. 1d. a week by employees earning £15 a week or more. The employer pays the same amount.

Examples of the graduated contributions payable for weekly paid employees are given below:

Total Weekly Pay	Employee	Employer	Total	Total Weekly Pay	Employee	Employer	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
£9 or less.....	—	—	—	£13 to £13 4s. 11d.	3 6	3 6	7 0
£10 to £10 4s. 11d.	0 11	0 11	1 10	£14 to £14 4s. 11d.	4 4	4 4	8 8
£11 to £11 4s. 11d.	1 10	1 10	3 8	£15 or more.....	5 1	5 1	10 2
£12 to £12 4s. 11d.	2 8	2 8	5 4				

Fuller details are given in Leaflet N.I. 111, available at local Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1960.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other

expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The Board of Trade require valuation returns by the companies and the last columns of the table show the basis on which valuations are made. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table (various tables are used), and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 25. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 25.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 25.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 25.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business,

and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 55. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	%, or Expenses to Prem.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance.....	44,082,598	3,368,445	—	—	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1808	P O	Atlas.....	43,821,110	4,760,050	12.2	6 7 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)....	480,808,989	53,863,090	—	5 10 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2, 2½, 2½, & 4½
1925	P	Avon*.....	619,258	127,496	13.22	6 16 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	P O	Beacon.....	11,855,504	1,559,944	28.48	5 12 4	A. 1949-52	2½
1839	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.).....	2,212,889	303,888	15.0	3 17 10 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord.).....	45,259,387	5,020,722	13.39	6 5 0	A. 1949-52	2½
1920	P O	British National.....	1,102,081	122,846	52.5	6 16 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian.....	21,013,424	1,687,315	17.6	5 12 1 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1847	M	Canada Life (C).....	240,760,111	23,288,827	—	5 7 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1862	M I	City of Glasgow.....	1,134,580	153,709	12.0	4 7 7 (N)	C.S.O., Om(5) & Am(5)	11-3½
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen...	39,161,310	3,530,792	—	7 1 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)....	167,650,206	24,755,355	17.55	5 12 5	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1861	P O	Commercial Union†.....	72,218,376	6,378,677	10.73	4 19 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1871	P	Confederation (C).....	144,912,441	15,631,014	—	5 5 8	Various	2½, 3, 3½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.).....	88,870,912	11,343,214	13.4	4 7 10 (N)	A. 1949-52	2½
1900	P	Crown Life.....	111,947,350	19,716,203	29.61	5 5 2	Various	—
1899	P O	Crusader.....	9,546,077	1,736,109	25.24	5 15 1	A. 1924-29	2½ to 4
1904	P O	Eagle Star*.....	149,552,895	17,010,436	9.06	5 0 10 (N)	A. 1924-29	2
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical*.....	1,305,831	80,260	7.56	4 15 9 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1901	P O	Economic.....	1,089,143	159,499	7.49	5 5 1	A. 1949-52	2½
1762	M	Equitable.....	37,999,877	3,134,118	6.7	6 5 0	A. 1924-29 Lgt.	3½ Bonus Reserve
1844	P	Equity & Law.....	80,162,621	8,083,047	16.4	7 8 1	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2
1925	M	Federation Mutual.....	407,227	70,889	8.70	5 5 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent....	87,111,668	7,772,804	14.37	6 7 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½*
1837	P	General.....	24,887,854	3,598,230	13.03	5 19 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1848	P	Gresham.....	30,006,297	4,173,724	23.5	5 0 9 (N)	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1821	P O	Guardian.....	64,200,439	6,274,168	—	6 16 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1932	P O	Ideal†.....	1,130,214	136,898	16.07	4 12 4	A. 1924-29	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can.(C) ..	104,222,251	12,057,402	25.0	5 18 0	Am(5), Cm(5)	2.9-3.3
1939	P I	Irish Life.....	16,540,960	2,229,397	14.4	5 1 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock.....	23,738,757	2,566,228	16.52	4 13 0 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	Legal & General.....	412,270,531	50,126,101	13.38	5 8 10 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1890	P O	Licenses & General.....	4,132,276	522,125	13.57	5 7 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland...	13,712,287	1,589,056	19.0	6 1 8	A. 1949-52	2½
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe...	34,705,570	3,638,537	10.72	4 7 4	A. 1949-52	2½
1843	M I	Liverpool Victoria.....	33,247,328	3,947,192	13.70	4 18 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	P I O	London & Manch. (Ord.)...	35,890,262	3,677,728	16.18	6 7 3	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance.....	33,210,145	2,937,140	15.26	6 9 0	A. 1949-52	2½
1806	M	London Life.....	50,011,172	3,723,078	7.44	6 4 0	A. 1949-52	3 & 3½ B. Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life† (C)...	302,582,631	39,569,985	21.86	5 11 0	Am(5) C.S.O. etc.	2½ to 3½
1852	M	Marine & General.....	10,653,417	1,201,103	23.0	6 5 8	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1884	M	Medl. Sickness An. & Life...	6,357,116	619,124	12.03	4 15 4 (N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1898	P O	Midland Employers*.....	7,127,038	1,015,303	12.25	6 1 10	A. 1924-29	2½
1934	P O	Midgalt*.....	34,278	13,874	82.0	4 2 7	A. 1924-29	3
1886	P I	Mutual Life & Citizens...	143,607,072	18,760,886	16.18	5 11 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1890	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Offrs...	2,087,068	187,948	6.0	6 0 5	A. 1949-52	2½
1935	P	Natl. Employers Life.....	1,393,502	315,898	30.81	4 17 4	A. 1949-52	3
1910	M O	Natl. Farmers Union.....	16,992,276	1,831,546	12.72	6 0 7	A. 1924-29	2½
1830	M	Natl. Mutual.....	15,889,709	1,561,099	—	—	A. 1949-52 Ult.	3½ bonus Reserve
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr.(C)*LA	187,679,663	24,250,832	11.5	5 0 9 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1835	M	National Provident.....	41,224,178	4,087,540	16.62	7 5 8	A. 1949-52	2½
1925	P I	New Ireland (Ord.).....	8,994,049	1,225,700	15.78	5 16 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1823	P O	North Brit. & Merc.....	80,673,358	7,601,623	12.14	5 16 6	A. 1949-52	2½
1836	P O	Northern.....	49,639,814	8,569,029	—	6 9 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1103	M	Norwich Union Life.....	203,214,558	30,401,957	17.9	5 14 9	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I O	Pearl.....	117,777,987	15,129,113	20.74	6 15 10	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix.....	50,206,055	2,706,867	43.30	6 2 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1891	PI	Pioneer (Ord.)*	1,806,945	279,379	40.08	6 14 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1877	P	Prov. Life. Assoc. of Ldn.	24,426,267	2,503,535	24.5	5 0 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1840	M	Provident Mutual.	29,513,550	3,633,718	18.1	6 10 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3½ Bonus Reserve
1848	P IO	Prudential (Ord.)	25,245,078	70,941,303	16.6	6 10 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1864	P IO	Refuge.	80,899,395	9,354,896	13.82	5 17 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1911	M I	Reliance Mutual.	714,074	224,788	27.9	4 5 7(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1845	P O	Royal*	103,513,905	11,761,991	13.02	4 11 7	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	Royal Exchange.	34,083,253	4,040,450	18.1	6 12 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver.	16,543,129	2,056,444	12.10	4 15 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1861	M IO	Royal London.	44,012,181	4,827,149	18.61	6 5 7	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1867	PI	Salvation Army.	6,897,530	740,091	18.22	4 0 8(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable.	84,466,461	12,202,418	11.34	5 1 1(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable.	27,158,159	2,789,249	20.79	6 16 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1852	M I	Scottish Legal.	1,841,709	246,098	17.48	4 19 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1881	P	Scottish Life.	29,201,390	3,741,762	17.8	6 11 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1883	M O	Scottish Mutual.	20,757,009	2,451,011	21.87	6 17 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident.	56,638,950	5,035,702	13.15	6 18 10	A. 1924-29	2½
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Natl.	33,494,408	1,858,408	12.46	6 11 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows.	146,453,413	14,313,057	10.7	6 13 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*	1,682,690	629,671	32.41	—	A. 1924-29	3 & 4½
1825	M	Standard*	293,836,226	35,579,319	9.6	5 9 11(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.*	2
1810	P	Sun Life.	154,592,809	17,205,537	14.45	5 18 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½, 2½, 2½
1865	P*	Sun Life of Canada(C)*	708,392,588	55,178,153	—	4 13 2(N)	C.S.O., Om(5) Amer. Exp.	2½, 3 & 3½
1936	M	Teachers*	2,676,891	361,263	13.02	5 9 4	A. 1949-52	2 & 2½
1839	M	Tunstall & District.	1,984,405	113,916	11.36	4 16 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1908	P	United Friendly†	2,476,470	468,171	21.29	5 14 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	56,743,901	5,050,739	17.92	6 15 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University.	4,083,246	486,900	7.9	6 3 0	A. 1949-52	3½ Bonus Reserve
1841	M IO	Wesleyan & General.	17,222,777	2,106,335	15.1	5 8 7	A. 1949-52	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*	242,454	30,855	24.4	5 4 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire.	57,643,358	6,344,341	16.56	6 2 9	A. 1949-52	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1839	P O	Blackburn.	8,990,436	1,232,654	35.7	5 2 0(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1866	P O	Britannic.	73,651,528	10,324,996	28.02	6 7 9	E.L. No. 11	2½
1862	M	City of Glasgow.	4,965,337	67,337	35.8	4 7 7(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½ & 2½
1867	P O	Co-operative.	144,947,366	27,916,209	27.03	5 19 10	E.L. No. 11	3
1939	P	Irish Life.	14,394,053	2,785,980	35.9	5 1 5	E.L. No. 10	3
1843	M	Liverpool Victoria.	143,947,520	19,394,449	50.97	4 19 6	E.L. No. 10	2½
1869	P O	London & Manchester.	34,822,104	4,354,537	30.66	6 7 5	E.L. No. 11	2½
1925	P	New Ireland.	4,176,435	1,578,688	38.67	6 18 1	Eire L. No. 3	3½
1864	P O	Pearl.	158,461,714	22,353,197	31.29	6 15 11	E.L. No. 11	2½
1891	P	Pioneer.	1,518,510	224,628	33.97	6 11 10	E.L. No. 10	2½
1848	P O	Prudential.	497,010,588	58,212,657	30.36	6 14 11	E.L. No. 11	2½
1864	P O	Refuge.	78,732,183	11,682,835	28.77	6 1 10	E.L. No. 10	3
1911	M	Reliance Mutual.	1,328,593	387,811	33.2	4 5 7(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver.	73,970,606	9,989,281	35.02	4 14 9	E.L. No. 11	2½ & 3
1861	M O	Royal London.	10,438,781	11,489,347	36.04	6 14 7	E.L. No. 11	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army.	14,316,297	2,011,298	33.98	4 18 6(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal.	22,010,469	2,438,943	45.22	4 9 0	E.L. No. 10	2½-3½
1841	M O	Wesleyan & General.	19,412,597	2,814,017	35.4	5 10 10	E.L. No. 11	3

C—Commonwealth Office. † 1959 figures

* Avon-Life Dept., est. Jan. 1954.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1961.

* Friends Prov. & Cent.—Discounting 2½ net prems.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept., est. Jan. 1947.

* Midal—Established in U.K.—1949.

* Nat. Mut. of Austral. Year ending Sept. 30, 1960.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1961.

* Royal—Including figures of associated Co.—The Liverpool, London & Globe.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1961.

* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1960. With select net premiums.

* Sun Life of Canada—Company now owned entirely by Policyholders.

* Teachers—year ending Sept. 30, 1960.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1960.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

British Life Assurance Statistics show that 9,450,000 ordinary assurance Policies to the amount of £8,029,000,000 were in force at the end of 1959, with total yearly premiums of £256,000,000.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly.

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance.....	7 12 8	9 7 10	10 16 8	12 17 6	7 2 3	8 8 4	9 9 7	11 0 0
Atlas.....	7 15 3	9 9 10	10 18 4	12 19 0	7 5 1	8 10 5	9 11 5	11 1 6
Australian Mutual.....	7 0 10	8 16 2	10 5 2	12 6 5	6 10 6	7 16 6	8 17 11	10 8 6
Avon.....	7 4 5	9 0 8	10 10 4	12 12 9	6 13 9	8 0 5	9 2 4	10 13 9
Beacon.....	7 1 10	8 17 6	10 6 8	12 8 2	6 11 6	7 17 8	8 19 2	10 10 0
Britannic.....	7 16 0	9 11 2	11 0 2	13 1 8	7 5 10	8 11 5	9 12 8	11 3 5
British National.....	7 17 5	9 15 7	11 6 4	13 9 0	7 6 0	8 14 5	9 17 4	11 9 9
Caledonian.....	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Canada Life.....	7 6 8	9 4 4	10 13 10	12 14 9	6 15 5	8 3 4	9 6 0	10 16 11
City of Glasgow.....	7 7 10	9 5 10	10 15 2	12 16 5	6 11 6	8 4 3	9 7 3	11 1 1
Clerical, Medical & General*	6 12 4	8 15 4	10 5 2	12 7 6	6 8 10	7 15 2	8 17 0	10 8 6
Commercial Union.....	7 12 2	9 8 1	10 17 8	12 19 11	7 1 8	8 8 0	9 9 9	11 1 0
Co-operative Ins.....	7 14 4	9 9 0	10 17 4	12 17 0	7 4 4	8 9 8	9 10 8	11 0 4
Crusader.....	7 6 11	9 9 11	10 19 5	13 1 5	6 17 0	8 9 11	9 11 7	11 2 8
Eagle Star*	7 11 7	9 9 1	10 19 10	13 3 9	7 0 6	8 8 2	9 10 11	11 3 5
Equitable.....	7 16 0	9 12 0	11 1 7	13 3 7	7 5 7	8 12 0	9 13 7	11 4 10
Equity & Law*	7 14 11	9 12 3	11 2 10	13 6 6	7 4 0	8 11 6	9 14 0	11 6 7
Friends Prov. & Cent.....	7 10 8	9 8 4	10 17 4	12 19 0	6 18 8	8 6 4	9 9 4	11 3 4
General Life*	7 3 10	9 1 8	10 13 0	12 12 4	6 10 10	7 17 0	8 18 4	10 9 0
Gresham.....	7 13 4	9 9 0	10 18 8	13 0 8	7 2 0	8 8 4	9 9 8	11 0 8
Guardian.....	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Irish Life.....	7 12 9	9 10 7	11 0 7	13 3 5	6 19 3	8 4 1	9 5 4	10 17 0
Law Union & Rock.....	7 13 6	9 9 0	10 18 2	12 19 8	7 3 2	8 9 4	9 10 10	11 1 6
Legal & General.....	7 13 4	9 9 0	10 18 8	13 0 8	7 2 0	8 8 4	9 9 8	11 0 8
Licenses & General.....	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Life Association of Scotland.....	7 12 8	9 8 10	10 18 2	13 0 2	7 2 4	8 8 10	9 10 6	11 1 8
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	7 12 10	9 8 6	10 17 8	12 19 4	7 2 2	8 8 8	9 10 4	11 1 2
London & Manchester.....	7 6 2	9 4 2	10 13 7	12 15 7	6 15 10	8 4 3	9 5 10	10 16 10
London Assurance.....	7 9 8	9 5 2	10 13 0	12 19 4	6 19 4	8 9 0	9 10 6	11 1 2
London Life.....	7 14 8	9 10 8	11 1 0	13 4 6	7 4 4	8 10 6	9 12 4	11 4 2
Manufacturers.....	6 16 1	8 9 2	9 16 3	11 12 10	6 4 1	7 9 10	8 11 10	10 2 3
Marine & General.....	6 19 6	8 14 0	10 3 0	12 3 6	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 16 0	10 6 0
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.....	7 9 1	9 4 8	10 14 0	12 15 10	6 18 7	8 4 9	9 6 4	10 17 4
Midland Employers' Mutual.....	7 5 8	9 0 4	10 9 0	12 9 8	6 15 8	8 1 0	9 2 0	10 12 2
Migdal.....	7 13 6	9 9 0	10 18 4	13 0 2	7 3 2	8 9 0	9 10 6	11 1 6
Mutual Life.....	6 6 8	8 1 8	9 10 4	11 0 8	5 16 0	7 2 4	8 3 4	9 13 8
Natl. Employers Life.....	7 11 8	9 10 4	11 2 8	13 9 8	6 18 4	8 4 8	9 6 8	10 18 4
National Farmers Union.....	7 4 5	9 0 8	10 10 4	12 12 9	6 13 9	8 0 5	9 2 4	10 13 9
National Mutual.....	7 17 3	9 12 11	11 2 3	13 3 11	7 6 9	8 13 0	9 14 7	11 5 6
National Mutual of Australasia.....	6 14 8	8 17 8	10 7 2	12 8 8	6 4 2	7 13 4	8 19 6	10 10 4
National Provident.....	7 12 0	9 7 0	10 16 0	12 17 0	7 1 0	8 7 0	9 9 0	10 19 0
New Ireland.....	7 3 2	9 0 0	10 10 6	12 13 10	6 13 4	7 18 10	9 1 10	10 12 0
North British & Mercantile*	7 12 2	9 8 1	10 17 8	12 19 11	7 1 8	8 8 0	9 9 9	11 1 0
Northern.....	7 7 8	9 7 0	10 19 4	13 2 7	6 16 1	8 5 1	9 8 11	11 3 0
Norwich Union Life*	7 12 4	9 9 8	11 0 3	13 3 9	7 1 5	8 8 10	9 11 5	11 3 8
Pearl.....	7 8 10	9 4 2	10 14 4	12 15 8	6 18 4	8 4 4	9 6 0	10 17 0
Phoenix.....	7 11 8	9 7 0	10 16 2	12 17 8	7 1 2	8 7 4	9 8 8	10 19 8
Pioneer.....	7 3 0	9 6 0	11 0 0	13 8 2	6 13 0	8 2 0	9 8 0	11 4 0
Provident Life Assoc. of London.....	7 15 4	9 10 10	11 0 0	13 1 6	7 4 10	8 11 0	9 12 6	11 3 4
Provident Mutual*	7 15 9	9 11 3	11 0 5	13 2 0	7 5 3	8 11 6	9 13 0	11 3 9
Prudential*	7 7 0	9 2 0	10 11 0	12 12 0	6 17 0	8 2 0	9 3 0	10 14 0
Refuge.....	7 6 8	9 3 8	10 14 0	12 17 0	6 14 4	8 0 4	9 3 0	10 18 0
Reliance.....	7 14 10	9 10 4	11 0 0	13 2 0	7 4 4	8 10 4	9 12 0	11 3 2
Royal.....	7 12 10	9 8 6	10 17 8	12 19 4	7 2 2	8 8 8	9 10 4	11 1 2
Royal Exchange.....	7 15 3	9 9 10	10 18 4	12 19 0	7 5 1	8 10 5	9 11 5	11 1 6
Royal London.....	6 19 0	8 14 0	10 2 0	12 1 0	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 15 0	10 5 0
Scottish Amicable.....	7 3 0	8 19 0	10 8 6	12 10 6	6 13 4	7 19 0	9 0 8	10 12 0
Scottish Equitable.....	7 9 4	9 4 2	10 12 10	12 13 6	6 19 2	8 4 10	9 5 10	10 16 0
Scottish Life.....	7 11 2	9 8 0	10 8 4	13 1 6	7 0 4	8 7 8	9 9 10	11 1 10
Scottish Mutual.....	7 9 2	9 5 0	10 14 4	12 16 4	6 18 6	8 5 0	9 6 10	10 17 10
Scottish Provident.....	7 13 3	9 9 10	10 19 11	13 2 7	7 2 6	8 9 6	9 11 8	11 3 4
Scottish Union & Nat.....	7 9 4	9 6 8	10 17 3	13 0 9	6 18 5	8 5 10	9 8 5	11 0 8
Scottish Widows'.....	7 10 8	9 7 6	10 18 0	13 1 4	6 15 0	8 1 2	9 2 8	10 13 8
Sentinel.....	7 18 0	9 17 0	11 7 0	13 11 0	7 9 0	8 16 0	9 18 0	11 10 0
Standard.....	7 12 7	9 8 3	10 17 8	12 19 7	7 2 9	8 8 4	9 9 6	11 0 2
Sun Life.....	7 10 0	9 6 4	10 16 0	12 18 0	6 19 0	8 6 0	9 8 0	10 19 4
United Kingdom.....	7 0 10	8 16 2	10 5 2	12 6 6	6 10 6	7 16 6	8 17 10	10 8 6
University.....	8 2 0	9 18 5	11 8 10	13 12 10	7 11 2	8 47 7	10 0 0	11 12 0
Wesleyan & General.....	7 9 4	9 4 4	10 12 10	12 13 10	6 19 0	8 4 10	9 6 4	10 16 4
Western Australian.....	7 5 0	9 1 8	10 10 0	12 10 0	6 12 8	7 18 0	8 19 4	10 10 6
Yorkshire.....	7 12 0	9 7 0	10 16 0	12 16 0	7 2 0	8 7 0	9 9 0	10 19 0

Note P.P.—Purchase Price. * Clerical Med. & Gen.—Minimum P.P. £500. Rates increased 10s.% over this amount.

*Eagle Star—Rate reduced by 5s. if P.P. less than £1,000. *Equity Law—Rate increased by 2s. 6d.% if P.P. £2,500 or over. *Genl. Life—Rates increased if P.P. not less than £3,000. *Norwich Union—Rates for P.P. over £2,500. *Prov. Mutl.—Rates for P.P. £3,000 and over. *Prudential—Rates increased by 3s.% in respect of amount of P.P. in excess of £2,000.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last* Valua- tion	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Alliance.....	1958	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Atlas.....	1960A	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Australian Mutual.....	1960A	£2/4/6 compound	£2/0/6 compound	—
Avon.....	1958*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Beacon.....	1959*	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0
Blackburn.....	1960A	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Britannic.....	1960A	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
British National Life.....	1959	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Caledonian.....	1959*	£3/3/0	£3/3/0	£3/3/0
Canada Life.....	1960*	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after first year
City of Glasgow Friendly Clerical, Medical & General	1959 1960	£1/8/0 £3/5/0	£1/8/0 £3/5/0	£1/8/0 £3/5/0
Colonial Mutual.....	1960A	£3/0/0 to £4/4/0	£2/16/0 to £4/0/0	At rate last declared
Commercial Union.....	1960*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound
Confederation.....	1960	Vary	with age, plan and duration	duration
Co-operative.....	1960A	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Crusader.....	1960A	£3/0/0	£2/10/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star.....	1960*	£2/15/0 Ordinary Section £2/16/0 Abstainers "	£2/15/0 Ordinary Section £2/16/0 Abstainers "	£2/15/0 Ordinary Section £2/16/0 Abstainers "
Ecclesiastical.....	1959*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Economic.....	1960	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0
Equitable.....	1956	£2/0/0 to £4/0/0	£2/0/0 compound plus £1/0/0 on survival	Whole Life—£2/0/0 simple. Endmt.—at rate last declared.
Equity & Law.....	1958*	£3/2/0	£3/2/0	£2/18/0
Federation Mutual.....	1956	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Friends Prov. & Century General.....	1959 1960	£2/12/6 compound £3/0/0	£2/12/6 compound £2/15/0	£2/10/0 compound At rate last declared
Gresham.....	1960	£2/2/0 to £2/17/0	£2/2/0 to £2/17/0	£2/2/0 to £5/10/0
Guardian.....	1959	£3/3/0 New Series	£3/3/0 compound old Series	At rate last declared
Ideal Life.....	1959*	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	£1/8/0
Imperial Life of Canada..	1960	Vary with age, plan £2, 2-0 compound (Home)	and duration £2/2/0 compound (Home)	Allowed at death £2/0/0 compound
Law Union & Rock.....	1959	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0
Legal & General.....	1959	£2/12/6	£2/12/6	£2/12/6
Licenses & General.....	1959	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Life Association of Scot- land	1960*			
Liverpool, London & Globe	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1959*	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/8/0
London & Manchester...	1960A	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
London Assurance.....	1960	£3/15/0 compound	£3/15/0 compound	£2/15/0
London Life.....	1960A	£2/10/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1961	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Marine & General.....	1960*	£3/5/0	£3/0/0	{Whole life £3/5/0} {Endow't. £3/0/0}
Medical Sickness, An- nuity and Life	1956	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/5/0
Midland Employers.....	1956	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/8/0
Migdal.....	1958	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Mutual Life.....	1960	£2/14/0 to £3/7/0	£2/2/0	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Govern- ment Officers	1960	£3/5/0*	£3/5/0*	£2/15/0
Nat. Farmers' Union.....	1957	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/4/0
National Mutual.....	1960*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	At full rate last declared
National Mutual of Australasia	1960*	£2/9/0 compound	£2/1/6 compound	£2/1/6 compound
National Provident.....	1960*	£3/2/6*	£2/10/0*	£2/10/0
New Ireland.....	1960A	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0
North British & Mercan- tile	1959	£2/12/0 compound	£2/12/0 compound	£2/12/0 compound
Northern.....	1960	£2/18/0	£2/18/0	£2/15/0
Norwich Union.....	1960	£3/5/0	£2/15/0	{Whole Life £3/10/0 {Endowment £3/0/0

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
Pearl.....	1960A	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0
Phoenix.....	1960	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Pioneer.....	1961*	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0
Provident Life Association of London	1960A	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Provident Mutual.....	1960	{ £3/0/0—Age 65 or over £2/15/0—Under age 65	£2/10/0	{ Whole Life—£2/17/6 & £2/12/6 Endowment—£2/7/6
Prudential.....	1960A	£2/16/0*	£2/16/0*	At rate last declared
Refuge.....	1960A	£2/6/0	£2/6/0	£2/6/0
Reliance Mutual.....	1960	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Royal Exchange.....	1960*	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£2/15/0
Royal.....	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Royal Liver Friendly....	1960A	£2/14/0	£2/14/0	£2/14/0
Royal London.....	1960	£2/10/0*	£2/10/0*	£2/14/0
Salvation Army.....	1960A	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/0/0
Scottish Amicable.....	1960	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6 compound
Scottish Equitable.....	1957	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life.....	1960	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/5/0
Scottish Life.....	1960	£2/18/0	£2/18/0	£2/18/0*
Scottish Mutual.....	1958*	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound from Jan. 1, 1959	£2/10/0
Scottish Provident.....	1958	£2/12/6	£2/10/0 compound	£2/12/6 compound
Scottish Union.....	1960	£3/5/0	£2/15/0	{ Whole Life £3/10/0 Endowment £3/0/0
Scottish Widows.....	1958	£2/10/0 compound*	£2/10/0 compound*	£2/10/0*
Standard.....	1960*	£2/2/0*	£2/2/0*	At rate last declared
Sun Life.....	1960*	£2/16/0	£2/16/0	£2/16/0
Sun Life of Canada.....	1960A	Vary with age, plan and duration	£2/7/0	£2/7/0
Teachers.....	1960	£2/7/0	£2/7/0	£2/2/0
Tunstall & District.....	1955	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/10/0
United Friendly.....	1959	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
United Kingdom.....	1959*	£2/13/0 compound Abstainer pound General	Section, £2/12/0 com- Section	£2/13/0 & £2/12/0
University Life.....	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Wesleyan & General....	1960A	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Western Australian.....	1958*	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Yorkshire.....	1960*	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0

* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Avon—First quinquennial Valuation.

Beacon—Three years ending December 31, 1959. Additional Bonus 30s.% on with profit. Policies in force 20 years or more.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Canada Life.—One year ending December 31, 1960.

Clerical, Medl. and Genl.—Rates of bonus apply only to Policies effected since 1st Jan. 1946.

Commercial Union.—Three years ending December, 31, 1960.

Eagle Star.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1959.

Equity & Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1958. Further revisionary bonus on existing bonus additions.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Marine & General.—Additional Bonus £1/10/0% on Policies effected prior to 1958 if in force December 1960.

Natl. & L. G. Offrs.—Policies effected before 1955. Otherwise Interim rate.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1960.

National Mutual of Australasia.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1960.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31, 1960. Plus special Bonus £1/10/0%.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1961.

Prudential.—Plus special additions.

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

Royal London.—Additional Bonus 10s.% for 1956 to 1960.

Scottish Life.—Additional Interim—10% of Bonus attaching.

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending December 31, 1958.

Scottish Widows.—Plus special additions.

Standard.—Two years ending November 15, 1960. Plus special additions.

Sun Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1958.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then

declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 18 9	1 6 0	31	2 9 9	1 14 1	41	3 5 7	2 8 5
22	1 19 9	1 6 9	32	2 11 1	1 15 2	42	3 7 9	2 10 5
23	2 0 9	1 7 6	33	2 12 6	1 16 4	43	3 10 1	2 12 6
24	2 1 9	1 8 3	34	2 13 11	1 17 6	44	3 12 5	2 14 8
25	2 2 10	1 9 0	35	2 15 5	1 18 10	45	3 14 10	2 16 10
26	2 3 11	1 9 9	36	2 16 11	2 0 2	46	3 17 4	2 19 2
27	2 5 1	1 10 6	37	2 18 7	2 1 8	48	4 2 8	3 4 3
28	2 6 3	1 11 4	38	3 0 3	2 3 2	50	4 9 3	3 9 10
29	2 7 5	1 12 2	39	3 1 11	2 4 9	55	5 9 1	4 7 10
30	2 8 7	1 13 1	40	3 3 10	2 6 6	60	6 13 11	5 10 5

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life [with some Offices premiums cease at age 85] for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim

bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH
MALE LIVES

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
***Alliance.....	2 10 8	2 16 11	3 4 11	4 8 2	6 8 1	1 13 2	2 6 1	3 8 1	5 6 11
*Atlas.....	2 12 4	2 18 11	3 7 4	4 11 8	6 13 11	1 12 2	2 5 5	3 8 0	5 7 2
*Australian Mutual.....	2 3 5	2 10 2	2 18 8	4 3 7	6 9 2	1 10 8	2 3 10	3 7 3	5 10 0
*Avon.....	2 6 7	2 13 1	3 1 3	4 5 6	6 8 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2
*Beacon.....	2 7 3	2 14 0	3 2 7	4 7 4	6 8 7	1 10 11	2 4 0	3 6 6	5 5 10
*Blackburn.....	2 11 6	2 18 8	3 7 5	4 13 5	6 19 0	1 18 7	2 12 10	3 17 1	6 0 11
*Britannic.....	2 7 0	2 13 9	3 2 3	4 6 10	6 7 10	1 11 5	2 4 6	3 6 9	5 5 2
British National Life....	2 7 1	2 13 8	3 2 0	4 6 2	6 9 7	1 8 6	2 1 5	3 3 11	5 3 9
*Caledonian.....	2 12 1	2 18 10	3 7 0	4 11 7	6 15 7	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5
*Canada Life.....	1 19 6	2 6 0	2 14 4	3 19 8	6 6 8	1 13 0	2 6 2	3 9 5	5 10 11
*Clerical, Medical & General	2 6 2	2 12 10	3 1 2	4 5 9	6 10 10	1 12 11	2 6 3	3 8 5	5 8 11
*Colonial Mutual.....	2 7 3	2 14 6	3 3 7	4 8 2	6 15 2	1 9 1	2 2 0	3 4 10	5 5 10
*Commercial Union.....	2 12 3	2 18 9	3 6 11	4 10 10	6 10 9	1 11 10	2 5 0	3 7 7	5 7 9
*Confederation.....	2 2 4	2 8 5	2 16 5	4 0 7	6 4 8	1 14 5	2 7 11	3 11 4	5 13 11
*Co-operative.....	2 11 8	2 18 7	3 7 5	4 16 4	6 19 8		Not published		
***Crusader.....	2 15 2	3 2 5	3 11 4	4 17 3	7 2 7	1 11 11	2 5 0	3 7 4	5 5 11
*Eagle Star.....	2 6 3	2 13 4	3 2 2	4 8 0	6 13 0	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 6 7
Ecclesiastical.....	2 5 7	2 12 2	3 0 5	4 4 11	6 8 4	1 7 4	2 0 0	3 1 8	4 19 0
***Economic.....	2 12 0	2 18 8	3 7 0	4 11 8	6 15 7	1 11 2	2 4 6	3 7 8	5 9 10
*Equitable.....	2 14 0	2 19 0	3 6 0	4 7 0	6 5 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	5 3 0
*Equity & Law.....	2 6 11	2 14 7	3 4 6	4 13 5	7 4 4	1 9 5	2 2 3	3 4 8	5 4 2
*Federation Mutual.....	2 12 7	2 19 7	3 8 3	4 13 8	6 18 5	1 13 6	2 7 1	3 10 3	5 12 3
***Friends' Provident & Century.....	2 10 5	2 17 8	3 6 8	4 12 10	6 18 5	1 12 4	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 6 1
*General Life.....	2 12 7	2 19 10	3 8 10	4 14 8	6 17 1	1 16 6	2 10 0	3 13 4	5 14 9
*Gresham.....	2 7 11	2 14 3	3 2 2	4 6 6	6 10 6	1 13 2	2 6 4	3 9 2	5 9 6
*Guardian.....	2 9 3	2 16 4	3 5 2	4 10 8	6 13 3	1 11 2	2 14 5	3 6 9	5 5 5
*Ideal Life.....	2 7 0	2 13 5	3 1 8	4 5 11	6 8 10	1 16 0	2 9 7	3 12 8	5 14 6

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60		Age 30		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Impl. Life of Canada....	1 17 1	2 3 6	2 11 7	3 17 10	4 8 5	6 10 2	1 9 7	2 2 4	3 4 7	5 6 5								
*Irish Life.....			Not published															
*Law Union & Rock.....	2 9 8	2 16 1	3 4 4	4 8 5	6 10 2	1 12 5	2 5 6	3 8 5	5 10 1									
*Legal & General.....	2 11 4	2 17 8	3 5 8	4 12 2	6 17 11	1 13 2	2 6 4	3 9 2	5 9 6									
**Licenses & General.....	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	6 18 2	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5									
*Life Assoc. of Scotland..	2 7 4	2 14 5	3 3 2	4 8 4	6 9 8	1 12 2	2 5 2	3 7 2	5 5 1									
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl....	2 6 10	2 14 4	3 3 8	4 10 4	6 13 2	1 11 6	2 4 6	3 6 6	5 4 10									
L'pool Victoria F'dly....	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 4 6	1 18 3	2 13 6	3 19 7	6 7 5									
*L'pool & Manchester....	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 0	4 10 6	6 14 9	1 13 4	2 7 0	3 10 4	5 12 6									
***London Assurance....	2 11 6	2 18 3	3 6 9	4 11 6	6 15 0	1 10 3	2 3 7	3 6 6	5 7 11									
*London Life.....	2 6 10	2 13 8	3 1 8	4 5 8	6 9 3	1 9 8	2 2 8	3 4 10	5 3 3									
*Manufacturers.....	1 14 6	2 1 0	2 9 5	3 14 7	5 18 6	1 5 6	1 18 8	3 0 10	4 18 10									
***Marine & General....	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 2	4 9 2	6 13 5	1 11 5	2 4 3	3 6 6	5 5 0									
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life.....	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 18 6	4 3 2	6 4 0	1 10 0	2 2 11	3 5 0	5 3 4									
*Midland Employers.....	2 8 5	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 6	1 14 1	2 7 3	3 9 11	5 9 2									
*Midland.....	2 8 7	2 15 6	3 4 3	4 10 1	6 16 5	1 12 1	2 6 0	3 9 10	5 14 0									
Mutual Life.....	2 1 1	2 7 4	2 15 4	3 18 9	6 0 8	1 9 2	2 2 8	3 5 9	5 6 9									
*Natl. & Local Gov. Officers	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 4	4 10 8	6 16 6	1 14 2	2 8 9	3 12 2	5 18 0									
*National Farmers' Union	2 4 7	2 11 1	2 19 3	4 3 6	6 6 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2									
*National Mutual.....	2 17 0	3 4 0	3 13 0	4 17 0	6 17 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 0									
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia	2 6 9	2 13 4	3 1 6	4 7 3	6 9 8	1 9 10	2 2 6	3 4 6	5 2 11									
*National Provident.....	2 6 7	2 14 0	3 5 5	4 10 7	6 15 9	1 13 1	2 5 7	3 5 11	5 6 4									
New Ireland.....	2 4 9	2 11 6	3 0 7	4 6 10	6 13 2	1 15 0	2 9 4	3 13 10	5 13 7									
*North. Brit. & Mercan....	2 10 0	2 16 6	3 4 10	4 9 3	6 14 1	1 11 10	2 5 0	3 7 7	5 7 9									
***Northern.....	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	4 11 0	6 16 4	1 11 4	2 4 4	3 6 7	5 5 3									
*Norwich Union.....	2 8 1	2 15 4	3 4 1	4 9 5	6 14 6	1 10 11	2 3 10	3 6 3	5 5 11									
***Pearl.....	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 5 1	4 11 5	6 17 9	1 15 0	2 9 4	3 13 9	5 18 2									
*Phoenix.....	2 9 4	2 16 3	3 5 1	4 10 4	6 12 7	1 12 10	2 5 10	3 8 1	5 6 9									
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	2 7 6	2 14 5	3 2 10	4 7 10	6 14 6	1 11 0	2 4 2	3 6 10	5 7 0									
*Provident Mutual.....	2 7 2	2 14 2	3 3 0	4 8 10	6 15 0	1 12 3	2 6 2	3 9 7	5 12 3									
*Prudential.....	2 7 8	2 14 7	3 3 3	4 8 9	6 14 1	1 12 0	2 5 4	3 8 4	5 9 3									
*Refuge.....	2 12 4	2 19 4	3 7 8	4 13 4	7 0 0	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 8	5 19 8									
*Reliance.....	2 6 6	2 13 3	3 1 6	4 5 8	6 5 10	1 12 1	2 5 3	3 7 1	5 5 0									
*Royal.....	2 6 10	2 14 4	3 3 8	4 10 4	6 13 2	1 11 6	2 4 6	3 6 6	5 4 10									
*Royal Exchange.....	2 9 6	2 16 6	3 5 3	4 10 7	6 13 11	1 13 3	2 6 8	3 9 9	5 10 7									
Royal Liver Friendly....	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10									
*Royal London.....	2 11 5	2 18 5	3 7 3	4 13 5	7 0 10	1 14 5	2 9 2	3 14 5	6 1 0									
*Salvation Army.....	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	1 16 8	2 11 3	3 16 0	6 0 10									
*Scottish Amicable.....	2 11 8	2 18 5	3 6 11	4 12 2	6 13 3	1 11 0	2 4 5	3 7 0	5 6 3									
***Scottish Equitable.....	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 2	4 12 2	6 16 10	1 13 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 4									
Scottish Legal Life.....	2 4 6	2 12 7	3 2 10	4 12 9	7 7 4													
*Scottish Life.....	2 9 10	2 16 8	3 5 1	4 9 5	6 9 6	1 13 4	2 6 6	3 8 10	5 7 2									
*Scottish Mutual.....	2 11 8	2 18 2	3 6 8	4 11 10	6 15 2	1 13 6	2 6 4	3 9 0	5 8 8									
***Scottish Provident....	2 10 5	2 17 1	3 5 8	4 10 0	6 11 3	1 12 5	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 5 11									
*Scott. Union & Nat.....	2 9 2	2 16 7	3 5 9	4 12 5	6 17 1	1 10 11	2 3 10	3 6 3	5 5 11									
*Scottish Widows.....	2 10 10	2 17 9	3 6 7	4 9 5	6 7 4	1 11 10	2 4 1	3 5 5	5 3 11									
*Sentinel.....	2 4 8	2 11 9	3 0 8	4 6 3	6 8 5	1 9 2	2 2 6	3 4 9	5 3 10									
*Standard.....	2 18 0	3 3 0	3 11 0	4 13 0	6 18 0	1 16 0	2 9 0	3 11 0	5 11 0									
*Sun Life.....	2 8 3	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 3	1 13 9	2 6 10	3 9 2	5 7 10									
*Sun Life of Canada.....	2 10 5	2 16 6	3 4 6	4 8 8	6 13 3	1 13 4	2 6 8	3 9 5	5 12 10									
Teachers.....	2 4 0	2 11 0	2 19 0	4 5 0	6 10 0	1 12 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	5 13 0									
*United Friendly.....	2 12 9	3 0 10	3 10 9	4 19 9	7 10 8	1 13 11	2 8 11	3 14 6	6 1 0									
*United Kingdom Prov....	2 10 1	2 16 7	3 4 10	4 8 9	6 8 10	1 10 3	2 3 4	3 6 1	5 6 6									
*University Life.....	2 4 0	2 11 0	3 1 0	4 5 0	6 5 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	5 3 0									
*Wesleyan & General.....	2 6 10	2 13 10	3 2 7	4 8 4	6 13 5	1 14 1	2 8 2	3 12 2	5 15 7									
Western Australian.....	2 13 8	3 1 3	3 10 5	4 17 4	7 3 8	1 14 5	2 8 8	3 12 11	5 16 8									
*Yorkshire.....	2 7 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	4 7 0	6 10 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 5 0	5 5 0									

* † For notes see p. 1125.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 25, 30 and 35 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH PROFITS

MALE LIVES

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	15 YEARS												20 YEARS												25 YEARS											
	Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
***Alliance.....	7	4	7	7	6	0	7	8	7	5	7	5	5	8	4	5	10	4	4	6	6	4	7	2	4	8	7	4	11	2						
*Atlas.....	7	7	9	7	9	2	7	11	10	5	9	10	5	10	10	5	12	10	4	8	6	4	9	2	4	10	8	4	13	5						
*Australian Mutual.....	6	12	0	6	13	5	6	16	3	4	16	6	4	17	6	4	19	6	3	15	2	3	15	11	3	17	4	4	0	0						
*Avon.....	7	0	9	7	2	3	7	4	8	5	2	9	5	3	11	5	5	11	4	1	5	4	2	4	3	11	4	6	7							
*Beacon.....	7	2	6	7	3	11	7	6	7	5	6	6	5	7	6	5	9	5	4	4	9	4	5	5	4	6	10	4	9	6						
*Blackburn.....	7	5	5	7	6	11	7	9	6	5	8	4	5	9	6	5	11	7	4	5	8	4	6	7	4	8	4	11	1							
*Britannic.....	7	1	8	7	3	1	7	5	10	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	8	5	4	3	5	4	4	1	4	5	7	4	8	4						
British National Life.....	7	2	6	7	4	2	7	6	9	5	6	3	5	7	5	5	9	8	4	4	2	4	5	2	4	6	10	4	9	9						
*Caledonian.....	7	4	8	7	6	1	7	8	6	5	9	2	5	10	4	5	12	4	4	7	9	4	8	7	4	10	2	4	12	11						
*Canada Life.....	6	13	0	6	14	8	6	17	6	4	15	10	4	17	2	4	19	5	3	13	10	3	14	9	3	16	6	3	19	6						
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	6	9	6	8	11	8	6	15	2	4	13	2	4	14	10	4	17	6	3	11	10	3	12	10	3	15	0	3	18	8						
*Clerical, Med. & Gen.....	7	3	5	7	4	9	7	6	9	5	7	7	5	8	7	5	10	4	4	6	0	4	6	9	4	8	1	4	10	5						
*Colonial Mutual.....	7	1	1	7	2	9	7	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	6	5	7	10	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	11	4	8	2						
*Commercial Union.....	7	3	6	7	5	0	7	7	8	5	8	10	5	9	9	5	11	9	4	7	10	4	8	5	10	4	12	7								
*Confederation.....	6	12	11	6	14	4	6	16	11	4	16	8	4	17	11	4	19	10	3	15	0	3	16	1	3	17	11	4	1	0						
*Co-operative.....	7	5	4	7	6	10	7	9	6	5	7	8	5	8	10	5	11	0	4	6	0	4	6	11	3	8	5	4	11	2						
Crown Life.....	6	6	0	6	7	10	6	10	11	4	8	0	4	8	10	0	4	12	6	3	7	1	3	7	11	3	9	8	3	12	10					
***Crusader.....	7	8	5	7	9	10	7	12	5	5	12	0	5	13	3	5	15	4	4	10	0	4	10	11	4	12	6	4	15	3						
*Eagle Star.....	7	2	7	7	4	1	7	6	9	5	5	3	5	6	7	5	8	8	4	3	1	4	4	1	4	5	9	4	8	9						
Ecclesiastical.....	6	17	2	6	18	9	7	1	2	5	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	7	4	6	5						
***Economic.....	7	4	8	7	6	2	7	8	11	5	9	7	5	10	6	5	12	6	4	8	4	4	9	0	4	10	5	4	13	0						
*Equitable.....	7	3	0	7	4	0	7	6	0	5	6	0	5	7	0	5	8	0	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	5	0	4	7	0						
*Equity & Law.....	7	13	7	7	15	8	7	19	0	5	7	11	5	9	11	5	13	5	4	2	2	4	3	10	4	6	6	4	10	8						
*Federation Mutual.....	7	4	3	7	5	8	7	8	2	5	8	6	5	9	8	5	11	8	4	6	10	4	7	9	4	9	5	4	12	1						
***Friends' Prov. & Cent.....	7	3	3	7	4	11	7	8	3	5	6	2	5	7	5	5	9	7	4	4	8	4	5	7	4	7	4	4	10	4						
*General Life.....	7	7	6	7	8	11	7	11	8	5	10	11	5	11	11	5	14	1	4	8	8	4	9	5	4	10	11	4	13	9						
*Gresham.....	6	19	9	7	1	3	7	3	10	5	3	9	5	5	0	5	7	0	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	11	4	7	8							
*Guardian.....	7	2	11	7	4	0	7	6	11	5	6	11	5	8	2	5	10	3	5	2	4	6	1	4	7	9	4	10	7							
*Ideal Life.....	6	17	5	6	18	10	7	1	4	5	2	5	5	3	7	5	5	7	4	1	4	2	2	3	9	4	6	6								
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	6	14	7	6	16	6	6	19	8	4	16	5	4	17	10	5	0	4	3	15	1	3	16	2	3	18	0	4	1	5						
*Irish Life.....	7	3	7	7	4	7	7	6	9	5	6	0	5	7	7	5	8	10	4	4	7	4	4	10	4	5	6	4	7	1						
*Law Union & Rock.....	7	1	9	7	3	1	7	5	4	5	6	4	5	7	5	5	9	3	4	5	1	4	5	11	4	7	4	9	10							
*Legal & General.....	7	5	10	7	6	11	7	8	11	5	7	5	5	8	4	5	9	11	4	6	7	4	7	3	8	6	4	10	8							
**Licenses & General.....	7	5	7	7	7	3	7	9	11	5	7	8	5	9	1	5	11	4	4	7	4	5	7	4	8	9	4	11	4							
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7	4	9	7	6	2	7	8	10	5	8	7	5	9	7	5	11	6	4	6	8	4	7	4	8	9	4	11	4							
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	7	5	2	7	6	9	7	9	5	5	8	10	5	10	0	5	12	2	4	6	5	4	7	2	4	8	9	4	11	10						
L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	7	3	10	7	5	7	7	8	2	5	5	9	5	7	1	5	9	4	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	5	4	8	5							
*London & Manchester.....	7	3	2	7	4	8	7	7	1	5	7	7	5	8	9	5	10	9	4	6	1	4	6	11	4	8	6	4	11	2						
***London Assurance.....	7	4	2	7	5	8	7	8	4	5	8	4	5	9	4	5	11	5	4	6	9	4	7	5	4	8	11	4	11	8						
*London Life.....	7	0	0	7	1	3	7	3	8	5	3	3	5	4	0	5	5	8	4	2	0	4	2	5	4	4	0	4	6	5						
*Manufacturers'.....	6	6	4	6	8	7	6	12	4	4	9	6	4	11	2	4	14	0	3	7	8	3	8	11	3	11	0	3	14	8						
***Marine & General.....	7	3	7	7	5	0	7	7	7	5	6	3	5	7	6	5	9	6	4	4	7	4	5	5	4	7	1	4	9	11						
*Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.....	6	18	10	7	0	3	7	2	11	5	3	0	5	4	0	5	5	11	4	1	3	4	1	11	4	3	3	4	5	11						
*Midland Employers.....	7	2	4	7	3	9	7	6	5	5	6	6	5	7	7	5	9	7	4	5	0	4	5	8	4	7	2	4	9	11						
*Migdal.....	7	2	4	7	3	11	7	6	7	5	6	3	5	7	7	5	9	8	4	4	6	4	4	6	4	7	1	4	9	10						
Mutual Life.....	6	11	1	6	15	4	6	18	3	4	16	7	4	18	9	5	1	6	3	14	6	3	16	8	3	19	3	4	2	10						
*Nat. & Local Gov. Officers.....	7	1	5	7	3	4	7	6	3	5	5	4	5	6	3	5	9	2	4	2	11	4	3	10	4	5	10	4	8	9						
*Nat. Farmers' Union.....	6	18	9	7	0	3	7	2	8	5	0	9	5	1	11	5	3	11	3	19	5	4	0	4	4	1	11	4	4	7						
*National Mutual.....	7	5	0	7	6	0	7	9	0	5	10	0	5	11	0	5	13	0	4	9	0	4	10	0	4	12	0	4	14	0						
National Mutual of Australasia.....	6	9	10	6	11	4	6	14	0	4	14	10	4	15	10	4	17	11	3	13	10	3	14	6	3	15	11	3	18	10						
*National Provident.....	6	16	11	6	19	10	7	4	0	5	0	6	5	2	10	5	6	2	3	18	0	3	19	10	4	2	7	4	7	10						
New Ireland.....	7	1	3	7	2	11	7	5	7	5	3	9	5	5	1	5	6	3	4	1	2	4	2	2	4	3	10	4	6	11						
*North Brit. & Mercan.....	7	1	9	7	3	2	7	5	10	5	6	6	5	7	5	5	9	5	4	5	7	4	6	2	4	7	7	4	10	2						
***Northern.....	7	5	3	7	6	10	7	9	4	5	8	7	5	9	9	5	11	11	4	6	3	4	7	2	4	8	10	4	11	9						
*Norwich Union.....	6	19	10	7	1	5	7	4	0	5	3	3	5	4	6	5	6	7	4	1	10	4	2	9	4	4	5	4	7	3						
***Pearl.....	7	4	8	7	6	5	7	8	11	5	7	2	5	8	5	5	10	8	4	4	9	4	5	9	4	7	6	4	10	5						
*Phoenix.....	7	7	11	7	9	4	7	12	1	5	10	7	5	11	7	5	13	7	4	8	2	4	8	10	4	10	4	4	13							

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
*Scottish Amicable.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
***Scottish Equitable.....	7 3 0	7 4 8	7 7 0	5 8 4	5 9 2	5 11 8	4 7 2	4 8 0	4 9 8	4 12 4
Scottish Legal Life.....	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 8 0	5 8 0	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 6 10	4 7 6	4 9 2	4 12 0
*Scottish Life.....	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11 3	5 6 3	5 7 8	5 10 1	4 2 5	4 3 5	4 5 4	4 8 6
*Scottish Mutual.....	7 5 2	7 6 6	7 9 0	5 8 10	5 9 9	5 11 9	4 6 10	4 7 8	4 9 3	4 12 0
***Scottish Provident.....	7 2 10	7 4 2	7 6 10	5 7 8	5 8 8	5 10 8	4 6 6	4 7 2	4 8 6	4 11 4
*Scottish Un. & Nat.....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 7 5	5 7 1	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 8	4 6 3	4 7 8	4 10 3
*Scottish Widows'.....	7 3 8	7 5 2	7 7 11	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 1	4 5 6	4 6 3	4 7 8	4 10 7
*Sentinel.....	7 4 6	7 6 2	7 8 11	5 7 0	5 8 4	5 10 7	4 5 8	4 6 9	4 8 6	4 11 5
*Standard.....	7 1 0	7 2 6	7 5 3	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 8 1	4 2 9	4 3 6	4 4 11	4 7 9
*Sun Life.....	7 5 0	7 6 0	7 9 0	5 10 0	5 11 0	5 13 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 13 0	4 15 0
*Sun Life of Canada.....	7 2 9	7 4 3	7 7 0	5 7 3	5 8 3	5 10 4	4 5 7	4 6 3	4 7 9	4 10 7
Teachers.....	7 4 3	7 5 9	7 8 5	5 7 6	5 8 8	5 10 9	4 5 10	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 10 10
Tunstall & District.....	6 19 0	7 1 0	7 4 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 3 0	4 6 0
*United Friendly.....	6 19 8	7 2 1	7 6 2	5 1 8	5 4 4	5 7 7	3 19 4	4 1 4	4 4 0	4 8 3
United Kingdom Prov.....	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 3	5 5 6	5 6 10	5 9 2	4 4 11	4 6 0	4 7 10	4 11 0
*University Life.....	7 3 0	7 4 5	7 7 1	5 7 9	5 8 8	5 10 8	4 6 7	4 7 2	4 8 7	4 11 3
*Wesleyan & Gen.....	7 2 0	7 3 0	7 5 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 7 0
Western Australian.....	7 1 11	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 5 5	5 6 4	5 8 0	4 3 7	4 4 3	4 5 7	4 7 9
*Yorkshire.....	7 8 11	7 10 5	7 13 0	5 12 6	5 13 9	5 15 10	4 10 3	4 11 2	4 12 10	4 15 7
	7 3 0	7 4 0	7 7 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0

Lower premiums are quoted by many offices for Female Lives.

*** These offices allow reductions of 1/- for sums assured of £1,000-2,499. 2/- £2,500-4,999. Further reductions £5,000 and over.

* Reductions allowed are as shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates for £1,000, 1/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Australasian Mut.—1/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Avon—1/- £2,500-£4,999.

Beacon—Rates for £500-2,499. 1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Blackburn—1% £500-£999. 2/- £1,000 and over. [over.
 Britannia—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/- £2,500 and
 Caledonian—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 2/- £1,000-£2,499. 4/- £2,500 or over.

Clerical Medi. & Gen.—5/- for excess over £1,000.
 Colonial Mutual—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Commercial Union—2/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Confederation—2/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Co-operative—2/- £500 or over.
 Eagle Star—Rates for £500-£1,999. 1/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Equitable—2/- £1,000-£2,499. 3/- £2,500 and over.
 Equity & Law—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Fedn. Mutl.—1/- £1,000-£1,999. 2/- £2,000-4,999.
 General Life—2/- £500-999; 4/- £1,000-£2,499 6/- £2,500-£4,999.

Gresham—1/- £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Further 2/- on excess of £1,000.
 Guardian—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Ideal—2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Impl. Life of Canada—Ages nearest birthday. Rates for £2,000-£5,000 Whole Life. £1,000-£2,000 Endowment.
 Irish Life—Rates for £1,000-£4,999. Increased for less.
 Law Union & Rock.—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/6% £2,500-£4,999.

Legal & General—1/- £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Further 2/- on excess of £1,000. [£2,500-£4,999.
 Life Assoc. of Scotland—1/6% £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500-£4,999.
 L'pool & L'don & Globe—Rates for £1,000. Under £500 add 4/-; Deduct 4/- and add £2 per policy other amounts.

Lon. & Man.—1/- £2,500-£4,999. [£2,000
 London Life—Rates for £500-£2,000. 4/- on excess of
 Manufacturers'—Rates subject to addition of £3 per Policy.
 Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.
 Midl. Emp.—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500 and over.
 Midgal—1/- £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000-£1,999, 4/- £2,000-£4,999.

Natl. & Local Gov. Officers.—1/- £1,000 or over.
 National Farmers' Union—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 National Mutual—1/- £1,000-£2,499, 2/- £2,500-£3,999. 3/- £4,000-£4,999.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Ages nearest birthday. 1/- £2,000-£4,999.

National Provident—Rates for £1,000-£1,999. 1/- £2,000-£4,999. Increased if less than £1,000.

North Brit. & Merc.—2/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Norwich Union—Rates for £1,000. 1/- £2,500-£4,999. Increased for less than £1,000.

Phoenix—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500-£4,999.

Prov. Life Assoc. of London—1/- £2,000-£3,499. 2/- £3,500-£4,999. Increased if less than £500.

Provident Mutual—Rates are for £1,000-£1,999. 1/- £2,000-£3,999. 2/- £4,000 or over. Add 5/- per Policy under £1,000.

Prudential—Rates for £1,000. 3/- on excess of £1,000. Add 5/- per Policy if under £1,000.

Refuge—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000-£2,499; 4/- £2,500 or over.

Reliance—Rates for £1,000. 3/- on excess of £1,000. Add 3/- if under £1,000.

Royal—Rates for £1,000. Under £500 add 4/-; Deduct 4/- and add £2 per Policy other amounts.

Royal Exchange—Rates for £500-£999 1/- £1,000-£1,499. 2/- £1,500-£2,499. 3/- £2,500-4,999.

Royal London—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£1,999. 3/- £2,000 or over.

Salvation Army—1/- £500-£999; 1/6% £1,000 or over.

Scottish Amicable—Rates for £1,000, 2/- £2,500-£4,999.

Scottish Life—2/- £1,000-£2,499. 3/6% £2,500-£4,999.

Scottish Mutual—Rates for £500-£1,000 4/- on excess of £1,000.

Scottish Union & Nat.—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/- £2,500-£4,999. Increased for less than £1,000.

Scottish Widows'—Rates for £500-£1,499. 1/- £1,500-£2,499. 1/6% £2,500-£4,999.

Sentinel—Rates for £1,000-£2,500.

Standard—Rates for first £500. Excess of £500—5/- with profits. 7/- without profits.

Sun Life—1/- £1,000-£2,499. 2/- £2,500-£4,999. Higher reductions for without profits.

Sun Life of Canada—Rates for £750-£1,249 with profits. £1,000-£1,249 without profits. Increased for less. Reduced 2/- £1,250-£2,499. 3/- £2,500 and over.

United Friendly—1/- £500-£999. 2/- £1,000-£1,499. 3/- £1,500-£1,999. 4/- £2,000-£4,999.

United K. Prov.—Rates for £1,000. 1/- £2,500-£4,999.

University Life—Rates for £1,000. 2/- £2,500-£4,999.

Wesleyan & General—Rates for £1,000.

Yorkshire—1/- £1,000-£1,999. 2/- £2,000-£4,999

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1960

The following tables shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1960 unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of Policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
	£	£	£	£
Alliance.....	11,862	20,925,293	391,610	64,138
Atlas.....	6,430	16,821,937	420,767	18,000
Australian Mutual Prov.....	109,294	289,373,169	—	—
Avon.....	984	1,619,828	24,849	475
Beacon.....	9,305	14,542,032	206,371	3,623
Blackburn (Ord.).....	2,064	1,481,160	53,269	867
Britannic (Ord.).....	17,350	13,478,027	560,856	42,745
British National Life.....	1,045	1,875,471	50,596	60
Caledonian.....	4,902	12,468,344	407,411	42,042
Canada Life.....	34,289	198,186,977	2,724,772	21,412
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	1,078	408,539	23,580	26,751
Clerical, Medl. & Genl.....	11,772	17,752,552	449,128	16,587
Colonial Mutual.....	127,470	195,059,952	4,680,972	512,267
Commercial Union†.....	15,931	36,889,556	799,976	68,502
Confederation Life.....	29,540	135,081,500	1,395,085	60,511
Co-operative (Ord.).....	62,331	49,748,893	1,642,588	46,423
Crown Life.....	28,203	174,866,167	2,290,328	124,701
Crusader.....	10,758	14,009,030	351,352	31,999
Eagle Star.....	8,444	77,852,466	2,341,635	134,925
Ecclesiastical.....	552	533,941	14,596	143
Economic.....	378	984,305	16,633	540
Equitable Life.....	6,183	8,425,359	274,564	63,823
Equity & Law.....	12,056	31,340,656	1,193,250	28,457
Federation Mutual.....	394	285,173	12,158	3,085
Friends Prov.....	11,911	48,036,356	1,238,665	66,508
General Life.....	8,414	18,705,601	487,382	55,328
Gresham Life.....	9,839	15,350,153	500,022	17,688
Guardian.....	12,860	45,118,756	1,879,557	146,069
Ideal.....	674	473,551	12,926	332
Imperial.....	16,236	47,306,354	1,003,456	12,646
Irish Life.....	7,138	7,421,180	332,350	141,704
Law Union & Rock.....	7,119	10,784,213	204,124	115,622
Legal & General.....	73,789	161,852,827	10,627,456	2,246,208
Licences & General.....	2,286	5,122,505	148,513	10,017
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	4,114	7,117,715	269,903	482,531
Liverpool & London and Globe.....	12,388	20,554,159	382,379	251,524
Liverpool Victoria.....	24,401	6,440,969	339,374	25,627
London & Manchester (Ord.).....	14,061	9,967,147	492,036	52,955
London Assurance.....	11,098	14,082,422	314,987	47,588
London Life.....	4,268	9,072,101	413,409	59,372
Manufacturers' Life*†.....	5,357	17,293,303	332,043	13,443
Marine & General.....	3,848	5,344,745	182,896	1,341
Medical Sickness.....	1,001	3,193,088	56,362	8,212
Midland Employers.....	2,097	4,894,556	87,772	13,087
Migdal*†.....	420	161,146	5,964	1,000
Mutual Life.....	77,785	87,947,699	3,043,166	129,679
Natl. Employers Life.....	2,278	5,603,141	85,518	11,994
National & Local Govt.....	933	972,545	15,285	770
Nat. Farmers Union.....	5,764	12,315,338	238,394	5,973
Nat. Mutl. of Aust.*.....	94,087	188,583,110	—	—
Nat. Mutual Life.....	1,772	3,468,782	129,283	1,502
Natl. Prov.....	7,564	12,017,923	467,720	27,224
New Ireland (Ord.).....	5,280	4,322,973	164,279	16,015
North Brit. & Merc.....	8,814	22,815,677	503,127	67,389
Northern.....	13,725	60,079,882	939,016	201,152
Norwich Union.....	104,284	200,504,803	4,025,903	4,014,535
Pearl (Ord.).....	59,550	55,461,305	2,111,675	747,849
Phoenix.....	5,725	16,441,942	227,666	14,526
Pioneer*.....	8,965	2,005,803	105,897	56
Prov. Life Assoc. of London.....	12,765	18,374,411	401,414	3,517
Prov. Mutual.....	31,293	20,561,411	492,626	2,502
Prudential (Ord.).....	182,569	312,469,125	7,030,766	174,463
Refuge (Ord.).....	38,084	24,872,610	1,093,551	469,057
Reliance Mutual.....	1,838	2,780,902	47,495	4,073
Royal Exchange.....	10,056	22,204,254	622,413	94,906
Royal*.....	32,115	69,019,511	1,620,362	1,000,843
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	—	3,874,700	225,406	18,737
Royal London (Ord.).....	23,091	22,944,349	682,973	23,985
Salvation Army (Ord.).....	4,305	1,190,355	56,665	2,053
Scottish Amicable.....	10,125	26,839,080	795,385	18,092

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
	£	£	£	£
Scottish Equitable.....	5,387	12,150,478	320,763	15,014
Scottish Legal (Ord.).....	2,687	618,863	37,005	4,228
Scottish Life.....	7,728	16,091,700	425,050	12,832
Scottish Mutual.....	7,041	12,849,408	336,923	21,522
Scottish Prov.....	5,235	18,529,999	730,166	99,227
Scottish Union & Natl.....	3,968	11,368,104	275,450	18,636
Scottish Widows.....	—	48,620,193	925,737	67,079
Sentinel*.....	5,387	3,440,210	133,312	12,379
Standard*.....	24,006	101,028,775	1,799,414	56,077
Sun Life of Canada.....	90,293	317,781,656	5,013,160	364,472
Sun Life.....	28,299	88,630,351	2,275,540	81,358
Teachers.....	1,734	1,614,569	42,607	Nil
Tunstall & District.....	2,132	145,700	7,844	Nil
United Friendly.....	3,311	2,040,540	85,240	695
United Kingdom.....	11,860	18,835,266	717,846	38,520
University Life.....	1,062	1,493,783	43,576	10,897
Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.).....	6,763	7,437,799	226,262	14,438
Western Australian.....	64	69,818	3,253	152
Yorkshire.....	13,875	50,541,180	1,029,592	62,718

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn.....	42,600	2,410,130	Pioneer.....	8,627	412,017
Britannic.....	275,652	17,053,173	Prudential.....	1,406,433	115,297,509
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	23,500	1,750,000	Refuge.....	294,051	20,047,430
Co-operative.....	796,077	50,365,039	Reliance Mutual.....	24,693	1,666,591
Irish Life.....	98,026	7,368,829	Royal Liver.....	—	18,271,658
Liverpool Victoria.....	682,951	43,470,361	Royal London.....	326,399	26,501,517
London and Manchester.....	112,257	7,656,780	Salvation Army.....	66,975	3,081,646
New Ireland.....	52,456	2,115,400	Scottish Legal.....	90,397	3,886,101
Pearl.....	645,245	52,056,324	Wesleyan and General.....	75,964	5,314,810

Manufacturers Life—United Kingdom only. Migdal—United Kingdom only. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1960. Pioneer, year ending March 31, 1961. Royal, including Liverpool and London and Globe. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1961. Standard, year ending November 15, 1960. † 1959 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows: — A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life.....	Johannesburg: City Wall House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion.....	Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Alliance.....	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, & General.....	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas.....	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	1	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney: 73-76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon.....	Church St., Stratford-on-Avon.
1905	AFM	Baptist.....	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1883	AFLM	Beacon.....	Birmingham: 3, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1804	AFM	Bedford General.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1961	L	Bedford Life.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance.....	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2.
1925	A-M	Black Sea and Baltic.....	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
1866	AFL	Britannic.....	Birmingham: 44-45, Kingsway, W.C.2.
1863	M	British & Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool: Lime-street, E.C.3.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.....	Manchester: 80, Lombard St., E.C.3.
1854	ArL	British Equitable.....	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1904	AFM	British General.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law.....	21 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1896	L	British Life.....	Tunbridge Wells & Palmerston Ho., E.C.2.
1920	AFL	British Nat. Life.....	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	AF	British Merchants.....	92-94, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak.....	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident.....	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian.....	Edinburgh: 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1934	AFM	Cambrian.....	15, Lime St., E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1847	L	Canada Life	Toronto : 6, Charles II Street, S.W.1.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.	90, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1903	AFM	Car & General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1899	AFM	Central	2, Cornhill, E.C.3. [E.C.3]
1885	AFM	Century	28, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street,
1922	AFM & motor	Chemists' Mutual	4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly	Glasgow : 160 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, & Gen.	25, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne : 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrc. Ins. Co. of Ireland ..	20, Donegall Square, S., Belfast.
1861	AFML	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	L	Confederation	Toronto : 18, Park Lane, W.1
1891	AF	Congregational	21-22, Apsley Crescent, Bradford 8.
1807	AFML	Co-operative	Corporation-street, Manchester : 42, Kingsway,
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3. [W.C.2]
1807	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life	Toronto : 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
1899	AFML	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey : 52, Lime St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	Dominion	Edinburgh : 12-13, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.
1904	AFML	Eagle Star	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1887	AFL	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1901	AFML	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1823	AFM	Edinburgh	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1860	AFML	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1762	L	Equitable Life	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity & Law	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex & Suffolk	Colchester : 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Excess	13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1900	AF	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	10, Davygate, York.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	Manchester : 34-35, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1925	AFL	Federation Mutual	Redhill : 64, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
1890	AF	Fine Art & General	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	L	Friends' Prov. & Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1885	AFML	General Accident	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life	52, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1848	L	Gresham Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire & Accident	188-190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1840	AFM	Guarantee Society	36, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1821	AFML	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	83, Queen St., E.C.4.
1903	AFM	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-street, Dublin. [W.7]
1932	FL	Ideal	Birmingham, 13. 5, The Broadway, Hanwell,
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	Toronto : 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1935	AFM	Insurance Corp. of Ireland	34-36, Dame-street, Dublin, C.1.
1939	L	Irish Life	Hammam Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., Dublin, [C.3]
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1892	AFM	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AF	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFML	Law Union & Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFM	Legal	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1836	AFML	Legal and General	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1890	AFML	Licenses & General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., Edin.; 61-62 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1836	AFML	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, Liverpool : 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1866	Plate Glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass ..	14, Dale-st., Liverpool : 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine & General ..	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly ..	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee ..	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1836	AFM	Lombard Insurance	3 & 4, Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFML	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C.4.; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1869	AFM	London Guar. & Accident	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration).
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	L	London & Edinburgh	1, Seething-lane, E.C.3.
1869	AFM	London & Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1885	Plate Glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass ..	30-37, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1860	AFM	London & Provincial Marine ..	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1862	AFML	London & Scottish	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1887	L	Manufacturers	Toronto : 197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.
1836	M	Marine	150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1822	L	Marine & General	1, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1864	M	Maritime.....	Liverpool: Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1884	L & Pers. Acc.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life.	3, Cavendish-sq., W.1.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General.....	Moorfields House, Tenter St., E.C.2.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine.....	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	AF	Methodist.....	51, Spring-gardens, Manchester.
1868	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual..	Birmingham: 52-54, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1934	L	Migdal.....	Jerusalem: 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1940	AFM	Minster.....	Minster House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.
1909	AFM	Monument.....	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union.....	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual.....	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life & Citizens'.....	Sydney: 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1890	AFL	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers, etc.	National Boiler.....	Manchester: Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1935	L	National Employers' Life....	58-60, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual..	National Employers House, Burv-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFL	National Farmers' Union....	Strafford-on-Avon: 25-31 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
1863	Fidelity Guar. & etc.	National Guar. & Suretyship	Edinburgh: Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life.....	30, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral..	Melbourne: 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	St. Swithin's House, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1921	(Naval Officers) risks, etc.	Navigators & General.....	Bolton House, 15-16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	L	New Ireland.....	12, Dawson-street, Dublin, C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British & Mercantile...	Edinburgh: 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Life Dept., 66, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1862	FM	North Pacific.....	Hong Kong: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Northern.....	Union-ter., Aberdeen: 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire.....	Norwich: 51-54, Fenchurch-street, E.C.4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life.....	Norwich: 51-54, Fenchurch-street, E.C.4.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine.....	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1931	AFM	Orion.....	70-72, King William St., E.C.4.
1886	AF	Palatine.....	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1824	AF	Patriotic.....	9, College Green, Dublin.
1864	AFM	Pearl.....	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1958	(Sickness & Acc.	Permanent Sickness.....	3, Cavendish Square, W.1.
1782	AFLM	Phoenix.....	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1801	L	Pioneer.....	31, Dale-street, Liverpool, 2.
1920	AFM	Planet Assurance.....	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies.....	Melbourne Ho., Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Assocn. of London.	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life.....	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial.....	Kendal: Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential.....	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland.....	Sydney: 22, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AF	Railway Passengers.....	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge.....	Oxford-st., Manchester: 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1911	L	Reliance Mutual.....	Tunbridge Wells: 123-7, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1906	AF	Reliance Fire & Accident....	Tunbridge Wells: 123-7, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1881	AFM	Reliance Marine.....	Liverpool: 51, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society..	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1918	AF	Road Transport & General...	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1845	AFLM	Royal.....	Liverpool: 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc..	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1. (St., E.C.4.)
1720	AFL	Royal Exchange, E.C.3. Life Dept.: 82, Queen	
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly.....	Liverpool: 8-9, Giltspur-street E.C.1.
1861	AFL	Royal London.....	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses).	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army.....	220-226, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire.....	4, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable.....	Glasgow: 17, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2.
1881	FM	Scottish Boiler.....	Glasgow: 36, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable.....	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1910	AFM	Scottish General.....	Glasgow: 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance.....	115, George-st., Edinb.: 38, Eastcheap, E.C.3.
1852	L	Scottish Legal.....	95 Bothwell-st., Glasgow, C.2.
1881	L	Scottish Life.....	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1876	AF	Scottish Metropolitan	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual	109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; 6, Bell
1837	L	Scottish Provident	Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2. [E.C.3. 6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh; 3, Lombard-st., [E.C.4.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union & National	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 25, Bucklersbury,
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq. Edinb.: 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea	Liverpool: 7, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1904	AFL	Sentinel	Brownlow Ho., 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1872	AFM	South British	New Zealand: 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life	3, George-st., Edinb.: 3, Abchurch Yard, [Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine	Liverpool.
1891	AFM	State	Liverpool: 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1710	ArM	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	L	Sun Life	107, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal: 2, 3 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.2.
1936	FL	Teachers' Assurance	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1860	M	Thames & Mersey	Liverpool: 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1894	FM	Thistle	3, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton	Calcutta: 3-4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1839	L	{Tunstall & District Assurance} Collecting Society	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	1, Linen Hall-street, Belfast.
1714	AFM	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	Hongkong: 81, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine	Liverpool: Lloyd's Building, E.C.3.
1915	ArM	United British	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1908	AFL	United Friendly	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	33-36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1912	AFM	United Scottish	20, Billiter-street, E.C.3.
1825	L	University	19a Coleman St., E.C.2.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance	73-76 King William-street, E.C.4.
1859	Machinery	Vulcan Boiler and General	Manchester 2: 25, Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
1875	ArM	Warden	24-28, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1911	AF	Welsh Insurance Corp.	Cardiff: Northern Ho., Gresham-st., E.C.2.
1841	AFL	Wesleyan & General	{Birmingham 4: Candlewick House, Cannon-st., E.C.4. Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3. Toronto: Kent Ho., Telegraph-st., E.C.2. Perth: 107/111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1886	AF	West of Scotland	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1851	AFM	Western	Northern House, 29, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1912	AFML	Western Australian	4 & 7, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1717	AF	Westminster Fire	4 & 7, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1906	AF	White Cross	St. Helen's-square, York: Becket House,
1865	AF	World Auxily. Ins. Corp.	36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1919	AFM	World Marine & General	Zurich: 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	World Marine & General	Zurich: 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1824	AFML	Yorkshire	Zurich: 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1872	AF	Zurich	Zurich: 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1961

During the 10 years ended 1960 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership and assets by 21 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 955 societies on the register at the end of 1960 and 1,110 societies in 1950:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
1960	12,746,000	254,193	1,007,554	62,751	7,446	48,250	482,130
1950	10,528,000	230,337	599,865	48,475	6,215	38,202	398,923

In addition, 158 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 54,000) were on the register at the end of 1960. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1960 amounted to £567,000,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £184,000,000.

The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1961 increases the maximum permitted shareholding in a society from £500 to £1,000.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896-1958

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

Enc of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Member-ship	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
			Thousands		£000's	
1959.....	11,210	93	6,111	32,480	243,366	300,625
1938.....	19,000	149	8,491	25,738	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	7,431	51,489	11,165

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1959 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,515,000 in sickness benefit and £2,077,000 in death benefit while payments on death claims by collecting societies amounted to £9,606,000.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn

by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1959—set out below indicate the strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY Socs.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Total Funds
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	603,000	£ 23,868,000
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	566,000	17,944,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810).....	437,000	27,916,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	330,000	19,549,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835).....	194,740	6,894,000

COLLECTING Socs.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances Premium Paying	Free Paid-up	Total Funds
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	12,424,000	4,080,000	£ 166,752,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	7,590,000	2,031,000	85,699,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,642,000	910,000	22,853,000

The present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has had serious repercussions on the Voluntary Friendly Societies. From the end of 1937 to the end of 1947 total membership rose from 8,341,000 to 8,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent., but during the next ten years it fell by 27 per cent. to 6,277,000. There are, however, signs that the decline in membership is now being arrested.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the Voluntary Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, although their remarkable expansion naturally brought many societies up to a point where they found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce more attractive tables to cater for the growing preference amongst members for a curtailed (instead of whole-life) sickness insurance to enable a margin

of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing cash endowment payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their voluntary insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than before the war and the Government has declared that continued Voluntary insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread branch units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and social

tiles within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of Voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The three oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703), the "Society of Lintot" (estd. 1708) and the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. 1703), the first two of these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and pro-

tection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians. Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

The Friendly Societies Act, 1955, extended the purposes for which societies may be registered under the Acts, and authorized societies to invest their surplus funds in other registered societies.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1874-1960.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Building Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Co-operative and Friendly Societies tabulated on pp. 1130 and 1131) are based on the Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

The building societies movement has played a considerable part in the expansion of home ownership since the war. Between 1946 and 1958 building societies advanced nearly £4,000,000,000 on mortgage, the bulk of it to assist owner-occupiers to buy their homes.

The progress of the building society movement over the past twenty years and the tendency to concentration in a smaller number of larger societies is illustrated by the following figures:—

	1940	1950	1960
Number of Societies.....	952	819	726
Total Assets.....	£756m	£1,256m	£3,166m
Average per society of total assets.....	£.8m	£1.5m	£4.4m

Advances on mortgage during 1960 totalled £559,000,000 which was £42,000,000 higher than the previous highest total for one year's advances (in 1959).

Shareholders and depositors added £584,000,000 to their accounts during 1960 while £473,000,000 was withdrawn from these accounts. The total assets increased to £3,166,000,000. Of this total, mortgage balances represented 83 per cent., the remainder consisting chiefly of investments in Government securities and cash. Reserves and profit balances represented 4.3 per cent. of the total assets.

For the year 1960 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £149,000,000. Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled £95,000,000. Management costs, at £18,000,000 for 1960, averaged only about 1½d. per £1 of the mean mortgage assets. Of this total advertising accounted for 7 per cent. and commission and agency fees 12 per cent.

In June, 1961, the Building Societies Association recommended an increase in interest rates to 6½ per cent. on mortgages and 3½ per cent. on shares and these rates have been widely adopted. Interest on deposits is now generally 3½ per cent. (income tax on both share and deposit interest being paid by the societies).

Section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, empowered the Chief Registrar to designate building societies for the purposes of the section. Societies that had been designated up to the time of going to press are marked "D" in the list which follows.

A society so designated is entitled to participate in the Government scheme for Exchequer advances to building societies (at present suspended). Deposits in a designated building society rank as "narrower-range investments requiring advice" and shares in such a society as "wider-range investments" under the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act, 1961.

The Building Societies Act, 1960 was the first major piece of legislation relating to building societies passed since the Building Societies Act,

1894. It is understood that work is now in progress on the drafting of a Bill to consolidate all the Building Societies Acts and it is hoped that this may be ready in time to be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

The provisions of the Building Societies Act, 1960, fall broadly into two groups, those which regulate the internal administration of building societies and those which confer new powers of control on the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. In future building societies will not be permitted to make more than 10 per cent. of their total new advances in any year to bodies corporate or in the form of large advances (defined at present as advances exceeding £5,000) but the percentage may be increased in a particular case by the Chief Registrar to enable a society to make advances on new dwellings for letting. The formalities necessary on formation of a new building society are made more stringent and the Chief Registrar is given powers of control over small building societies (i.e. those with assets of less than £100,000) if in his opinion there has been a change in the scale or character of their business.

Section 11 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958 under which the Registrar has prohibited certain societies from inviting new investments has been repealed (but without prejudice to any order currently in force) and the Chief Registrar is empowered to direct that a building society shall not advertise at all or to give directions to a particular society as to the matter included in its advertisements. In addition he may make an order prohibiting a building society from accepting further

investments. These and other new powers of the Chief Registrar, such as the power to make regulations about the contents of building societies' advertisements generally and to prescribe the range of securities in which a society may invest its surplus funds are subject to the consent of the Treasury.

Matters of internal administration which are regulated by sections of the Act include the keeping of books of account and register of members, the preparation of annual accounts in a form prescribed by the Chief Registrar, the qualifications, appointment and removal of auditors, the form and content of directors' and auditors' reports, the right of members to receive copies of the accounts and reports, the calling and conduct of general meetings and the duties of directors. A revised procedure is prescribed for assessing the adequacy of the security for an advance and certain restrictions are placed on the persons who may make valuation reports. In addition to the annual accounts a society is required to send an annual return in a prescribed form to the Chief Registrar. The Registrar must also be notified of changes in a society's officers.

The Act of 1894 gave the Registrar power, on application by a certain number of members, to appoint an inspector to examine into and report on the affairs of a building society or to call a special meeting of the society. The Act of 1960 authorizes the Chief Registrar to exercise these powers without any application from the members if he is of the opinion that an investigation should be held into the affairs of the society or that its affairs call for consideration by a meeting of members.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1960—with 1959 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
<i>Assets over £10m.</i>	46	3,119,874	449,793	2,197,456	179,435	106,763	2,132,667	423,772
<i>Other Soc's.</i>	680	798,296	109,695	523,372	42,530	30,558	514,262	95,237
1960 TOTALS	726	3,918,170	559,398	2,720,828	221,965†	137,321	2,646,929*	519,009
1959 ..	732	3,817,421	517,345	2,522,960	213,773	124,843	2,406,091	501,053

† Total Depositors, 570,620.

* Total Borrowers, 2,349,504.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1960

Year Establd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.			£
1869D	Accrington Savings and Bldg. Soc., 15 Dutton St., Accrington		1,310	894,000
1853D	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley		9,880	6,986,000
1851D	Barnstaple, Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple		2,244	1,339,000
1953D	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20, Charles St., Bath		3,358	855,000
1870	" Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath		1,665	1,335,000
1881D	Bedford Crown P., 107, Midland Rd., Bedford		1,112	559,000
1879D	" P., 41 Midland Road, Bedford		2,714	1,439,000
1921D	" — Bedfordshire, 77-83 Harpur St., Bedford		13,037	10,443,000
1866	Beverley, 16, Lairgate, Beverley		1,955	585,000
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, Building Society Chambers, Bexhill-on-Sea		1,129	1,001,000
1853D	Bideford and North Devon, 5 The Quay, Bideford, Devon		717	521,000
1862D	" — Western Counties, 1 Grenville St., Bideford		3,002	2,839,000
1851D	Bingley, 4 Park Road, Bingley		30,438	33,665,000
1886D	Birmingham Citizens P., 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham		5,848	7,427,000
1847D	" Incorporated, 42 & 43 Waterloo St., Birmingham		10,769	13,269,000

*P.=Permanent; B.=Benefit. Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not the first word in a Society's name.

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1903D	Birmingham—Blackheath and Dt. B., 12, Long Lane, Blackheath, Birmingham.....		1,723	948,000
1872D	Bishop Auckland Rock, Victoria St., Bishop Auckland.....		1,213	1,031,000
1888D	Bishop's Stortford—Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Square, Bishop's Stortford.....		948	908,000
1868D	Blyth—Northumbria P.B., 11 Beaconsfield St., Blyth, Nblld.....		808	605,000
1934D	Bournemouth and Christchurch, 162 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.....		1,156	1,426,000
1949D	" —Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.....		1,941	2,211,000
1851D	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47 Bank St., Bradford.....		37,221	43,805,000
1885D	" P., 57-63 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford.....		23,150	26,670,000
1849D	" —Provincial, Market St., Bradford 1 and Albion St., Leeds, 1.....		80, 04	90,576,000
1880	Brentwood—Orient P., 77 High St., Brentwood, Essex.....		809	811,000
1921D	Bridgwater, 1 King Sq., Bridgwater.....		12,141	10,680,000
1865D	Brighton & Southern Counties P., 13 Ship St., Brighton.....		1,250	911,000
1867D	" & Shoreham, 115 Western Rd., Brighton.....		515	576,000
1863D	" —Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton.....		64,720	76,588,000
1905D	" —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton.....		2,631	2,848,000
1930D	" —Regency, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton.....		663	723,000
1850D	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol.....		27,608	28,694,000
1853D	" P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol.....		2,038	1,403,000
1883D	Bromley, 180 High St., Bromley, Kent.....		604	549,000
1880D	Burgess Hill—Mid-Sussex, P., Church Rd., Burgess Hill.....		1,131	775,000
1850D	Burnley, Grimsshaw St., Burnley.....		53,690	66,840,000
1871D	" —Borough, Parker Lane, Burnley.....		30,550	19,965,000
1866D	Bury St. Edmund's P.B., 59 Abbeygate St., Bury St. Edmund's.....		1,001	750,000
185 D	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.....		3,700	3,385,000
1850D	Carlisle—Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle.....		13,526	8,093,000
1907D	Chalfont St. Giles—Buckinghamshire, High St., Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.....		2,940	1,296,000
1898D	Chatham Reliance, Manor Rd., Chatham.....		4,441	3,040,000
1850D	Cheltenham & Gloucester, Clarence St., Cheltenham.....		32,635	36,802,000
1845D	Chesham, 12 Market Sq., Chesham.....		892	649,000
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross.....		5,201	4,136,000
1937	Chislehurst—Lion, Chislehurst, Kent.....		7,777	5,441,000
1859	Chorley and District, 51 St. Thomas's Road, Chorley.....		3,105	681,000
1912D	Coalville P., 19 London Rd., Coalville.....		987	623,000
1869D	Colchester Equitable, 3 Pelham's Lane, High St., Colchester.....		1,031	1,226,000
1850D	" P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester.....		1,162	1,123,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne.....		2,866	2,497,000
1892D	Coventry Mut. P., 11 Priory Row, Coventry.....		3,207	2,746,000
1881D	" Economic, 19 & 20 High St., Coventry.....		33,887	24,061,000
1872D	" Provident P., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry.....		5,937	4,845,000
1906	Cradley Heath & Dt. B., 194 High St., Cradley Heath.....		1,631	1,017,000
1864D	Croydon—Vigilant, 7, Norfolk Hse., Wellesley Rd., Croydon.....		1,288	1,259,000
1946D	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington.....		9,420	8,352,000
1869D	Darwen, —Over Darwen P.B., 24, Railway Rd., Darwen.....		824	520,000
1859D	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby.....		25,285	20,169,000
1866D	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury.....		10,026	9,964,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224 Market Place, Dudley.....		4,912	3,147,000
1852	Dunstable, 9, West St., Dunstable.....		687	642,000
1857D	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton.....		2,872	1,428,000
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., Terminus Rd., Eastbourne.....		7,663	8,542,000
1880D	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield.....		2,596	2,090,000
1860	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome.....		1,465	1,020,000
1865D	Furness & S. Cumb., 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness.....		7,494	4,704,000
1863D	Gateshead P., 46, West Street, Gateshead.....		1,171	1,071,000
1866D	Gravesend—North Kent P. B., 27 Windmill St., Gravesend, Kent.....		920	573,000
1884D	Grays 22 New Rd., Grays.....		4,422	3,120,000
1847D	" —Essex Equit. P., 13 Orsett Rd., Grays.....		971	835,000
1899D	" —Essex and Kent P., 1, Orsett Rd., Grays.....		583	638,000
1848D	Grimsby—Great Grimsby & North Lines, P. Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimsby.....		702	811,000
1851D	Halesowen—Hasbury, Cradley and Dt. B., 5 Summer Hill, Halesowen.....		1,367	733,000
1852D	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Halifax.....		507,712	490,544,000
1854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.....		5,795	4,389,000
1881D	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow.....		2,458	2,040,000
1851D	Hastings and East Sussex, Wellington Pl., Hastings.....		12,971	9,226,000
1837D	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath.....		4,097	2,644,000
1882D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead.....		1,479	1,581,000
1877D	Hexham P. B., 2 Cattle Market, Hexham.....		816	662,000
1857D	Hinckley & Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley.....		3,723	3,173,000
1865D	" P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley.....		4,491	2,321,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
1870D	Hinckley—Leicestershire, The Borough, Hinckley		15,923	13,048,000
1872	Hove—Sussex Mutual, Sussex House, 126-127 Western Road, Hove.		4,365	4,203,000
1864D	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield		38,566	39,059,000
1853D	Ilkeston P., "Euclid House", South St., Ilkeston		909	568,000
1876D	Ipswich & District, 8 Northgate St., Ipswich		2,371	1,098,000
1849	" & Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich		10,018	3,489,000
1855D	"—Eastern Counties, 13 Queen St., Ipswich		9,460	8,512,000
1877D	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10 Grange Road West, Jarrow		1,316	1,022,000
1851D	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley		9,282	11,850,000
1851	Kidderminster P.B., 30 Church St., Kidderminster		601	644,000
1868	Kingston—Globe, Neville House, 55 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		2,914	2,599,000
1865D	" 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		2,764	2,278,000
1853D	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa		1,127	1,098,000
1875D	Leeds & Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds		20,517	19,533,000
1841D	" P. Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds		124,899	138,128,000
1850D	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek		77,838	63,329,000
1865D	" United & Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek		15,441	9,176,000
1855D	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		54,933	68,512,000
1875D	" Temp., Halford House, Charles St., Leicester		22,219	23,362,000
187D	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes		3,875	2,541,000
187D	Liverpool Investment, Investment Bldgs. Lord St., Liverpool		11,586	11,346,000
1854	" & Provincial, 16-18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool		867	877,000
1917	"—King Edward, 19 Castle St., Liverpool		1,107	547,000
	London:—			
1845D	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1.		676,074	388,724,000
1870D	Argyle B., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, N.7.		2,779	1,252,000
1864	Bolton, 61 Paddington St., W.1.		730	613,000
187D	Chelsea, 110, 112 King's Road, S.W.3.		6,693	6,880,000
188D	Church of England, 6/7 New Bridge St., E.C.4.		12,228	11,833,000
1946D	City & Metropolitan, 39, Moorgate, E.C.2.		2,439	1,955,000
1852D	City of London, 34 London Wall, E.C.2.		7,120	8,233,000
1908	City Prudential, 131-2 Park Lane, W.1.		11,629	11,859,000
193D	Civil Service, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1.		2,720	2,374,000
188D	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.		423,428	239,257,000
1956	Eagle, Eagle House, Craven Rd., W.2.		1,543	1,025,000
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, W.5.		895	942,000
187D	Equity P., 164A Strand, W.C.2.		2,089	1,226,000
1905D	Finchley, 767 High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12.		3,404	3,593,000
1895D	Fourth P.O. Breitenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2.		11,861	11,015,000
1946	General, 36 Bruton Street, W.1.		659	552,000
1870D	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15-17 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4.		4,060	3,687,000
1855D	Greenwich, 281 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.12.		2,390	2,533,000
1871D	Guardian, Guardian House, 120, High Holborn, W.C.1.		10,343	11,967,000
1849D	Hastings and Thanet, 99, Baker Street, W.1.		46,554	39,092,000
1875D	Hearts of Oak P., 47-49 Oxford St., W.1.		6,048	6,831,000
1926	Hendon, 81 Church Rd., Hendon, N.W.4.		1,934	1,135,000
1957D	Holloway and City Terminus, 246, Upper St., N.1.		1,543	1,164,000
1855D	Lambeth, 118/120 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1.		8,694	8,201,000
1883D	London and Essex, 2 Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15.		1,699	1,844,000
1863D	London Commercial Deposit P., Guilford Hse., Gray's I. Rd., W.C.1.		1,274	831,000
1865D	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W.2.		6,459	5,733,000
1866D	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.		4,032	2,069,000
1866D	New Cross Equitable, 470 New Cross Rd., S.E.14.		1,187	1,375,000
1886	North London, 407 Holloway Rd., N.7.			686,000
1883D	North-West, North-West Ho., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.		4,852	4,950,000
1879	Peckham Mutual, Hanover Park House, Peckham, S.E.15.		1,427	1,121,000
1855D	Peckham P., 6-8 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15.		769	544,000
1847D	People's, 99 Lewisham High St., S.E.13.		1,346	1,076,000
185D	Planet, Planet Ho., Finsbury Sq., E.C.2.		11,576	12,351,000
1881D	Portman, Portman Sq., W.1.		15,829	17,527,000
1941D	Property Owners' 4, Cavendish Place, W.1.		2,143	3,568,000
1886	Queen Victoria St., 123-125, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.		719	692,000
1937	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Road, N.W.3.		2,825	2,734,000
192D	Sherm Hall (Methodist), 306 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17.		5,233	4,349,000
1875D	South London, 45, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.		8,027	6,967,000
1876	South Western, 6 Station Parade, Balham High Rd., S.W.12.		3,975	1,790,000
1854D	Temperance P., 223-227 Regent St., W.1.		37,491	46,182,000
1877D	Walthamstow, 223 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17.		3,912	4,432,000
188D	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2.		29,828	33,331,000
1879	West London Inv., 199 Uxbridge Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12.		3,108	3,306,000
1850D	West London P.Mut.B., 138 Sloane St., S.W.1.		766	667,000
1875	Wimbledon, 22a Wimbledon Bridge, S.W.19.		575	583,000
1847D	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18.		256,501	178,374,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1851 D	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud		2,686	2,316,000
1851 D	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov't. P., 23 John St., Sunderland		2,348	1,925,000
1877 D	" —North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland		5,751	5,916,000
1853 D	" —Working Men's, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland		6,753	5,173,000
1866 D	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon		1,587	1,528,000
1883 D	" —New Swindon P., 36 Regent Circus, Swindon		704	856,000
1899 D	" —North Wilts. Equit., 18 to 20, Commercial Rd., Swindon		986	930,000
1854 D	Tamworth P. B., 6, Victoria Rd., Tamworth		1,447	891,000
1883 D	Tewkesbury & Dist. P. B., 142-3 High St., Tewkesbury		1,016	873,000
1901 D	Tipton & Coseley P., 60 High St., Tipton		3,051	1,442,000
1866 D	Tyldesley, Dist. Bank Chambers, Chapel St., Tyldesley		1,445	1,056,000
1869 D	Uxbridge P.B., 54 High St., Uxbridge, Middlesex		538	532,000
1841 D	Wakeneld, 57 Westgate, Wakefield		11,866	5,737,000
1881	Wallingford and Dt. P., 7 St. Martin's St., Wallingford		728	699,000
1863 D	Walsall Mutual, 41-45 Bridge St., Walsall		3,651	3,325,000
1847 D	Waltham Abbey P., 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex		2,451	2,204,000
1854 D	Warwick & W'shire, P., 24-26 Jury Street, Warwick		4,881	2,881,000
1851 D	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury		4,767	3,224,000
1934	Wembley-Atlas, 293 Harrow Rd., Wembley		1,563	1,240,000
1849 D	West Bromwich, 321 High St., W. Bromwich		19,355	15,370,000
1873	Wigan, Midland Bank Chambers, 1 Library St., Wigan		481	513,000
1877 D	Wolverhampton & Dist. P., 41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		8,127	7,885,000
1849 D	" Fholders' P., 37 Queen Sq., Wolverhampton		10,786	8,454,000
1902 D	" —S. Staffs., 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton		8,464	6,475,000
1859	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester		6,089	3,615,000
1870	Workington P.B., 6 Nook St., Workington		991	672,000
1882	" and W. Cumberland P.B., 29, Finkle St., Workington ..		631	536,000
	WALES			
1865 D	Cardiff, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff		624	908,000
1860 D	" —Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff		8,700	9,318,000
1866	Pontypridd and Provincial, Town Hall Chambers, Pontypridd		464	573,000
	SCOTLAND			
1869	Dunfermine, 56 East Port, Dunfermline		14,835	12,183,000
1870 D	Edinburgh, 39 Melville St., Edinburgh		960	992,000
1899	" —Century, 21-23 Albany Street, Edinburgh		1,068	1,193,000
1952 D	" Mutual & Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh		1,219	1,148,000
1933 D	" —Prudential Investment, 1 Leopold Place, Edinburgh		481	576,000
1848 D	" —Scottish, 4, York Place, Edinburgh		767	795,000
1891	Inverness, 21-23 Union St., Inverness		2,005	1,292,000
1853 D	Paisley, 8 Gilmour St., Paisley		2,317	1,675,000

BANK PROFITS, 1958-1960

Bank	1958	1959	1960
Barclays	£3,345,411	£4,144,470	£5,452,000
District	738,197	864,000	1,081,000
Lloyds	2,727,535	3,425,000	4,606,000
Martins	1,050,805	1,161,000	1,420,000
Midland	2,934,039	3,826,000	4,501,000
National Provincial	2,236,426	2,840,970	3,566,000
Westminster	2,069,747	2,506,101	3,413,000
TOTAL	£15,102,160	£18,767,541	£24,040,000

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day).

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and on Saturdays throughout the Year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE: New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1958 that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and the applicant must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1958) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

Two spouses may jointly adopt an infant, but unless one of them is the mother or father of the infant, condition (a) or (b) above must be satisfied in respect of one of the applicants and the other spouse must have attained the age of twenty-one.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g., where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1958 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1958 which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland, and reference is also made to the Adoption Act, 1960 which amends the law with respect to revocation of adoption orders. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, and an adoption order does not deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents, nor are any rights conferred on him as the child of the adopter.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. the father or mother of the child. If they fail;
2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
3. a person present at the birth; or,
4. the person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days (Scotland 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in Scotland the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in Scotland 21 days). In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3s. 6d. There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar. The certificate must, where possible, state the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. In Scotland re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland), Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act 1957, applicable also to Scotland.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5s. 3d., viz., 2s. 6d. for search, and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 7s. 6d.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be

obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of 9d. (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained at the General Registry Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar on payment of the fee of 5s. 3d., viz.:—1s. 6d. for search and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. Certificates are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England & Wales and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates (see *q.d.*).

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 5s. 3d. A fee of 20s. is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, or Sierra Leone (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914-1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on

Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. Birth on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

- (a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;
- (b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. Descent, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

- (a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or
- (b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or
- (c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or
- (d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. Registration by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

- (a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show either that he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and has been so resident for a period of twelve months, or is in Crown service under the United Kingdom government, or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;
- (b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

4. Naturalization.—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and
- (b) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language, and
- (c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show either that he has resided in the United Kingdom for the twelve months (or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may allow) immediately preceding his application, or that he is in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom Government.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

- (i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
- (b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
- (iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
- (iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
- (v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1958, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

- (i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of

Ireland or a national of a foreign country.

The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;

- (ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;
- (iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:—

- (a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or
- (b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
- (c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months' imprisonment; or
- (d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (v) Under sect. 2 of the British Nationality Act, 1958, which contains special provisions with regard to citizens of Ghana.
- (vi) Under sect. 4 of the Cyprus Act, 1960, which contains special provisions with regard to Cyprus.
- (vii) Under sect. 2 of the Nigeria Independence Act, 1960, which contains special provisions with regard to Nigeria.
- (viii) Under sect. 2 of the Sierra Leone Independence Act, 1961, which contains special provisions with regard to Sierra Leone.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the

following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown or the individual Crown servant for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered in and postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of or personal injury to another member of the armed forces on duty provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the

death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, s. 1*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (See under Births (Registration), p. 1138.)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act, 1957.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of from £1 to £2; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases. The Registration of Births, etc., Act, 1957, applies without modification to Scotland.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable: legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, see above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e., 16—Marriage Act, 1949. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (e.g., where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (i.e., a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was a mentally disordered person or subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled. Further, even if a marriage is void, a child of such a union can sometimes be treated as legitimate if at the time of conception or of the marriage (if later) either or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid (Legitimacy Act, 1959).

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for Divorce to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in

the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (2) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty, i.e., complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although the offence may be revived by later misconduct). There are also certain discretionary bars, as e.g., where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree nisi is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree nisi. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see

Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, pp. 1151-2. By the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act, 1958 a decree *nisi* cannot be made absolute until the Court is satisfied that arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of every child of the family who has not attained the age of sixteen which are satisfactory or the best which can be devised in the circumstances or that it is impracticable for the parties before the Court to make any such arrangements.

Maintenance, etc.—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, *even though* no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the Court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, whether the suit succeeds or is dismissed, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and as to their upkeep and education, and these orders can be made not only in respect of children of the marriage but also in respect of a child of one party who has been accepted as one of the family by the other party. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded the custody if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or of certain assaults or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or to an infant child of the family, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or such a child, or where he is an habitual drunkard or drug addict, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on similar grounds, so far as they are applicable to him. The Court may declare that the complainant is no longer bound to cohabit with the defendant. It may order the husband to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £7 10s. to the wife and may order her to make a similar payment to him if his earning capacity is impaired by age or illness. Provision may be made for legal custody of and access to any child of the family who is under the age of 16 years and for payment by either or both of the spouses of up to 50s. weekly to the person entrusted with legal custody in respect of each child of the family up to the age of 16. If the court thinks the

child would still be a dependant although over that age, similar payments may be ordered for support of the child up to the age of 21. The court cannot make an order that the parties need no longer cohabit or that either spouse shall support the other where the complainant has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the defendant has condoned or connived at, or by wilful neglect or misconduct condoned to, that act of adultery. The court has wide powers of revocation, revival and variation of orders already made. The order must be revoked if the parties have resumed cohabitation, and must be revoked, except so far as the order relates to the children, if the complainant is subsequently proved to have committed adultery since the marriage and the defendant has not condoned or connived at or by wilful neglect or misconduct condoned to that act of adultery. Complaints based on desertion or failure to maintain can be made whilst the offence continues. Complaints based on adultery must usually be made within 6 months of the complainant discovering it, all other complaints within 6 months of the offence itself. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

SCOTLAND DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. **Adultery.**—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. **Desertion.**—The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. **Incurable Insanity.**—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. **Cruelty.**—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses.

5. **Unnatural Sexual Offences.**—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is

entitled to claim his or her legal rights, *ius relicti*, however, being excluded, as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for alimony.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE

ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the hirer against unscrupulous dealings and against delivery of shoddy goods is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938 (as amended by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1954), which applies to a hire-purchase agreement under which the hire-purchase price i.e., the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £1000 for livestock, or £300 in any other case.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and there must be a memorandum of the agreement signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The memorandum must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*), and a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the hirer within seven days of the agreement being made. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of these requirements save that as to the signed memorandum. The same result ensues (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 2s. for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he will not thereby escape liability for any instalments which have already become due he will be under no further obligation under the agreement. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due, he must pay the difference to the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be

taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

The Hire Purchase and Small Debt (Scotland) Act, 1932, provides that no contract of hire purchase to which the Act applies is binding on the hirer unless (x) it is signed by him and (z) either a copy is acknowledged by him to have been delivered at the time of his signature or sent to him by registered post within fourteen days thereafter. Any contract which limits any right conferred by the Act on the hirer is void to that extent. The hirer may terminate the contract at any time by (z) re-delivery of the article in a good state of repair, fair wear and tear excepted, and (z) paying any instalment then due together with the amount, if any, by which one-third of the total payments stipulated for in the contract by way of instalment exceeds the *cumulo* amount of the instalments due. Even after the owner has obtained decree of delivery of an article, the hirer is entitled to retain it in his possession or to recover it if, within fourteen days of the decree, he pays the whole instalment which is due, with expenses.

The above Act was extended by the Hire Purchase Act, 1954, to apply to articles exceeding £300 in value.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 50s. a week. The evidence of the woman must be *corroborated* in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Under the Act of 1959, marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g., a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the Legitimacy Act, 1926, an illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the

estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

Note that the old rule of primogeniture no longer applies.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased.

Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911, 1919 and 1959, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £5,000 in value; if over that amount, she takes £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death. Out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of terce and *jus relictae* (see *post*, p. 1155). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *jus relicti (relictae)*; one-third to surviving children as *legitim* (see *post*, p. 1155); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes*, i.e., the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs in *mobilitibus*, i.e., nearest heirs including representatives of predecessors, subject to the spouse's right to £5,000 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only, applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. Intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survival (1919 Act).

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales.—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in

England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £20 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years) in the county in which they live; or being a householder rated in respect of premises of a net annual value of at least £20 (or in London or Middlesex £30); is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; keepers of public mental hospitals; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists (and registered practising dentists at their option); midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strond; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s, town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949 (amended by the Juries Act, 1954 with Regulations following thereon), applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, recently increased.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1927 and 1954, which do not extend to Scotland. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent. Details of how this rent limit is determined are contained in the Rent Act, 1957 (*see below*). The Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act, 1959, makes it an offence in connection with a grant, renewal or assignment of a tenancy of a house within the Rent Acts on terms which require the purchase of furniture to offer the furniture (which includes fittings and other articles) at a price which the vendor knows or ought to know is unreasonably high. It is also an offence under the Act to fail to furnish to a person seeking to obtain or retain such accommodation and who is provided with particulars of the tenancy a written inventory of the furniture, specifying the price sought for each item.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949, if within the limits of rent control imposed by the Rent Act, 1957 (*see below*).

Since the Rent Act, 1957, the Rent Acts do not apply to a lease of a dwelling house granted for a

term certain exceeding twenty-one years, but Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, gives protection in such cases, provided the rateable value does not exceed £100 in London and elsewhere in England and Wales, £75. Under this Act, the contractual tenancy is automatically extended until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on one of the grounds specified in the Act.

The Rent Act, 1957, has made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act are as follows:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, is automatically decontrolled (and the operation of the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act is restricted to houses within the same limits of rateable value).

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, are subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy is granted is already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent is determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956. The maximum rent is then computed as follows:—(a) where the tenant is not responsible for repairs other than internal decorative—twice the 1956 gross value; (b) where the landlord is responsible for all repairs including internal decorative—7/3 of the gross value; (c) where the tenant is responsible for all repairs—4/3 of the gross value. (There are varying proportions in certain other cases.) In all cases there may be added, (a) rates borne by the landlord; (b) a reasonable charge for services provided by the landlord.

4. A notice to quit any dwelling house must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949 (amended by the Agriculture Act, 1958), which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1921, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, give

a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. The Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act, 1959 (*ante*, under England and Wales), applies to Scotland. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. These Acts have however been substantially altered or modified by The Rent Act, 1957. The changes in the law are *inter alia* as follows:—(1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, are released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, are free from control, except where a new tenancy is granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision is made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act is increased to one-half.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself and the Regulations made thereunder, but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society.

Legal aid is available for proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the House of Lords, Court of Appeal, High Court, County Courts, certain local courts, and civil proceedings in Magistrates Courts. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid cannot be granted if the former exceeds £700 per annum, and a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to one third the excess of his disposable income above £250, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £125. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an appellate court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in matrimonial causes, where the applicant has disposable capital not exceeding £85, and disposable income not exceeding £130, his case will generally be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time by the Law Society to deal with such cases.

LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice from a solicitor on the Legal Aid Panel is now available to anyone over the age of sixteen. Persons on National Assistance can get it free of charge, whilst those whose means are within the limits set out below can get it for *as. 6d.* An application form should be obtained from a Citizens' Advice Bureau, Court Office or from one of the Law Society's Legal Aid Offices, or from a solicitor whose name is on the panel, and, after completing the form, it should be taken to a solicitor on the panel and an interview requested. A person is entitled to advice on any one legal question only from one solicitor; and for not more than one hour and thirty minutes, but application for further advice may be made to the Area Committee. Lists of solicitors concerned may be consulted at the places mentioned above.

Legal advice is available for *as. 6d.* to a person whose capital is £125 or less and whose income has not been more than £7 10s. during the seven days up to and including the day of application for legal advice. Capital and income of husband and wife must be added together for this purpose, unless they are living apart or the applicant seeks advice on a matter in which the spouse has a contrary interest. In working out capital, the value of the applicant's house, its contents and the value of clothing and tools can be ignored. In working out income, a deduction of £2 5s. may be made for a spouse

living with or maintained by the applicant, of £1 7s. for each child maintained by the applicant, and of £2 5s. for any other adult person maintained by the applicant. There may also be deducted any income tax and any National Insurance, Industrial Injuries or National Health contributions paid by the applicant during the week immediately before the date of obtaining legal advice.

Quite apart from the above statutory scheme for legal advice, there exists a voluntary scheme under which any person may apply to a solicitor who is on the panel for advice for a fee of £1 for up to thirty minutes. If the matter cannot be disposed of in thirty minutes, the solicitor should give an estimate of the approximate cost of any further advice or steps which may be necessary.

It should be mentioned that under both schemes a solicitor, even though he is on the panel, is entitled to decline to give advice to the applicant without giving any reason to the applicant.

OTHER LEGAL AID

Neither of the advice schemes covers further action such as writing letters. If however a person wants something more than advice but something less than proceedings, he may obtain a certificate to take steps to assert or dispute a claim where the question of proceedings has not yet arisen, but if it did arise legal aid could be granted for those proceedings. This type of legal aid could cover writing letters, obtaining evidence, and negotiating settlements. The certificate limits the amount to be spent under it, and does not cover any step in proceedings, nor can counsel be instructed. It is available to a person whose disposable capital does not exceed £125 and who was either receiving National Assistance at the date of his application or has a disposable income not exceeding £325 per annum. In assessing disposable capital deductions are made in respect of dependants, and further deductions for them are made in assessing disposable income. Where the applicant's disposable income exceeds £253 he must pay a contribution of up to £1 for each £3 above £250.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an indictable offence (i.e. before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial, or judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances. The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, provides that application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1960 provide a scheme which is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (i.e., under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

LEGAL ADVICE

Since March, 1959, legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England. Application forms are available in the offices of all Legal Aid Committees and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

Criminal Proceedings

In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poores' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances.

MARRIAGE

4.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY Banns.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning

service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

(i) *A Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the Offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) is £2 15s.] No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

(ii) *A Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any

time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. **MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.**—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g., a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be *without* licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) *Marriage by certificate (without licence)*—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.
- (ii) *Marriage by certificate (with licence)*—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required

by law (see below) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) *Without licence*.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
- (ii) *With licence*.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In a Registered Building*.—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

- (ii) *In a Register Office*.—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the

marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

- (iii) *Other Cases*.—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book	1	6
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence)	2	6
For a licence for marriage	45	0
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar...	7	6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar	25	0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act, 1960. It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain

persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and and Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, i.e., if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the proclamation of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must either have his or her usual residence in the Registration District, or have resided there for at least 15 days before the ceremony or have a parent so residing there. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made twice, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 3s. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, amended by the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1956, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons with qualifying residence in Scotland or having parents so residing. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 3s. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns or of notice on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, viz. marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

MASTER AND SERVANT

WAGES AND HOLIDAYS

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to workmen, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee, e.g., by money order, postal order or into a banking account. The Truck Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's

right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In Scotland, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952.

What is Development:—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not Deemed Development:—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1950 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal or permission lies to the Minister, and from the Minister, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to the Minister.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1953, 1954 and 1959, and the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, should be consulted. Elaborate provisions as to payments for loss of development value by reference to established claims on the £300 million fund (established under the 1947 Act) are contained in the 1954 Act.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation. See also the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, amended in some respects, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registers Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom.

Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g., those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e., occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 23, 1939. This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, e.g., two or three hundred pounds.

There are similar provisions under the Matrimonial Causes (Property and Maintenance) Act, 1958, whereby the court may order provision out of a deceased's estate for the support of a former husband or wife where the marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is

dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me (Thomas Smith) of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1962] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of
Testator:

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (signed) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residus of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving particular property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if

he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made *in person* at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate.

The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to *terce*, i.e., a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 200 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, it proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although

this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Porte Dauphine, Paris, 16.

Secretary-General and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, M. Dirk U. Stikker (Netherlands).

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany upon the coming into force of the Paris Agreements in 1955.

The original machinery set up to carry out the provisions of the Treaty has undergone considerable modification during the passage of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the planning to the implementing stage. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, the principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. Ministerial meetings of the Council are held periodically. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. A meeting of Heads of Governments took place in December, 1957. Otherwise, at ministerial meetings, Governments are represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or by other ministers, according to the nature of the agenda. Each year a Foreign Minister is President of the Council; the Secretary-General is Chairman.

The Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to all NATO agencies and to member Governments, and is responsible for organizing the work of the International Secretariat.

The Secretary-General is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General, Signor Alberico Casardi (Italy), and by four Assistant Secretaries-General, who are: R. Hooper (U.K.) for Political Affairs; M. François-Didier Gregh (France) for Economic and Financial

Affairs; Johnson Garrett (U.S.A.) for Production, Logistics and Infrastructure; W. A. Nierenberg (U.S.A.) for Scientific Affairs.

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee (composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country). Its executive agency is the Standing Group which meets in Washington. The Standing Group is composed of one representative each of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—currently General André Beaufre (France), Air Marshal Sir George Mills (U.K.) and Gen. Clark L. Ruffner (U.S.A.). It is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

Of the five original Regional Planning Groups one remains: the Canada-U.S.A. Regional Planning Group, with headquarters in Washington. The functions of three of the remainder have been taken over by SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, under General Lauri Norstad, U.S.A.) and its regional commands. The fourth has been absorbed in the Atlantic Command (SACLANT) under Admiral Robert L. Dennison (U.S.A.). The Allied Command Channel is exercised by Admiral Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.K.).

United Kingdom Permanent Delegation

Permanent Representative, North Atlantic Council, Sir Paul Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £7,015
Minister, J. S. H. Shattock, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Counsellors, A. K. Potter, C.M.G., C.B.E.; D. C. Humphries; W. J. Beach; D. W. Ward.
1st Secretaries, J. G. Taylor; R. Jardine; W. F. Mumford.
and Secretaries, S. J. Rose; A. C. Beer; A. W. McMahon; A. E. Donald; Miss O. Goodinson.

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX 1961-62

Income Tax is a tax on annual income, not capital, represented by money, or money's worth. In general, the charge to tax is on the full amount of income arising, subject to the deductions authorized by the Income Tax Acts: but the profits or gains of a trade or profession, assessable under Schedule D, are as arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles, and then adjusted for tax purposes. The income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income. Separate assessment may be claimed but the total tax due remains the same.

The year of assessment is the fiscal year which runs from 6th April in one year to 5th April in the next. The amount on which tax is assessed depends upon the income of the relevant "basis year." For Schedule D, the "basis year" is normally the year preceding the year of assessment, otherwise the "basis year" is the same as the year of assessment: i.e. tax is charged on the income of the actual year of assessment.

Under Schedule D the accounting year of the

trade or profession which ends in the year preceding the year of assessment is the "basis year."

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. There are graduated rates of tax, the principal rate being called the "Standard Rate," which for 1961/62 is 7/9d. in the £. There is an additional income tax on higher incomes called "Sur-tax." Tax is imposed on United Kingdom residents in respect of all sources of income, wherever arising, subject to double taxation relief. The enactments relating to income tax were consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts.

The Tables which follow show the tax payable on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance, children's allowance (where appropriate) and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Tables.

(1) Single Persons

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	
180.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
200.....	1 7 2	—	— 1½	1 7 2	— 1½	—
225.....	3 1 3	—	— 3½	3 1 3	— 3½	—
250.....	4 15 3	—	— 4½	4 15 3	— 4½	—
300.....	12 6 8	—	— 10	12 6 8	— 10	—
350.....	20 11 11	—	1 2	32 6 8	1 10	—
400.....	28 17 2	—	1 5½	52 6 8	2 7½	—
500.....	49 5 6	—	1 11½	84 0 0	3 4½	—
600.....	73 11 8	—	2 5½	122 15 0	4 1	—
700.....	101 4 5	—	2 10½	161 10 0	4 7½	—
800.....	131 7 2	—	3 3½	200 5 0	5 0	—
900.....	161 10 0	—	3 7	239 0 0	5 3½	—
1,000.....	191 12 9	—	3 10	277 15 0	5 6½	—
1,250.....	266 19 8	—	4 3½	374 12 6	6 0	—
1,500.....	342 6 8	—	4 7	471 10 0	6 3½	—
2,000.....	493 0 6	—	4 11	665 5 0	6 8	—
2,500.....	643 14 5	—	5 2	909 0 0	7 3½	—
3,000.....	794 8 4	—	5 3½	1,165 5 0	7 9	—
4,000.....	1,095 16 1	—	5 5½	1,727 15 0	8 7½	—
5,000.....	1,440 0 8	—	5 9	2,340 5 0	9 4½	—
6,000.....	1,883 0 5	98 10 10	6 3½	3,002 15 0	10 0	—
7,000.....	2,377 8 9	248 10 4	6 9½	3,715 5 0	10 7½	—
8,000.....	2,910 14 10	437 7 6	7 3½	4,427 15 0	11 1	—
9,000.....	3,482 18 9	665 2 6	7 9	5,190 5 0	11 6½	—
10,000.....	4,098 7 6	933 15 0	8 2½	5,952 15 0	11 11	—
12,000.....	5,545 17 6	1,606 5 0	9 3	7,577 15 0	12 7½	—
15,000.....	7,905 17 6	2,803 15 0	10 6½	10,165 5 0	13 6½	—
20,000.....	12,227 2 6	5,187 10 0	12 2½	14,602 15 0	14 7	—
25,000.....	16,664 12 6	7,687 10 0	13 4	19,040 5 0	15 3	—
30,000.....	21,102 2 6	10,187 10 0	14 1	23,477 15 0	15 8	—
40,000.....	29,977 2 6	15,187 10 0	15 0	32,352 15 0	16 2	—
50,000.....	38,852 2 6	20,187 10 0	15 6½	41,227 15 0	16 6	—
100,000.....	83,227 2 6	45,187 10 0	16 7½	85,602 15 0	17 1½	—

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—Assessed on an actual year basis, the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting

scale allowance for repairs, insurance, etc., from rack rental, i.e. rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates. Owner-occupied houses are usually assessed by reference to rating valuation.

(2) Married Couples without Children

(See Introductory notes)

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
350.....	2 16 4	—	— 2	15 17 6	— 11
400.....	7 12 2	—	4 ½	26 10 0	1 4
500.....	24 2 9	—	11 ½	52 15 0	2 1 ½
600.....	42 6 8	—	1 5	84 0 0	2 9 ½
700.....	66 12 9	—	1 11	122 15 0	3 6
800.....	92 12 2	—	2 4	161 10 0	4 0 ½
900.....	122 15 0	—	2 8 ½	200 5 0	4 5 ½
1,000.....	152 17 9	—	3 0 ½	239 0 0	4 9 ½
1,250.....	228 4 8	—	3 8	335 17 6	5 4 ½
1,500.....	303 11 8	—	4 0 ½	432 15 0	5 9
2,000.....	454 5 6	—	4 6 ½	626 10 0	6 3
2,500.....	604 19 5	—	4 10	860 5 0	6 10 ½
3,000.....	755 13 4	—	5 0 ½	1,114 0 0	7 5
4,000.....	1,057 1 1	—	5 3 ½	1,671 10 0	8 4 ½
5,000.....	1,401 5 8	—	5 7 ½	2,279 0 0	9 12 ½
6,000.....	1,831 15 5	86 0 10	6 1 ½	2,936 10 0	9 9 ½
7,000.....	2,321 3 9	231 0 4	6 7 ½	3,644 0 0	10 5
8,000.....	2,849 9 10	414 17 6	7 1 ½	4,356 10 0	10 10 ½
9,000.....	3,416 13 9	637 12 6	7 7	5,114 0 0	11 4 ½
10,000.....	4,027 2 6	901 5 0	8 0 ½	5,876 10 0	11 9
12,000.....	5,469 12 6	1,568 15 0	9 1 ½	7,496 10 0	12 6
15,000.....	7,824 12 6	2,761 5 0	10 5	10,079 0 0	13 5 ½
20,000.....	12,138 7 6	5,137 10 0	12 1 ½	14,514 0 0	14 6
25,000.....	16,575 17 6	7,637 10 0	13 3	18,951 10 0	15 2
30,000.....	21,013 7 6	10,137 10 0	14 0	23,389 0 0	15 7
40,000.....	29,888 7 6	15,137 10 0	14 11 ½	32,264 0 0	16 1 ½
50,000.....	38,763 7 6	20,137 10 0	15 6	41,139 0 0	16 5 ½
100,000.....	83,138 7 6	45,137 10 0	16 7 ½	85,514 0 0	17 1

Scale allowance for repairs by reference to gross assessment.

Lands.....	one-eighth
Houses: Where assessment does not exceed £40.....	one-quarter
Exceeds £40, but not £50.....	£10
Exceeds £50, but not £100.....	one-fifth
Exceeds £100.....	£20
plus one sixth of excess over £100	

Ministers of Religion are relieved from tax in respect of their residences.

Maintenance Relief.—Repayment or relief may be claimed for any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year. The cost of insurance and agents' charges are allowable. In regard to recently acquired property there may be claimed the excess of the actual year's maintenance over scale allowance, provided this basis is used for first five years of ownership. Except in the case of agricultural property, relief cannot exceed the net annual value.

Under Schedule B.—Assessments are on one-third Schedule A annual value in respect of amenity lands—parks, gardens, etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D. Case I, if taxpayer so elects.

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income Tax is deducted at source.

Under Schedule D.—Profits of Trades, Businesses, and Professions. All interest of money, but interest on Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank accounts up to £15 is exempt from income

tax. Such amount of interest has to be included for Sur-tax purposes, grossed at the standard rate.

Income from Foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents and possessions: for persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become technically resident. Income from Trades or Professions carried on abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted, and then only when person entitled thereto is technically resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents (arising when rent of unfurnished house less allowable repairs allowance exceeds net Schedule A assessment).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Offices, Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed by deduction on payment under P.A.Y.E. (pay-as-you-earn) on actual year basis. Necessary expenses are allowable, including fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies.

Tax is charged on the emoluments of an office or employment if the holder is resident, and ordinarily resident within the United Kingdom, provided the duties are not performed wholly abroad. A person not resident (or if resident, then not ordinarily resident) in the United Kingdom is charged only on emoluments for duties performed in the United Kingdom.

Income from employments exercised abroad is assessable only to the extent that it is received in the United Kingdom, and then only when employee is resident in United Kingdom.

(3) Married Couples with One Child not over 11

(See introductory notes)

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
350.....	—	—	—	17 6	— $\frac{1}{2}$
400.....	—	—	—	5 5 0	3
500.....	4 5 6	—	— 2	26 10 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
600.....	19 8 4	—	— 8	52 15 0	1 9
700.....	35 18 10	—	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 0 0	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
800.....	59 13 10	—	1 6	122 15 0	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
900.....	84 0 0	—	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 10 0	3 7
1,000.....	114 2 9	—	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 5 0	4 0
1,250.....	189 9 8	—	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	297 2 6	4 9
1,500.....	264 16 8	—	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	394 0 0	5 3
2,000.....	415 10 6	—	4 2	587 15 0	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,500.....	566 4 5	—	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	811 10 0	6 6
3,000.....	716 18 4	—	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,062 15 0	7 1
4,000.....	1,018 6 1	—	5 1	1,615 5 0	8 1
5,000.....	1,362 10 8	—	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,217 15 0	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,000.....	1,780 10 5	73 10 10	5 11	2,870 5 0	9 7
7,000.....	2,264 18 9	213 10 4	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,572 15 0	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8,000.....	2,788 4 10	392 7 6	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,285 5 0	10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
9,000.....	3,350 8 9	610 2 6	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,037 15 0	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
10,000.....	3,955 17 6	868 15 0	7 11	5,800 5 0	11 7
12,000.....	5,393 7 6	1,531 5 0	9 0	7,415 5 0	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
15,000.....	7,743 7 6	2,718 15 0	10 4	9,992 15 0	13 4
20,000.....	12,049 12 6	5,087 10 0	13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,425 5 0	14 5
25,000.....	16,487 2 6	7,587 10 0	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,862 15 0	15 1
30,000.....	20,924 12 6	10,087 10 0	13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,300 5 0	15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
40,000.....	29,799 12 6	15,087 10 0	14 11	32,175 5 0	16 1
50,000.....	38,674 12 6	20,087 10 0	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,050 5 0	16 5
100,000.....	83,049 12 6	45,087 10 0	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	85,425 5 0	17 1

Unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit and grant; and death grant payable under the National Insurance Acts are not assessable to Income tax.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more are assessable. Certain payments made on retirement or removal from a person's office or employment (in excess of £5,000) are assessable to tax on him.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions as under:

Personal Allowance.—10 single person... £140

To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife..... £240

When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a *feme sole*.

Allowances for Children.—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year receiving full time instruction at a recognized educational establishment, or who is articulated or apprenticed) and who does not have income in that year exceeding £100 in his own right, the allowances are:—

(a) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £150

(b) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £125

(c) Other children (each)..... £100

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose. "Child" includes step-child and adop-

ted child. Child allowance is due to the person who has the custody and who maintains the child. If more than one person could claim the allowance; e.g. if a husband and wife are divorced or separated, the allowance will be apportioned between them, as necessary.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance.

Allowance for Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of £75. This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowance) exceeds £155. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband, or whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided *pro rata*. The dependent person must not be in receipt of an income exceeding £230.

A person who by reason of his or her own age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Allowance for Housekeeper or person looking after children: £75. This allowance is granted to:—

(a) any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female tax-payer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year, and a married man entitled to married personal

(4) Married Couples with Two Children not over 11

(See introductory notes)

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
500.....	—	—	—	5 5 0	2 ½
600.....	2 6 8	—	— 1	26 10 0	10 ½
700.....	14 13 10	—	— 5	52 15 0	1 6
800.....	31 4 5	—	— 9 ½	84 0 0	2 1
900.....	52 15 0	—	1 2	122 15 0	2 8 ½
1,000.....	77 1 1	—	1 6 ½	161 10 0	3 2 ½
1,250.....	150 14 8	—	2 5	258 7 6	4 10 ½
1,500.....	226 1 8	—	3 0	355 5 0	4 8 ½
2,000.....	376 15 6	—	3 9	549 0 0	5 6
2,500.....	527 9 5	—	4 2 ½	762 15 0	6 1
3,000.....	678 3 4	—	4 6 ½	1,011 10 0	6 9
4,000.....	979 11 1	—	4 11	1,559 0 0	7 9 ½
5,000.....	1,323 15 8	—	5 3 ½	2,156 10 0	8 7 ½
6,000.....	1,729 5 5	61 0 10	5 9	2,804 0 0	9 4
7,000.....	2,208 13 9	196 0 4	6 3 ½	3,501 10 0	10 0
8,000.....	2,726 19 10	369 17 6	6 10	4,214 0 0	10 6 ½
9,000.....	3,284 3 9	582 12 6	7 3 ½	4,961 10 0	11 0 ½
10,000.....	3,884 12 6	836 5 0	7 9	5,724 0 0	11 5 ½
12,000.....	5,317 2 6	1,493 15 0	8 10 ½	7,334 0 0	12 2 ½
15,000.....	7,662 2 6	2,676 5 0	10 2 ½	9,906 10 0	13 2 ½
20,000.....	11,960 17 6	5,037 10 0	11 13 ½	14,336 10 0	14 4
25,000.....	16,398 7 6	7,537 10 0	13 1 ½	18,774 0 0	15 0
30,000.....	20,835 17 6	10,037 10 0	13 10 ½	23,211 10 0	15 5 ½
40,000.....	29,710 17 6	15,037 10 0	14 10 ½	32,086 10 0	16 0 ½
50,000.....	38,585 17 6	20,037 10 0	15 5	40,961 10 0	16 4 ½
100,000.....	82,960 17 6	45,037 10 0	16 7	85,336 10 0	17 1

allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.

- (b) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

A widow or widower (and certain single persons) entitled to the allowance for children but with no resident-housekeeper, is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Earned Income.—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for necessary expenses, superannuation, etc.):—

Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.

The next £5,940—One-ninth.

Maximum allowance is thus £9,945.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £140 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Age Relief.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £800. Where the total income exceeds £800, marginal relief is given so that the full tax on the investment income scale is not payable until the marginal relief runs out.

Age exemption.—Persons over 65 years of age are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed :—

Single person..... £275

Married couple (either being over 65)..... £440

Marginal relief is given as in Age Relief (above).

Pension Contributions.—Contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to officially approved superannuated funds, or premiums paid (within certain limits) to provide for retirement annuities are allowed as deductions.

National Insurance Contributions.—Certain deductions are allowable in respect of contributions payable under the graduated contribution scheme by employed, self-employed and non-employed persons respectively. The general allowance for employed adults is £18. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal or domestic servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given on premiums paid for Life Assurance or for Contracts for Deferred Annuities on life of taxpayer or his wife. In all cases, except those of policies or contracts taken up in connection with a Superannuation Scheme, a capital sum must be payable at death. Where date of policy or contract is after 22nd June, 1916, and total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 the deduction is two-fifths of the premiums. For policies or contracts dated on or before 22nd June, 1916, following rates of relief apply:—

Net total income exceeding £1,000: 3s. 6d.; between £1,000 and £2,000: 5s. 3d.; exceeding £2,000: 7s. 0d.

Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured relief is limited to sum equal

to 7 per cent. The amount on which relief is given must not exceed one-sixth of net total income. Relief is also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer.

Purchased Life Annuities.—The capital element of annuities for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a person whose business is to grant annuities (with certain exceptions) is not taxable as income.

Reduced Rate Relief.—Rates of tax on taxable income are:— in the £

On first £60	1s. 9d.
On next £150	4s. 3d.
On next £150	6s. 3d.
On balance	7s. 9d.

Small Income Relief.—All incomes up to £300 are treated as Earned Income. Marginal relief is given where total income exceeds £300 but does not exceed £405.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." But such interest must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to surtax, grossed at the standard rate.

Surtax is an additional duty of income tax, chargeable on total income of individuals in excess of £2,000. Total income is the amount of income chargeable to income tax by assessment or deduction, less yearly interest or other annual sums payable under deduction of tax. Loss relief, and interest payable to banks and building societies are deductible. Personal allowances, child allowances, housekeeper, dependent relative and similar reliefs (to the extent they exceed £140) are also deductible.

Earned income. There is deductible from total income, earned income relief, and also an earnings allowance of £2,000, or less so as to reduce the earned income (after deducting earned income relief) to £2,000. In effect, earned income is not charged to surtax if less than £5,000, or more if personal reliefs are due.

Surtax is payable on 1st January following year of assessment, so that surtax for 1961-62 is payable on 1st January 1963. Surtax is chargeable on a sliding scale as follows:—

On each £ of first	£500	2s	in the £
" next	£500	2s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	3s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	4s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	5s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	8s. 6d.	"
"	£3,000	9s. 6d.	"

of remainder 10s. in the £

Seven-year Covenants.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration, the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor (and not, for example, a charitable body) in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Sur-tax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The Income of any such Settlement made

since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

- (a) the Settlement can be revoked within a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt);
- (b) the income can be paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Austria, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Rep.), Ghana, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Double Taxation Relief.—Relief may be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, not covered by the specific Agreements referred to above, when that income is also liable to British income tax. A credit against the British tax liability on the doubly taxed income is given at a rate equal to the rate paid outside the United Kingdom subject to a limit of the taxpayer's average or effective rate of British tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are not liable to United Kingdom Tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom (including Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Loans issued in London). They are liable, in general, in respect of income from United Kingdom sources but not on the interest from:—

3% War Stock 1955-59; 4% Victory Bonds; 4% Funding Loan 1960-90; 2½% and 3% Defence Bonds (all issues except the 5th); 3% Savings Bonds (all issues); 5½% Funding Loan 1982-84.

Such persons become technically resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident here.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is:

- (a) a British subject;
- (b) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- (c) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection;

- (d) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or
 (e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Post War Credits.—Those Credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42 to 1945-46 inclusive are repayable to women over 58 and men over 63 years of age, and to widows entitled to Credits in their own right. Where a man or woman has died, repayment is made to personal representatives or beneficiaries, irrespective of age.

Holders of Credits are also entitled to repayment if certified as blind persons or in-patients of hospitals or nursing homes, or if in receipt of any of the following: National Assistance, Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement, Sickness or Injury Benefit, Disablement Pensions, Workmen's Compensation 1956 Supplement; or if registered as unemployed. There is a qualifying period of 26 weeks in certain categories (12 weeks for National Assistance). Interest from 1st October 1959 will be added to the sum repayable. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Schedules A and B assessments are made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property is situated. Assessments under Schedules D and E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which the Pension is paid, otherwise assessments are made in the District in which the taxpayer resides. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals, as stated on the notice. The grounds of appeal should be given. If the assessment cannot be agreed with H.M. Inspector, the appeal will be heard by the General Commissioners. Alternatively, certain appeals are made to the Special Commissioners. An appeal may be made by way of Case Stated from the appeal Commissioners' decision to the High Court on points of law.

Income Tax is payable to the Collector of Taxes.

Surtax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns of total

income are made, except where a full return of income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Appeals are made to the Special Commissioners and thence to the Courts by way of Case Stated.

Surtax is payable to the Special Commissioners.

Penalties may be incurred for failure to make proper returns of income.

Every person chargeable to income tax must give notice of chargeability within one year (unless an income tax return has been already made).

PAYE

Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Notice of Coding should be checked on receipt and H.M. Inspector of Taxes informed of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by successive employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

DEDUCTION OF TAX

Tax is deductible at the standard rate from annual interest, annuities and annual payments such as ground rents and mortgage interest. The tax deducted may be retained by the payer unless he has not borne tax himself at the standard rate on an equivalent amount of income, in which case he must account to the Revenue for the tax deducted in respect of the excess. Interest payable to a bank or building society (under the special arrangement with the Revenue) is paid in full. The tax paid under Schedule A by an occupier is normally deductible from the rent paid by him to the landlord.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX SINCE 1900

The standard rate of income tax, as imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1842, was 7d. in the £. Rates since 1900 are as follows:—

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
1900-1	1 0	1915-16	3 0	1931-34	5 0	1941-46	10 0
1901-2	1 2	1916-18	5 0	1934-36	4 6	1946-51	9 0
1902-3	1 3	1918-22	6 0	1936-37	4 9	1951-53	9 6
1903-4	0 11	1922-23	5 0	1937-38	5 0	1953-55	9 0
1904-9	1 0	1923-25	4 6	1938-39	5 6	1955-59	8 6
1909-14	1 2	1925-30	4 0	1939-40	7 0	1959-60	7 9
1914-15	1 8	1930-31	4 6	1940-41	8 6	1960-61	7 9

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—
 Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques); for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of insurance (not life)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (a).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.

AGREEMENT for SALE of PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (*see post*, pp. 1164–5) with certain exceptions, e.g. agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only. 0 0 6
 N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—

(a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.

(b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

(c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1166, are not exempt).

Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration. 0 10 0

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed. 0 10 0

ASSIGNMENT:

By way of security—*see* Mortgage

By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.

By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £1.	0 0 5
" " 2.	0 0 10
" " 5.	0 1 3
" " 10.	0 1 9
" " 20.	0 2 0
" " 30.	0 3 0
" " 50.	0 5 0
" " 100.	0 5 6
BANKER'S CHEQUES.	0 0 2

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution. . .	£ s. d. 10 0 0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given.	5 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month.	10 0 0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).	10 0 0

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c. £ s. d.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE and promissory notes. 0 0 2

BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, *see post*, under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—

1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.

3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—

If as primary security. 0 5 0

If as collateral security. 0 1 0

Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed. 0 10 0

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital. . . . 0 10 0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100. 0 5 0

(Subject to deduction of 4s. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)

CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight. . 0 0 2

COLLATERAL SECURITY, *see* MORTGAGE, BOND, etc., *post*.

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100 0 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500	0	2	7
500	0	4	0
1,000	0	6	0
1,500	0	8	0
2,500	0	12	0
5,000	0	16	0
7,500	1	0	0
10,000	2	5	0
12,500	1	8	0
15,000	1	12	0
17,500	1	16	0
20,000	2	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5... 0 1 0

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift. 0 10 0
Otherwise... 0 5 0

Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift *inter vivos* of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration... 0 0 6

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	4	0
10	1	0	0
15	0	8	0
20	0	10	0
25	1	0	0
50	1	10	0
75	2	0	0
100	2	10	0
125	3	0	0
150	3	10	0
175	4	0	0
200	4	10	0
225	5	0	0
250	5	10	0
275	6	0	0
300	6	10	0
300, for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value...	1	0	0

"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.; and a conveyance or transfer on sale of local authority stock issued by a local authority after the beginning of 1953, is chargeable at one-half of the above rates.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see below, p. 1167) of any property (except stock or marketable securities for which, see above), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £3,500... nil

Exceeds £3,500 but does not exceed £4,500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50... 0 5 0

Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250 for every £50 and any fraction of £50... 0 10 0

Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50... 0 15 0

Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50... 1 0 0

If the consideration does not exceed £3,500 (or £4,500, or £5,250, or £6,000, as the case may be) the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £3,500 (or £4,500 or £5,250 or £6,000, as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then if the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration... 0 0 6

Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10	0	4	0
10	0	6	0
15	0	8	0
20	0	10	0
25	1	0	0
50	1	10	0
75	2	0	0
100	2	10	0
125	3	0	0
150	3	10	0
175	4	0	0
200	4	10	0
225	5	0	0
250	5	10	0
275	6	0	0
300	6	10	0

If, in such a case, the instrument is certified at:

£4,500	1	of the above rates
£5,250	1	" " " "
£6,000	1	" " " "

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind	£ s. d.
fixed duty	0 10 0

Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.

(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferor, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(c) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

(d) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(e) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(f) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(g) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(h) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(i) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) or (c) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-20) Act, 1920." A certificate in other cases should be signed

by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, see MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, see CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, see BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed.....

0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, see ESTATE DUTY.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement.....

0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head.....

0 10 0

DEMISE, see LEASE.

Duplicate or Counterpart.

Same duty as original, but not to exceed.....

0 5 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only For every £100 or part thereof.....

0 2 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30th July, 1954, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Rate per cent.
		Nil
£3,000	£3,000	1
4,000	4,000	2
5,000	5,000	3
7,500	7,500	4
10,000	10,000	6
12,500	12,500	8
15,000	15,000	10
17,500	17,500	12
20,000	20,000	15
25,000	25,000	18
30,000	30,000	21
35,000	35,000	24
40,000	40,000	28
45,000	45,000	31
50,000	50,000	35
60,000	60,000	40
75,000	75,000	45
100,000	100,000	50
150,000	150,000	55
200,000	200,000	60
300,000	300,000	65
500,000	500,000	70
750,000	750,000	75
1,000,000	1,000,000	80

Lower rates of duty are payable in certain circumstances on property passing on two deaths occurring within 5 years of one another. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. of the above rates is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "Industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death, although graduated rates are provided by the Finance Act, 1960; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and a per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY..... 0 0 6

GIFT (see VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, p. 1167).

GUARANTEE:

If under hand only..... 0 0 6
If under seal..... 0 10 0

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., (col. 2), if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), p. 1163.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand..... 0 0 6
Under seal..... 0 10 0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.

INSURANCE POLICIES:

Other than life insurance..... 0 0 6

Life:—
For any sum not exceeding £10,000..... 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25,..... 0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50..... 0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100..... 0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000..... 0 10 0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, 1d., but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is 2d.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s., unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is 10s.; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding		Term exceeding 100 years
	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	0 1 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	0 2 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
15	0 3 0	1 16 0	3 12 0
20	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 16 0
25	0 5 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	0 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
75	0 15 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
100	1 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the 1st column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £6,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value..... 0 1 0

MORTGAGE under hand only, see EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10,000..... 0 0 6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Not exceeding £25.....	0	1	4	REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will.....	0	10	0	
" " 50.....	0	2	9	SETTLEMENTS.—Any instrument whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100.....	0	5	0	
" " 100.....	0	5	0	SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer in first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25 ..	0	0	0	
" " 150.....	0	7	6	SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—				
" " 200.....	0	10	0	Issued under the provisions of the Companies Acts—three times the <i>ad valorem</i> Duty chargeable on a Transfer for a consideration equal to the nominal value of the Shares or Stock.				
" " 250.....	0	12	6	STOCK CERTIF., <i>see</i> SHARE WARRANT.				
" " 300.....	0	15	0	SURTAX, <i>see</i> p. 1161.				
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100.....	0	5	0	TRANSFER OF STOCK, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.				
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100...	0	1	0	VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION <i>inter vivos</i> :—				
Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100.....	0	1	0	On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (<i>inter vivos</i>) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, <i>see ante</i> , under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed £3,500			nil	
No stamp duty is payable on discharge of a Building Society mortgage, or on the discharge of a local authority mortgage.				Exceeds £3,500, but does not exceed £4,500, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....		0	5	0
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, <i>is. od.</i> , up to a maximum of	0	10	0	Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....		0	10	0
POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages....	0	1	0	Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....		0	15	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually.....	0	5	0	Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....		1	0	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only.....	0	1	0	The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or transfer on Sale (<i>see</i> , pp. 1164-5), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."				
Ditto in any other case.....	0	5	0	If the value of the property does not exceed £300, the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).				
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0	N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly stamped unless it has been adjudicated, <i>i.e.</i> the instrument has been lodged with the Commissioner who will adjudge the value of the property and the duty payable.				
An order, request, or direction under hand only from the proprietor of any stocks or shares to any Company or to any officer of any Company or to any banker to pay the dividends or interest arising therefrom to any person therein named is not chargeable with duty.								
PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of.....	0	10	0					
PROMISSORY NOTE, <i>see</i> BILLS OF EXCHANGE.								
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX, pp. 1157-62.								
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards.....	0	0	2					
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36 Finance Act, 1924.								

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

DOG, GAME AND GUN LICENCES

In England and Wales, Dog, Game and Gun Licences are administered by the respective County Councils and County Borough Councils and the proceeds retained by them; and in Scotland by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Licences are issued for the Councils by the Post Office.

	£	s.	d.	
Dogs, of any kind (annually, from first day of month of issue), Great Britain.....	0	7	6	occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.				

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or

occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAMING LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 31st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	£	s.	d.
After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct....	3	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July....	2	0	0
For a continuous period of 14 days....	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 31st July, annually.....	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol).....	0	10	0

A Firearm Certificate (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 5 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth

bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

OTHER LOCAL LICENCES

Power to levy the duties on the following licences was transferred to county and county borough councils by the Finance Act, 1949.

	£	s.	d.
HAWKERS, annual licence.....	2	0	0
MONEYLENDERS, annual licence (to July 31).....	15	0	0
February to July.....	10	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, annual licence.....	7	10	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence....	1	1	0

An abatement of 75s. 10d. may be obtained by a person also taking out a wine retailer's on-licence in respect of a refreshment house not open after 10 p.m.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

Road licences and driving licences for mechanically-propelled vehicles are issued in England and Wales by county councils and by county borough councils (Scotland, 4 cities and Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley and Wishaw), on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. Renewal licences are issued in certain circumstances by the Post Office.

Bicycles (other than electrically propelled).....

(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres.....

(b) Exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c.....

(c) Exceeds 250 c.c.....

Bicycles which are electrically propelled.....

†Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.....

* Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.....

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (a) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (b) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight, the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 150 c.c. but not 250 c.c.

Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger).....

Other tricycles.....

Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger.....

Hackney Carriages.

Tramcars.....

Other hackney carriages:—

Having a seating capacity for not more than 4 persons.....

Having a seating capacity excdg. 4, but not excdg. 20 persons.....

For each addnl. person over 20.....

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Traffic

Commissioners; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of the Licensing Authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations. See also *Driving Licence Rules*, p. 1169.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, agricultural tractors and other agricultural engines, not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.....

Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment.....

Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment.....

Mowing machines.....

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

(i) Showmen's vehicles:—

Not excdg. 7½ tons unladen.....

Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....

Excdg. 8 but not excdg. 10 tons....

Excdg. 10 tons unladen—	£	s.	d.
For the first 10 tons.....	42	0	0
For each additional ton or part...	6	0	0

(ii) Other such vehicles—

Not excdg. 2 tons unladen.....	30	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons.....	48	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons.....	66	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons.....	84	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons.....	102	0	0
Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—			
For the first 8 tons.....	102	0	0
For each additional ton or part...	18	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	18 0 0	1 10 0
2 tons	3 tons	24 0 0	3 0 0
3 tons	6 tons	36 0 0	1 10 0
6 tons	—	54 0 0	3 0 0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 10 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	18 0 0	3 0 0
3 tons	4 tons	24 0 0	4 10 0
4 tons	6 tons	36 0 0	6 0 0
6 tons	—	54 0 0	4 10 0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 cwt.	1½ tons	12 0 0	—
1½ tons	2 tons	14 5 0	0 15 0
2 tons	2½ tons	15 15 0	15 0
2½ tons	3½ tons	17 5 0	1 0 0
3½ tons	—	20 5 0	0 10 0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	13 5 0	—
1 ton	1½ tons	14 10 0	—
1½ tons	—	15 10 0	1 5 0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	1½ tons	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1½ tons	2 tons	7 0 0	—
2 tons	3 tons	7 0 0	3 0 0
3 tons	5 tons	16 0 0	0 15 0
5 tons	—	19 0 0	1 0 0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 10 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	18 0 0	—
2 tons	4 tons	18 0 0	3 0 0
4 tons	5 tons	30 0 0	2 0 0
5 tons	—	46 0 0	1 10 0

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
—	12 cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 10 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	18 0 0	—
3 tons	4 tons	18 0 0	3 0 0
4 tons	—	42 0 0	4 10 0

* For each ½ ton or part of a ½ ton over the weight in column 1.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£	s.	d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers.....	12	0	0
Local Authorities' watering vehicles..	7	0	0
Other goods vehicles:—			
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen.....	12	0	0
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons...	18	0	0
" 4 tons.....	24	0	0

Other Vehicles.

	£	s.	d.
Electrically propelled vehicles.....	9	0	0
Other vehicles—			

(a) If registered under the Roads Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—

Not exceeding 6 horsepower.....	10	15	0
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower.....	12	10	0
(b) Other vehicles not included under (a) above.....	15	0	0

Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.

Driving Licences

Under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, driving licences valid for a period of three years were introduced over the years 1957-60.

Licence Rates

Three-year Driving Licence.....	0	15	0
Replacement of lost or defaced licence.....	0	2	6
Amendment of licence (e.g. for additional Group of vehicles), for the unexpired period.....	0	5	0
Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months.	0	10	0
Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years†.....	0	3	0

† Additional to ordinary driving licence. See under Hackney Carriages.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d. Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets 2s., Post Offices in the United Kingdom 4s. and Postal Addresses 1s. 6d.

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES

LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	3d.
Not exceeding 2 oz.	4½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less	1½d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(a) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship; British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States; and the Republic of South Africa:*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	3d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1½d.

(b) *Elsewhere:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	6d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	4d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—Inland, none. Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (a) If in roll form:—Inland and elsewhere length, 32 in.; length+twice diameter, 39 in. (b) not in roll form:—(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic, British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship; British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States; and the Republic of South Africa: 24×18×18 in.; (ii) Elsewhere, length, 24 in., length+width+depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4×21 in. for inland destinations. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of a roll are 64 inches for the length and twice the diameter combined (at least 4 inches for the greatest dimension), unless provided with a strong address label at least 6½ inches in length and width combined and 1½ inches in width. For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits are one surface 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, unless provided with a strong address label of the dimensions mentioned above.

POST CARDS (p. 1175).

Inland, British Commonwealth etc. in (a) above:—

Single	2½d.
Reply paid (2½d. stamp on each part)	5d.

Elsewhere abroad:—

Single	4d.
Reply paid	8d.

Limit of size for all destinations, inland or abroad: maximum, 5½ inches in length, 4½ inches in width; minimum, 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 1175).

Inland:—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2½d.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	4d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

For first 2 oz.	2d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1d.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of 1½d. for the first 2 ounces and 1d. for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters; Weight: Inland, 2 lb. All destinations abroad, 64 lb.; but a packet of books or booklets, sewn, bound or stapled within covers, up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 3d., printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada and by dir. et steamship only:—

Not exceeding 6 oz.	1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb.	1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.)	¾d.
Size limit: 24×18×18 in.	

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—

Not exceeding 10 oz.	6d. (minimum charge)
Every further 2 oz., or less	1d.

Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers; Weight, Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship; British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States; and the Republic of South Africa: 5 lb.; Elsewhere, 4 lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1175).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O."):—

Not exceeding 6 oz.	per copy 3d.
Every further 6 oz., or less	per copy 1½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as Letters.	

Inland: Newspapers registered at the G.P.O. may be sent at printed paper rate; newspapers not registered are sent at the printed paper rate.

British Commonwealth and Foreign: See printed papers.

SAMPLES (See also p. 1175).

Inland (not to Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2½d.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	4d.
Every additional 2 oz. or less	1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2d.
For each further 2 oz. or less	1d.

LIMITS: Inland: As for letters, weight 8 oz.; Abroad: British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States, 24×12×12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere: as for Letters B II, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for letters, A. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits of size are as for letters.

SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 1175).

(British Commonwealth and Foreign—certain countries only)

Not exceeding 10 oz.	10d (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less	2d.

LIMITS: Maximum size, as for Letters A and B II. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight, 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (See also p. 1174).

(British Commonwealth and Foreign—certain countries only)

Not over 10 oz.	1s. 8d. (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less	4d.

Plus appropriate fee for insurance.

LIMITS: Maximum size, 12×8×4 in. Minimum size limits as for letters other than in the form of a roll; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post." and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (1s. or 2s.) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic

and some overseas countries (a deposit is required). The sender of a parcel from the Channel Islands may also pay the customs charges etc., at the time of posting.

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

U.K. and Irish Republic:—

Not over 2 lb.	2s. 0d.	Not over 6 lb.	3s. 0d.
" " 3 lb.	3s. 3d.	" " 7 lb.	3s. 3d.
" " 4 lb.	6d.	" " 8 lb.	3s. 6d.
" " 5 lb.	9d.	" " 11 lb.	3s. 9d.
Not over 15 lb. (limit)		4s. 0d.	

AIR MAIL SERVICES

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe. Air mail labels should not be fixed to these latter items or delay will result. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet PL89).

AIR LETTERS, postage 6d., written on special Air Letter forms may be sent to all countries. The special forms may be obtained at post offices.

SECOND CLASS MAIL. Printed papers, Commercial Papers, Samples, Small Packets may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charges: Commercial Papers, 6d.; Small Packets, 10d. NEWSPAPERS. Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no Second Class air mail service to Europe.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1179-81. For details of insurance and times of posting at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, see G.P.O. Air Mail Leaflet from Post Offices (*free*).

European Countries

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 6d. for the first ounce,
4d. for each additional ounce.
Postcards, 4d.

For Gibraltar and Malta the rates are:

Letters, 3d. for the first ounce,
1½d. for each additional ounce.
Postcards, 2½d.

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1179-81.

Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and second class mail appear below; for air parcel rates, see pp. 1179-81.

Rates of Postage				Rates of Postage			
Destination	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½ oz.	Destination	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½ oz.
Aden	s. 0	d. 9	5	Colombia	s. 1	d. 3	8
Afghanistan	1	3	8	Congolese Republic	1	3	8
Alaska	1	3	8	Cook Islands	1	6	9
Algeria	0	9	5	Costa Rica	1	3	8
Antigua	1	3	8	Cuba	1	3	8
Argentine Republic	1	3	8	Cyprus	0	9	5
Australia	1	6	9	Dahomey	1	3	8
Azores	0	9	5	Doha, see Qatar			
Bahamas	1	3	8	Dominica	1	3	8
Bahrain	0	9	5	Dominican Republic	1	3	8
Banks Islands	1	6	9	Dubai	0	9	5
Barbados	1	3	8	Ecuador	1	3	8
Bermuda	1	3	8	Egypt	0	9	5
Bolivia	1	3	8	Equatorial Africa †	1	3	8
Brazil	1	3	8	Eritrea	0	9	5
British Guiana	1	3	8	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	0	9	5
British Honduras	1	3	8	Falkland Islands	1	3	8
Brunei	1	3	8	Fanning Island	1	6	9
Burma	1	3	8	Fiji Islands	1	6	9
Cambodia	1	3	8	Formosa (Taiwan)	1	6	9
Cameroons	1	3	8	French Guiana	1	3	8
Canada	1	3	8	French Polynesia	1	6	9
Cape Verde Islands ‡	—	—	—	French Somali Coast	0	9	5
Caroline Islands	1	6	9	French West Indies	1	3	8
Cayman Islands	1	3	8	Gambia	1	3	8
Ceylon	1	3	8	Gaza and Khan Yunis	0	9	5
Chile	1	3	8	Ghana	1	3	8
China	1	6	9	Gilbert and Ellice Islds.	1	6	9
Cocos (Keeling) Islds	1	3	8	Greenland ‡	—	—	—

*Newspapers 2d. per ½ oz. less in each case.

‡ Rates as for Europe, see above.

† Central African Republic and Republics of Chad, Congo, and Gaboon.

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz		Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz
Grenada.....	s. d.	d.	d.	Peru.....	s. d.	d.	d.
Guatemala.....	1 3	8	6	Philippines.....	1 3	8	6
Guinea (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6	Pitcairn Island.....	1 6	9	7
Gwadar.....	1 3	8	6	Portuguese, E. Africa...	1 3	8	6
Haiti (Republic).....	1 3	8	6	Timor.....	1 6	9	7
Hawaii.....	1 3	8	6	West Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Honduras (Republic)...	1 3	8	6	Puerto Rico.....	1 3	8	6
Hong Kong.....	1 3	8	6	Qatar.....	0 9	5	5
India.....	1 3	8	6	Réunion.....	1 3	8	6
Indonesia.....	1 3	8	6	Rhodesia.....	1 3	8	6
Iraq.....	0 9	5	5	St. Helena.....	1 3	8	6
Israel.....	0 9	5	5	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1 3	8	6
Ivory Coast.....	1 3	8	6	St. Lucia.....	1 3	8	6
Jamaica.....	1 3	8	6	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 3	8	6
Japan.....	1 6	9	7	St. Vincent.....	1 3	8	6
Jordan.....	0 9	5	5	(El) Salvador.....	1 3	8	6
Kenya.....	1 3	8	6	Samoa, British.....	1 6	9	7
Korea, all parts.....	1 6	9	7	Samoa, U.S.A.....	1 6	9	7
Kuwait.....	0 9	5	5	Sarawak.....	1 3	8	6
Laos.....	1 3	8	6	Saudi Arabia.....	0 9	5	5
Lebanon.....	0 9	5	5	Sénégal (Republic).....	1 3	8	6
Liberia.....	1 3	8	6	Seychelles.....	1 3	8	6
Libya.....	0 9	5	5	Sharjah.....	0 9	5	5
Macao.....	1 3	8	6	Sierra Leone.....	1 3	8	6
Madeira†.....	—	—	—	Singapore.....	1 3	8	6
Malaya (Federation)...	1 3	8	6	Solomon Islands.....	1 6	9	7
Madagascar.....	1 3	8	6	Somalia (Republic)...	1 3	8	6
Mariana Islands.....	1 6	9	7	South Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Marshall Islands.....	1 6	9	7	Southern Rhodesia...	1 3	8	6
Mauritania (Republic)...	1 3	8	6	Spanish Guinea.....	1 3	8	6
Mauritius.....	1 3	8	6	West Africa.....	0 9	5	5
Mexico.....	1 3	8	6	Sudan (Republic).....	0 9	5	5
Montserrat.....	1 3	8	6	Sudanese Republic, W.			
Morocco.....	0 9	5	5	Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Muscat.....	0 9	5	5	Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	1 3	8	6
Nepal.....	1 3	8	6	Syria.....	0 9	5	5
Netherlands Antilles				Tanganyika.....	1 3	8	6
or New Guinea.....	1 3	8	6	Thailand (Siam).....	1 3	8	6
New Caledonia.....	1 6	9	7	Tibet.....	1 3	8	6
New Guinea Territory...	1 6	9	7	Togo (Republic).....	1 3	8	6
New Hebrides.....	1 6	9	7	Tonga.....	1 6	9	7
New Zealand.....	1 6	9	7	Tortola, W. Indies.....	1 3	8	6
Nicaragua.....	1 3	8	6	Trinidad and Tobago...	1 3	8	6
Niger (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6	Tunisia.....	0 9	5	5
Nigeria.....	1 3	8	6	Turks and Caicos Is....	1 3	8	6
Norfolk Island.....	1 6	9	7	Uganda.....	1 3	8	6
North Borneo.....	1 3	8	6	United States.....	1 3	8	6
Northern Rhodesia...	1 3	8	6	Uruguay.....	1 3	8	6
Nyasaland.....	1 3	8	6	U.S.S.R. (Asia)†.....	—	—	—
Pakistan.....	1 3	8	6	Venezuela.....	1 3	8	6
Panama (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6	Vietnam.....	1 3	8	6
Panama Canal Zone.....	1 3	8	6	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	1 3	8	6
Papua.....	1 6	9	7	Voltaic Republic.....	1 3	8	6
Paraguay.....	1 3	8	6	Wake Island.....	1 6	9	7
Persia.....	0 9	5	5	Zanzibar.....	1 3	8	6

* Newspapers *ad.* per ½ oz. less in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavrelle House, 14, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £2,000 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £100 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.3.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters and in some cases sample packets.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1d.).

RECORDED DELIVERY (inland, not to Irish Republic).—This service provides for a certificate of posting and a receipt on delivery. Money and jewellery are not allowed, and other contents must not exceed £2 in value. The service does not apply to parcels.

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged double postage on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS**, double the deficiency.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 3d. or more, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of value are destroyed; packets containing anything of value, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2½d. are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of.* British packets undelivered abroad are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return Postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 1s.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa only), 5d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport on an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Parcels other than parcels and business reply may be*

reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal Area). Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery.* (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for re-direction of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months (except for parcels re-directed to a different Town Delivery Area, see above); thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5s. for 12 months, and 10s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 1s. 6d., exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 6d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (1s. 6d. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value (1s. 6d.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels (including items sent to the Irish Republic):* The fees for registration are 1s. 6d. covering compensation up to £20; 1s. 7d., £40; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 3s. 1d. for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way:* Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by registered letter post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1175) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the

maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 1s. 6d. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 18s.) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—1s. 8d. for £24; 2d. each further £12 up to 6s. 10d. for £396 and 7s. for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to uninsured parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (not letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, 'INLAND (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships.)—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and re-mitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, 1s. 2d.; £2, 1s. 4d.; £5, 1s. 6d.; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2d. An additional charge of 1s. is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (see 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not repayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS AND SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (below) is available on Sundays

only. **Waiting fees:** 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 4d.:—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 1s. per mile, or part of a mile, with 3d. on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (1s. per mile, or part of a mile, and 2d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (1s. + postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. (4) *Special delivery on Sundays of postal packets (except parcels) handed in on Saturdays.* Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available only: (1) *Sundays:* reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) *Good Friday:* to London only from towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handling-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammer-smith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London 5.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 3s. 0d. in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) ("Rail-ex.") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Great Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges 2 oz., 6s.; 1 lb. (maximum) 7s. 0d.; but packets handed in in Northern Ireland or forwarded from Jersey and Guernsey to Great Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey. It should be marked "Railway Parcel, to be handed to Post Office messenger at Station."

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., 1s. 0d.; 4 oz., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2s. 7d.; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), 7d. The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Cor-

poration, letters may be handed in at the airport or town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (besides postage): 2 oz., 1s. 1d.; 4 oz., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2s. 4d. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. 1s. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in., maximum $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 1d. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

POSTAGE FORWARD PARCEL SERVICE.—This service enables firms to receive parcels from clients without prepayment of postage, by means of a special label. A licence must be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1170).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and in the inland service any other written, typed or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, only printed matter in general is admitted as Printed Papers; items written or drawn, such as receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible in the inland printed post service, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting. (For full conditions see the Post Office Guide or free leaflet P. 38c.)

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—a lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5 lb., 1s.; 8 lb., 1s. 1d.; 11 lb., 1s. 2d.; 15 lb., 1s. 3d. Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Literature for the Blind", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but keys sent unaccompanied, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent abroad by Sample Post. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (See p. 1170.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (See p. 1170.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1170).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. Books containing 4 each at 3d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 2s.; 6 3d., 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 1d. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, 3s.; 18 3d. stamps, 4s. 6d.; 12 3d. and 6 each of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, 5s.; and 30 3d., and 6 each of 2d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 10s. Rolls of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., or 4d. stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6d. stamps joined lengthwise.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 1s. 9d. embossed stamp (1s. 6d. for registration and 3d. for postage), are of four sizes: F $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. or G $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; H 8 in. \times 5 in., 1s. 11d. each; K. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

FORCES AIR LETTER FORMS issued against purchase of 3d. stamp.

LETTER CARDS with 3d. stamp: 4d. each.

POST CARDS, with impressed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp: 3d. each.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES with 3d. stamp: "A" ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) or "Commercial" ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), 4d. each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6d. stamp, 6d. each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperic, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 6d. inland (and to Irish Republic), 3d. overseas orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (see 9d.), or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 1s. 6d.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 1s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 2d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, Inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and during the hours when telegraph business is transacted at those offices outside London which open on Sunday.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 3s. 6d. for Inland Orders and 3s. 6d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, up to £2, 2s.; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity, normally 12 months.

At present, not more than £40 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area), and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Department, G.P.O. (Postal Remittance Branch I).

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Only to certain countries, e.g., Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, S. Africa, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries) plus a supplementary fee. For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are paid (but not issued) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 6d and 1s., 2d.; 1s. 6d. to £1 1s., 3d.; £2 to £5, 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the

month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 3s. 6d. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 3s. 6d.), each further word 3d. Standard Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in golden decorative envelopes cost 3s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams for special occasions on a large de luxe folded card with matching envelope cost 5s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 1s. extra. A redirection charge of 3s. 6d. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the redirection charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams, except Press telegrams, handed in on Sundays and (exc. Scotland) Good Friday or Christmas Day are charged 1s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 12s.; the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph, telex or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 1s. 6d. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON.—
Chief Office (King Edward Street, E.C.1), Leicester Sq.,
Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1179-81. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 7 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 2d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 9s. 2d. for 12 words or less (including the indicator =GLT=), and 11d. for each word after 12 except to Canada, Cyprus, the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras to which lower charges apply; to Burma it is 10s. 0d.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate but there is a minimum charge as for 22 words. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in facsimile to many places in the world. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any

Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The standard rate of charge for messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is 2s. 8d. a word; there is a reduced rate of 1s. a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) either the name of a British coast station if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station, or, if the sender does not know the name of the appropriate coast station, standard rate messages should be addressed to Portishead Radio or "Wireless", and reduced rate messages to Wick Radio.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of 1s. 1d. a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of 8½d. a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of 8½d. per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines for residential subscribers is £3 10s., for business subscribers it is £4. Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of 10s. 0d. is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Calls to exchanges within the local call area are charged 2½d. from residence telephones and 3d. from business telephones (4d. from a call office). Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges outside the local call area) vary with distance but do not exceed 3s. 6d. by day (for 3 minutes) and 2s. during the cheap rate period which is 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. every night and all day Sunday (7s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. to Irish Republic). Call office charge 3d. extra. Personal calls (to specified person) 1s. 6d. extra (cheap rate period 0d.); if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. Where subscriber trunk dialling facilities are provided local and dialled trunk calls are charged in 2d. units (3d. from a call office); the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from 3 minutes for local calls to 12 seconds for distances over 50 miles (the time allowance is increased during the cheap rate period). For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is £160 per annum in most cases. Where nearest Telex exchange is more than 30 miles distant an additional rental based on the excess mileage applies. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for telephone calls; to United States of America and to the Republic of South Africa charges are the same as for telephone calls, *i.e.* £1 per minute (minimum three minutes). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 66 words per minute can be rented in addition.

Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see telephone directory.

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express services see p. 1174)

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and some other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telegrams, and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5, savings bank withdrawals up to £10, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3. OUTSIDE LONDON, most Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5, Savings Bank withdrawals up to £10, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday

London: One delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day; none on Boxing Day and Good Friday. Most offices are closed on Christmas Day. Selected offices open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Outside London: In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland one delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day and Good Friday; none on Boxing Day; offices are closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are as on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels and no collection. Post Office counter and postal services on other public holidays in the U.K. vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL Service. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "CON" or "INT." The charges shown are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge. Transferred charge calls are possible with certain countries. Details of countries and rates will be advised by the Continental and International Exchange.

Continental Service.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain. Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For Personal Calls an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made.

International Service.

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to most countries are limited. A person to person call may be booked without extra charge; if it falls (or call is cancelled) a Report Charge is made (4s. to 6s.) but not if call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. A limited duration facility (minimum 3 mins.) is available

enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. A reduced rate (to p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available on services with Canada, U.S.A., the West Indies, some South American and other countries.

Ships Services

Long, Medium and Short Range Ships' Services are also available between telephone subscribers in the United Kingdom and suitably equipped ships (see Post Office Guide).

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

(Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (See above)

Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Aden.....	75 0	Gibraltar (A).....	18 6	Pakistan (Republic).....	60 0
Afghanistan.....	75 0	Greece (A).....	30 0	Panama*.....	75 0
Alaska*.....	75 0	Guadeloupe.....	67 6	Papua.....	60 0
Algeria (A).....	25 0	Guatemala*.....	75 0	Persia.....	60 0
Argentine Republic.....	60 0	Guinea (Republic).....	67 6	Persian Gulf.....	60 0
Ascension.....	60 0	Haiti*.....	75 0	Peru*.....	75 0
Australia.....	60 0	Hawaii*.....	75 0	Philippines*.....	75 0
Austria (A).....	18 0	Honduras*.....	75 0	Poland (A).....	18 6
Azores (A).....	31 6	Hong Kong.....	75 0	Portugal (A).....	22 0
Bahamas*.....	75 0	Hungary (A).....	20 0	Portuguese Guinea.....	60 0
Balearic Islands (A).....	27 0	Iceland.....	24 0	Puerto Rico*.....	75 0
Barbados.....	60 0	India (Republic).....	60 0	Réunion.....	67 6
Belgium (A).....	7 0	Indonesia.....	75 0	Rhodesia.....	60 0
Bermuda.....	60 0	Iraq.....	60 0	Roumania (A).....	24 0
Bolivia.....	75 0	Israel.....	60 0	Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa	
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 6os.)	70 0	Italy (A).....	13 6	only)*.....	75 0
British Guiana.....	60 0	Ivory Coast (Republic)...	67 6	Sahara (A).....	27 0
Bulgaria (A).....	24 0	Jamaica.....	60 0	St. Helena.....	60 0
Cameroon (Republic).....	67 6	Japan*.....	75 0	St. Tomé and Príncipe..	60 0
Canada†.....	60 0	Jordan.....	60 0	El Salvador*.....	75 0
Canary Islands (A).....	32 0	Kenya.....	60 0	Saudi Arabia.....	67 6
Cape Verde Islands.....	60 0	Korea*.....	75 0	Senegal (Republic).....	67 6
Central African Republic	60 0	Lebanon.....	67 6	Sierra Leone.....	60 0
Ceylon.....	60 0	Leeward Islands.....	60 0	Singapore.....	75 0
Chad (Republic).....	60 0	Libya.....	37 6	South and S.W. Africa..	60 0
Chile*.....	75 0	Luxemburg (A).....	8 0	Spain (A).....	18 6
Colombia*.....	75 0	Madagascar.....	67 6	Sudan.....	60 0
Congo (Republic).....	60 0	Madeira (A).....	31 6	Sudanese Republic.....	67 6
Congolese Republic.....	60 0	Malaya.....	75 0	Sweden (A).....	16 0
Costa Rica*.....	75 0	Malta (A).....	30 0	Switzerland (A).....	10 0
Cuba†.....	75 0	Mariana Islands (Guam			
Cyprus (Republic).....	45 0	only)*.....	75 0	Syria (U.A.R.).....	75 0
Czechoslovakia (A).....	18 0	Martinique.....	67 6	Tanganyika.....	60 0
Dahomey (Republic).....	67 6	Mauritania.....	67 6	Tangier (A).....	27 0
Denmark (A).....	12 6	Mauritius.....	75 0	Tasmania.....	60 0
Dominican Republic*.....	75 0	Mexico†.....	75 0	Thailand.....	75 0
Ecuador*.....	75 0	Morocco (A).....	27 0	Togo (Republic).....	67 6
Egypt (U.A.R.).....	60 0	Mozambique.....	60 0	Trinidad and Tobago....	60 0
Ethiopia.....	60 0	Netherlands (A).....	7 0	Tunisia (A).....	27 0
Farøe (A).....	24 0	Netherlands Antilles and			
Fiji Islands.....	75 0	New Guinea.....	60 0	Turkey (A).....	35 0
Finland (A).....	21 0	New Britain.....	60 0	Uganda.....	60 0
France (A).....	6 0	New Guinea (British)...	60 0	Uruguay*.....	75 0
French Guiana.....	67 6	New Zealand.....	60 0	U.S.A.†.....	60 0
French Somaliland.....	67 6	Nicaragua*.....	75 0	U.S.S.R. (A).....	21 0
Gaboon Republic.....	60 0	Niger (Republic).....	67 6	Vatican City (A).....	13 0
Gambia.....	60 0	Nigeria.....	60 0	Venezuela*.....	75 0
Germany (A).....	10 0	North Borneo.....	75 0	Virgin Islands (British and	
Ghana (Republic).....	60 0	Norway (A).....	16 0	U.S.)*.....	75 0
		Nyasaland.....	60 0	Voltaic Republic.....	67 6
				Windward Islands.....	60 0
				Yugoslavia (A).....	20 0

* Sundays only, 15s. less.

† Night and Sundays, 15s. less.

TELEPHONE WEATHER FORECASTS

Recorded local weather forecasts for the cities listed below and the surrounding areas, and in London forecasts for the nearest coastal areas, may be obtained by telephoning the number shown below. The charge will be that for a call to a central exchange in the city concerned.

London	WEA 2211	Glasgow	ASK 2211
Essex coast	WEA 3311	Edinburgh	932
Kent coast	WEA 4411	Cardiff	9822
Sussex coast	WEA 5511	Belfast	9822
Birmingham	ASK 8091	Bristol	958
Liverpool	ASK 2211	Colchester	98
Manchester	ASK 2211		

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1176) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 10	Aden.....	6 0	6 0	9 3	13 0	21 0	4 0	—
2 2	Afghanistan..... (Sea Route)	10 6	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 6	7 6	—
	(Via U.S.S.R.)	14 3	19 6	19 6	24 9	45 0	—	—
2 2	Alaska.....	8 6	8 6	14 6	24 0	43 0	5 6	—
9½	Albania.....	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 6	8 6*	3 0
8	Algeria.....	7 0	9 3	9 3	11 6	18 6	2 3	—
1 5	Antigua.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	19 0	7 3	—
2 11	Argentine Republic.....	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	9 9	—
1 10	Ascension.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 10	Australia..... (a)	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	—
6½	Austria.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	7 3*	2 0
6½	Azores.....	7 6	7 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 6	—
1 5	Bahamas..... (Sea direct)	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	5 0	—
	(Via U.S.A.)	7 6	7 6	13 0	21 0	36 0	—	—
6½	Balearic Islands.....	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	8 9*	3 3
1 5	Barbados.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 0	15 0	7 3	—
1 10	Bechuanaland Protectorates..... (e)	—	—	—	—	—	6 9(f)	—
5½	Belgium.....	6 3	6 3	8 0	10 6	15 6	5 6*	1 0
1 5	Bermuda..... (Via U.S.A.)	7 9	7 9	12 0	18 0	29 3	4 0	—
	(Sea direct)	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 6	17 0	—	—
3 5	Bolivia—Province of Beni only.....	6 9	9 9	13 0	17 6	26 0	—	—
	Except Beni.....	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 6	26 0	—	—
2 8	Brazil.....	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 6	7 6	—
1 5	British Guiana.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 0	18 6	7 9	—
1 5	British Honduras..... (Sea direct)	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	—	—
	(Via Jamaica)	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 3	—
	(Via U.S.A.)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 0	37 6	—	—
1 10	Brunel.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	10 6	—
9½	Bulgaria.....	8 9	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 0	7 3*	2 9
2 0	Burma.....	9 6	9 6	12 6	17 0	25 3	7 6	—
3 3	Cambodia.....	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 6	10 6	—
1 10	Cameroons (British).....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—
2 5	Cameroon (Republic of).....	6 3	6 3	8 6	11 6	17 6	5 3	—
1 5	Canada.....	8 6	8 6	11 0	15 0	21 0	5 6(b)	—
9½	Canary Islands.....	8 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	8 9*	3 3
1 10	Cape Verde Islands.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	4 3	—
3 7	Caroline Islands.....	8 0	8 0	14 6	23 6	41 6	—	—
1 5	Cayman Islands.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 9	—
2 11	Central African Republic.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Ceylon.....	6 3	6 3	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 9	—
2 11	Chad, Republic of.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
2 11	Chile.....	9 6	13 6	13 6	19 0	32 0	10 0	—
3 7	China (including Manchuria). See also Formosa (Via U.S.S.R.)	12 0	12 0	22 6	34 0	60 0	7 9	—
	(Sea direct)	7 6	7 6	11 9	16 6	27 6	—	—
3 3	Christmas Island.....	10 3	10 3	16 0	23 0	34 0	—	—
	Colombia (Republic of)— (A) All places except those under (B) and (C) below.....	10 0	10 0	19 6	31 0	51 6	—	—
	(B) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia (Sa- banilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Marta and Tumaco.....	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	—
	(C) Depts. of Cauca and Valle except Buenaventura.....	10 0	10 0	18 9	26 6	41 6	—	—
2 11	Congo, Republic of the..... (g)	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Cook (or Hervey) Islands.....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	16 9	—
5½	Corsica.....	6 0	8 6	8 6	10 3	16 6	6 0*	1 6
3 7(d)	Costa Rica.....	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	6 9	—
2 3(d)	Cuba (A) All places except Gualan- amo Bay..... (Via U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	—	—
	(Sea direct)	7 6	7 6	11 0	15 0	23 9	5 9	—
	(B) Guantanamo Bay.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	5 9	—
1 6	Cyprus..... (Sea direct).....	5 6	5 6	8 6	11 0	17 6	—	—
	(Via France and Italy)	7 6	7 6	10 3	13 0	20 6	2 9	—
6½	Czechoslovakia.....	8 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	6 6*	2 6
2 1	Dahomey (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
6½	Denmark.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 6*	1 9
1 5	Dominica.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	10 6	16 3	7 0	—
4 10	Dominican Republic..... (Via U.S.A.)	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 6	—	—
	(Sea direct)	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 6	6 6	—
4 3(†)	Ecuador.....	10 0	10 0	13 6	19 3	30 6	—	—
1 4	Egypt.....	9 0	9 0	11 9	15 0	21 6	2 9	—
1 10	Ethiopia (including Eritrea).....	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 0	5 6(c)	—
1 10	Falkland Islands and Dependencies	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	22 6	—	—
6½	Faroës.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 10	Fiji Islands.....	7 0	7 0	10 6	15 0	24 6	14 3	—
8	Finland.....	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	16 9	7 9*	3 0
3 5	Formosa (Taiwan).....	11 6	11 6	15 0	20 0	32 6	11 0	—
5½	France.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 0*	1 3
2 10	French Guiana.....	7 6	10 6	10 6	12 9	20 6	8 3	—

(a) Australia and Cocos Islands: Not over 1 lb., 3s. 0d.; each additional lb., 1s. 9d. (b) Newfoundland, 5s. 0d.

(c) Eritrea, 4s. 0d. (d) Havana and Santiago only, 2s.

(e) 2s. 6d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (f) Limit 11 lb. (g) Formerly French Congo. * Rate for 1st lb.

(†) Variable rates to some parts. § Kazongula only, 2s. 9d. per lb.

Limit of size—as for inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1176) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb. s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
3 2	French Polynesia.....	9 6	9 6	15 0	21 6	36 3	17 9	—
2 2	French Somal Coast.....	7 6	11 0	11 0	14 6	25 0	5 9	—
2 10	French West Indies.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	7 0	—
2 11	Gaboon Republic.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Gambia.....	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	17 0	4 0	—
64	Germany.....	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	6 0*	1 6
1 10	Ghana.....	8 0	8 0	11 6	15 3	21 0	4 0	—
54	Gibraltar.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 3	17 0	6 6*	2 9
1 10	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony— Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Ocean Islands and Phoenix Islands.....	8 0	8 0	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
	Line Islands.....	8 3	8 3	14 6	22 0	30 0		
91	Greece.....(Sea direct) (Via France)	6 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	21 6	8 3*	4 0
		8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 6		
1 0(a)	Greenland.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 5	Grenada.....	5 6	5 6	7 9	10 0	15 0	—	—
3 7(b)	Guatemala.....(Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	9 6	9 6	13 0	18 9	31 0	7 3	—
		10 6	10 6	16 0	23 6	40 0		
2 4	Guinea (Republic of).....	7 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	4 6	—
9(f)	Haiti (Republic of).....(Via U.S.A.) (Via Dominican Republic)	8 6	8 6	12 6	18 3	31 0		
		7 6	7 6	10 6	13 0	21 0	10 0	—
2 2	Hawaii.....	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0		
3 7	Honduras (Rep.).....(Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 6	29 9	7 0	—
		9 0	15 0	15 0	22 6	39 0		
1 10	Hong Kong.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 6	8 6	—
8	Hungary.....	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 6		
8	Iceland.....	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	9 3*	3 9
1 10	India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands).....	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6	25 6		
1 10	India, Portuguese.....	9 0	12 6	12 6	16 0	26 3	7 0	—
2 7	Indonesia.....	8 6	11 3	11 0	15 0	—	10 6(d)	—
2 4	Iraq.....(Via Lebanon) (All Sea)	8 3	8 3	13 0	18 3	32 3		
		7 9	7 9	11 6	15 0	25 6	4 0	—
1 10	Israel.....	8 0	8 0	11 6	17 6	26 0		
64	Italy.....	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
2 1	Ivory Coast (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6		
1 5	Jamaica.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 0	—
3 5	Japan and Ryukyu Is. ....(Sea direct) (Via U.S.A.)	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 6	21 3		
		8 6	8 6	14 0	21 6	40 0	10 0	—
1 10	Jordan.....	8 0	11 6	11 6	14 6	25 0		
1 10	Kenya and Uganda.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
3 5	Korea.....	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	25 6		
2 4	Kuwait.....(Via Lebanon) (All Sea route)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
		9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0		
1 5	Lebanon (Republic of).....	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 0	—
3 7(c)	Liberia.....	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	27 0		
91	Libya.....	7 6	7 6	10 0	13 6	21 6	1 9	—
54	Luxemburg.....	5 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	13 0		
3 10	Macao.....	8 6	8 6	12 0	16 6	27 6	8 0	—
2 6	Madagascar.....	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	22 0		
64	Madeira.....	6 9	6 9	8 6	10 9	17 0	—	—
1 10	Malaya (Federation of) and Singapore.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	8 9	—
64	Malta.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 6	17 0		
2 2	Mariana Islands.....(Guam only) (Remainder)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	—	3 3
3 5		8 0	8 0	14 6	23 6	41 6		
2 1	Mauritania (Republic of).....	5 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	4 6	—
1 10	Mauritius (including Rodriguez Island).....(Sea direct) (Via France)	6 6	6 6	10 0	13 6	20 0		
		8 9	8 9	11 3	15 3	23 3	8 0	—
2 6	Mexico—Except { Chetumal { Chetumal only { (Sea direct) (Via U.S.A.)	8 9	8 9	11 6	14 6	20 6		
		11 0	11 0	16 0	23 6	38 0	8 0	—
		6 3	6 3	9 0	11 6	19 0		
1 5	Montserrat.....	5 9	5 9	8 6	11 0	17 6	7 6	—
94	Morocco, Northern Zone.....	8 6	10 9	10 9	13 0	21 6		
	Southern Zone and Tangier.....	7 3	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	2 6	—
1 10	Nauru Island.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0		
1 10	Nepal (Katmandu only).....	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6(e)	—	5 6(e)	1 0
54	Netherlands.....	6 0	6 0	7 6	9 6	15 0		
2 10	Netherlands Antilles.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	20 0	6 6	—
2 2	Netherlands New Guinea.....	10 0	10 0	13 6	17 0	28 0		
3 2	New Caledonia.....	9 9	9 9	15 0	20 0	—	—	—
1 10	New Guinea Territory.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0		
3 2	New Hebrides.....	9 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	31 0	16 6	—
1 10	New Zealand.....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0		
3 8(m)	Nicaragua.....(Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 6	21 0	6 9	—
		7 6	7 6	12 3	18 0	29 0		
2 1	Niger (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 10	Nigeria.....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3		
1 10	North Borneo (including Labuan).....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	13 3	—
64	Norway.....	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 6	16 6		
1 10	Pakistan.....	10 9	10 9	14 6	18 6	27 6	6 6	2 3
		10 9	10 9	14 6	18 6	27 6		

* Rate for 1st lb. (a) Myggonka only, 64d. (b) San José (Guatemala) only, 3s. 3d. (c) Monrovia only, 3s. 0d.
(d) Limit 11 lb. (e) Limit 10 lb. (f) Port-au-Prince only, 3s. 5d. (m) San Juan del Sur only, 3s. 3d.

† Parcels accepted for South Korea only.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Tele-grams (see p. 1176) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb. s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb (Europe)
3 3(u)	Panama (Republic of).....	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 6	23 0	6 0	—
3 3(o)	Panama Canal Zone (Via U.S.A.) (Sea direct).....	6 6	6 6	11 6	17 6	30 0	6 0	—
1 10	Papua.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 6	20 6	13 0	—
3 6	Paraguay.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	9 6	—
2 3	Persian Gulf—Brit. Postal Agencies Bahrain, Muscat.....	7 9	7 9	11 6	14 6	24 0	—	—
2 7	Qatar (Doha and Umm Said) and the Trucial States (Dubai and Sharjah)..... (Via Lebanon) (All Sea).....	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
1 11	Persia.....	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0	4 0	—
3 6(a)	Peru, except Loreto.....	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	26 9	7 9	—
3 8(b)	Department of Loreto.....	10 6	15 0	15 0	20 0	33 0	9 9	—
1 10	Philippines (Republic of the).....	10 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	—	—
1 10	Pitcairn Island.....	9 6	9 6	12 9	16 9	24 3	—	—
8	Poland.....	6 3	6 3	9 6	14 0	—	8 0*	2 6
6½	Portugal.....	6 6	6 3	8 3	10 0	15 6	7 6*	2 6
1 11	Portuguese East Africa.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 0	17 0	8 0	—
2 11	Portuguese Timor.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 3	21 6	17 9(d)	—
1 10	Portuguese West Africa— Angola.....	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 6	—	—	—
2 2	Guinea.....	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	7 3	—
1 10	Principe; S. Thomé.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	—	—
2 2	Puerto Rico.....	8 6	8 6	11 6	14 6	23 6	6 6	—
1 10	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) All Ports..... (Via Beira) Northern Rhodesia (Via Capet'n) Nyasaland..... (Via Capetown) Southern Rhodesia..... (Via Capet'n) (g) (h) (g)	7 3	7 3	10 6	15 6	26 0	6 6	—
94	Roumania.....	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 6	26 6	—	—
1 10	St. Helena.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 5	St. Kitts—Nevis-Anguilla.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	10 6	17 3	7 3	—
1 5	St. Lucia.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	11 6	17 0	7 3	—
1 5	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 0	21 0	5 6	—
1 10	St. Vincent.....	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	7 3	—
3 11	(El) Salvador..... (Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.).....	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 9	31 0	7 0	—
1 10	Samoa..... (Via New Zealand) (Via U.S.A.).....	13 6	13 6	19 0	27 0	45 0	15 9	—
2 2	Samoa (U.S.A. Territory).....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	—	—
1 10	Sarawak.....	8 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	37 6	—	—
2 1	Senegal Republic.....	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	9 3	—
1 10	Seychelles.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	4 6	—
1 10	Sierra Leone.....	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	6 9	—
1 10	Solomon Islands (I).....	6 9	6 9	10 6	15 6	25 0	4 0	—
1 10	Somalia (Republic) (A).....	7 0	7 0	9 6	12 6	18 6	17 9	—
1 10	(B).....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	6 6	—
1 10	South Africa, Republic of South-west Africa..... (D) (K)	9 3	9 3	12 6	16 6	28 0	—	—
63	Spain (see also Balearic Islands).....	7 6	7 6	11 6	15 6	26 0	6 9(d)	—
1 5	Spanish West Africa.....	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	19 0	8 9*	3 3
1 7	Sudan (Republic of).....	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	19 0	4 0	—
2 1	Sudanese Republic (W. Africa).....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	4 6	—
64	Sweden.....	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	7 0*	2 3
1 5	Switzerland, includ. Liechtenstein.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	10 6	16 6	6 0*	1 6
1 5	Syria (Republic of).....	6 0	8 3	8 3	10 6	17 0	2 9	—
1 10	Tanganyika Territory.....	7 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	22 6	5 0	—
2 8	Thailand (Siam).....	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	8 3	—
2 6	Togo (Republic of).....	9 0	9 0	12 6	16 0	25 6	4 6	—
1 10	Tonga (Friendly Islands).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	15 6	—
1 5	Toroto (British Virgin Islands).....	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	6 9	—
1 5	Trinidad and Tobago.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 3	16 0	7 3	—
1 10	Tristan da Cunha.....	6 9	6 9	11 6	18 3	—	—	—
8	Tunisia.....	6 6	6 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	2 3	—
1 0	Turkey..... (Sea direct) (Via France).....	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	21 0	8 3*	4 3
1 5	Turks and Caicos Islands.....	9 3	11 6	11 6	15 0	25 0	6 3	—
1 5	U.S.A. (except Alaska).....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	5 6	—
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Europe.....	7 0	7 0	11 6	17 6	30 0	16 3*	6 3
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Asia.....	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	6 9	—
2 1	Upper Volta (Republic of).....	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	34 0	4 6	—
3 7	Uruguay.....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	9 0	—
64	Varican City State.....	7 9	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 0	7 0*	2 0
3 8	Venezuela.....	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 9	—
3 3	Viet-nam (South only).....	10 9	10 9	13 0	15 0	22 0	10 6	—
2 2	Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.....	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 3	6 9	—
8	Yugoslavia.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	8 0*	3 6
1 10	Zanzibar.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	5 3	—

(a) Tacna only, 2s. 11d. (b) Manila only, 3s. 1d. (c) Abu Dhabi, 3s. 4d. (d) Limit 11 lb. (e) Except Buka and Bougainville, (g) 2s. 9d. per lb. (h) 3s. 0d. per lb. (i) 2s. 0d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (k) 2s. 6d. per lb. Limit 11 lb. (l) Colon and Panama, 3s. 1d. (m) Ancon, Balbao and Cristobal only, 3s. 1d. *Rate for 1st lb.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based, upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

New definitions for an international yard and pound were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States:

international yard = 0.914 4 metre.

international pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme.

All non-metric calibrations carried out by the laboratories in science or technology are now made in terms of the new definitions, which have, however, no statutory force in the United Kingdom and may not be used for trade purposes in this country.

Apothecaries' Weight

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℥i).

3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥i).

8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.

8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.

5 fluid ounces = 1 gill.

4 gills = 1 pint.

8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

Avoirdupois Weight

7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).

16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce.

26 ounces = 1 POUND.

14 pounds = 1 stone.

28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.).

4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).

20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.).

20 dwt. = 1 Troy ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. A Troy POUND (= 5,760 grains) is legalized in the United States.

Jewellers' Weight

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity

4 gills = 1 pint.

2 pints = 1 quart.

4 quarts = 1 GALLON.

1 gallon = 160 fluid ounces

= 277.274 cubic inches.

2 gallons = 1 peck.

4 pecks = 1 bushel.

8 bushels = 1 quarter.

A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length

1 mil = 1/1000 inch.

12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).

3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).

6 feet = 1 fathom.

5½ yards = 1 rod or pole or perch.

22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.

10 chains = 1 furlong.

8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

Square or Surface Measure

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.

9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.

30¼ sq. yards = 1 sq. rod, or pole or perch.

40 sq. rods = 1 rood.

4 roods = 1 acre.

10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.

640 acres = 1 square mile.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.

Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.

Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.

Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.*

Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic inch. = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277.274 cu. in.) ... = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot. = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 120, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An Inch of Rain on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100.992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Million, Billion, etc.

Value in the United Kingdom

Million. thousand × thousand (10⁶)

Billion. million × million (10¹²)

Trillion. billion × billion (10¹⁸)

Quadrillion. million × trillion (10²⁴)

Value in U.S.A.

Million. thousand × thousand (10⁶)

Billion. thousand × million (10⁹)

Trillion. million × million (10¹²)

Quadrillion. million × billion U.S. (10¹⁵)

United Kingdom (and other European) usage above follows the decision of the 9th Gen. Conference on Weights and Measures, 1948.

THERMOMETER COMPARISONS

Comparison of Scales of Fahrenheit
Réaumur, and Centigrade.

F	C	R	F	C	R
100°	32°	80°	25°	77°	20°
90°	210°	72°	24°	75°	19°
93°	208°	78°	23°	73°	18°
97°	205°	76°	22°	71°	17°
96°	204°	76°	21°	69°	16°
85°	203°	76°	20°	68°	16°
94°	201°	75°	19°	66°	15°
93°	199°	74°	18°	64°	14°
92°	197°	73°	17°	62°	13°
91°	195°	72°	16°	60°	12°
80°	194°	72°	15°	59°	12°
89°	192°	71°	14°	57°	11°
88°	190°	70°	13°	55°	10°
87°	188°	69°	12°	53°	9°
86°	186°	68°	11°	51°	8°
85°	185°	68°	10°	50°	8°
84°	183°	67°	9°	48°	7°
83°	181°	66°	8°	46°	6°
82°	179°	65°	7°	44°	5°
81°	177°	64°	6°	42°	4°
80°	176°	64°	5°	41°	4°
79°	174°	63°	4°	39°	3°
78°	172°	62°	3°	37°	2°
77°	170°	61°	2°	35°	1°
76°	168°	60°	1°	33°	0°
75°	157°	60°	zero	32°	2670
74°	155°	59°	1	30°	0°
73°	153°	58°	2	28°	0°
72°	151°	57°	3	26°	0°
71°	149°	56°	4	24°	0°
70°	148°	56°	5	23°	4°
69°	146°	55°	6	21°	4°
68°	144°	54°	7	19°	5°
67°	142°	53°	8	17°	6°
66°	140°	52°	9	15°	7°
65°	139°	52°	10	14°	8°
64°	137°	51°	11	12°	8°
63°	135°	50°	12	10°	9°
62°	133°	49°	13	8°	10°
61°	131°	48°	14	6°	11°
60°	130°	48°	15	5°	12°
59°	128°	47°	16	3°	12°
58°	126°	46°	17	1°	13°
57°	124°	45°	18	0°	14°
56°	122°	44°	19	2°	15°
55°	121°	44°	20	4°	16°
54°	119°	43°	21	5°	16°
53°	117°	42°	22	7°	17°
52°	115°	41°	23	9°	18°
51°	113°	40°	24	11°	19°
50°	112°	40°	25	13°	20°
49°	110°	39°	26	14°	20°
48°	108°	38°	27	16°	21°
47°	106°	37°	28	18°	22°
46°	104°	36°	29	20°	23°
45°	103°	36°	30	22°	24°
44°	101°	35°	31	23°	24°
43°	99°	34°	32	25°	25°
42°	97°	33°	33	27°	26°
41°	95°	32°	34	29°	27°
40°	94°	32°	35	31°	28°
39°	92°	31°	36	32°	28°
38°	90°	30°	37	34°	29°
37°	88°	29°	38	36°	30°
36°	86°	28°	39	38°	31°
35°	85°	28°	40	40°	32°
34°	83°	27°	41	41°	32°
33°	81°	26°	42	43°	33°
32°	79°	25°	43	45°	34°
31°	77°	24°	44	47°	35°
30°	76°	24°	45	49°	36°
29°	74°	23°	46	50°	36°
28°	72°	22°	47	52°	37°
27°	70°	21°	48	54°	38°
26°	68°	20°	49	56°	39°

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98° 4' F., or 37° (36° 9') C., or 29° 5' R. Freezing point = 32° F., 0° C., 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F., 100° C., 80° R. "Absolute" temperature is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459° 4' below 0° F., and 218° 4' below 0° R., and is denoted by the letter "K."

Below 32° F. subtract 32.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1. Measures of Length

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.393 701 inch.

(mm.) (cm.)

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.937 011 inches.

(dm.)

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1.093 614 yards.

10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10.936 143 yards.

(dam.)

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.361 43 yards.

(hm.)

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.621 371 mile.

(km.)

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4.970 82 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—Measures of Surface

1 sq. centimetre = 0.155 sq. inch.

1 sq. METRE = 10.763 9 sq. feet = 1.195 99 sq. yds.

1 are (a) = 0.098 8 rood.

1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (ha) = 2.471 05 acres.

1 sq. kilometre = 0.386 102 sq. mile.

3.—Measures of Capacity and Volume

1 centilitre (cl.) = 0.070 4 gill.

1 decilitre (dl.) = 0.175 98 pint.

1 LITRE* (1/1,000 cubic metre) (lit.) = 1.759 8 pints =

0.88 Imp. quart = 0.22 Imp. gallon = 61.025 5 cu.

inch = 0.035 315 7 cu. ft.

1 hectolitre (hl.) = 21.997 5 Imp. gallons = 26.417 1

U.S. gallons = 2.749 7 Imp. bushels = 2.837 7 U.S.

bushels.

1 cubic metre = 35.314 7 cu. ft. = 1.307 95 cu. yds.

(cbm. or m³.)

(1 sterc (= 1 cu. metre) is used as a unit of measure-

ment of timber).

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm.

(water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre

(1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

A new standard metric measure of 25 millilitres

was introduced in 1959 following approval by

Order in Council.

* The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilo-

gramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum

density and under a pressure of one standard

atmosphere (14.696 lb. per sq. inch).

4.—Measures of Weight

1 centigram (cg.) = 0.154 32 grains.

1 decigram (dg.) = 1.543 2 grains.

1 gramme (gm.) = 15.432 4 grains.

1 dekagram (dag.) = 5.643 8 drams.

1 hectogram (hg.) = 3.527 4 oz.

1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32.1507 oz. Troy = 35.273 4 oz.

Avoirdupois = 2.204 62 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22.046 2 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (q.) = 100 kg. = 220.5 lb. Avoirdupois =

1.103 6 cwt.

1 tonne (t.) = 0.984 207 U.K. or long ton = 1.102 31

U.S. or short ton.

Metric Weights—continued

- 1 hectolitre 2.749 69 bushels.
 1 hectolitre per hectare = 1.12 bushels per acre.
 1 quintal = 3.6743 bushels.
 1 quintal per hectare . . 1.49 bushels per acre.

NAUTICAL MEASURES

Distance is measured in nautical (or sea) miles. The nautical mile is traditionally defined as the length of a minute of arc of a great circle of the earth; but as this length varies in different latitudes (owing to the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere), 6,080 feet, a "rounded off value" of the mean length, has been adopted in British practice as the standard length of the nautical mile. On this basis 33 nautical miles exactly equal 38 statute miles; the statute (land) mile contains 5,280 feet. A cable, as a measure used by seamen, is 600 feet (100 fathoms) approximately one-tenth of a nautical mile. Soundings at sea are recorded in fathoms (6 feet).

- 6 feet = 1 fathom.
 100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
 10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

Note.—Some other countries, including the United States in 1954, have adopted the nautical mile of 1,852 metres as recommended by the International Hydrographic Bureau in 1929.

Speed is measured in nautical miles per hour, called knots. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots" and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour. In 1945 the Royal Air Force adopted the knot and the nautical mile as the standard measurements for speed and distance.

Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.
1	1.1515	15	17.2727	29	33.3939
2	2.3030	16	18.4242	30	34.5454
3	3.4545	17	19.5757	31	35.6969
4	4.6060	18	20.7272	32	36.8484
5	5.7575	19	21.8787	33	38.0000
6	6.9090	20	23.0303	34	39.1515
7	8.0606	21	24.1818	35	40.3030
8	9.2121	22	25.3333	36	41.4545
9	10.3636	23	26.4848	37	42.6060
10	11.5151	24	27.6363	38	43.7575
11	12.6666	25	28.7878	39	44.9090
12	13.8180	26	29.9393	40	46.0606
13	14.9696	27	31.0909	41	47.2121
14	16.1212	28	32.2424	42	48.3636

Gross tonnage.—The total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel, the unit of measurement being a ton of 100 cubic feet.

ROMAN NUMERALS

1 I	11 XI	30 XXX	400 CD
2 II	12 XII	40 XL	500 D
3 III	13 XIII	50 L	600 DC
4 IV	14 XIV	60 LX	700 DCC
5 V	15 XV	70 LXX	800 DCCC
6 VI	16 XVI	80 LXXX	900 CM
7 VII	17 XVII	90 XC	1000 M
8 VIII	18 XVIII	100 C	1500 MD
9 IX	19 XIX	200 CC	1000 MCM
10 X	20 XX	300 CCC	2000 MM

Other Examples: 43 = XLIII; 66 = LXVI; 98 = XCVIII.

339 = CCCXXXIX; 619 = DCXIX; 988 = CMLXXXVIII; 996 = CMXCVI.

1674 = MDCLXXIV; 1961 = MCMLXI.

A bar placed over a numeral has the effect of multiplying the number by 1,000, e.g.:

6,000 = $\overline{\text{VI}}$; 16,000 = $\overline{\text{XVI}}$; 160,000 = $\overline{\text{CLX}}$; 666,000 = $\overline{\text{DCLXVI}}$.

Net tonnage.—The gross tonnage less certain deductions for crew space, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

FUEL AND POWER MEASURES

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.) = The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees F.
 Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) = Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h. = 3.413 B.Th.U.

Therm = 100,000 B.Th.U. = 29.3 k.w.h.

Atmosphere = pressure of 14.23 lb. per sq. in. = 1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel = 35 Imperial gallons = 42 U.S. gallons.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7.0 barrels per metric tonne to 7.7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6.7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7.355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7.472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

PROPERTY LOST ON LONDON TRANSPORT

90,984 umbrellas were left in buses or underground trains in 1960, the highest number ever recorded. Some 40 per cent. were reclaimed. A total of 407,000 articles were received by the Lost Property Office—a rate of more than 1,100 per day—including 80,000 gloves, 12,000 pairs of spectacles, 22,000 books, 44,000 cases and bags, 52,000 items of clothing and 11,000 keys.

Enquiries about property left in London Transport Trains, Buses, Trolleybuses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the Lost Property Office of London Transport, 200–202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter. Articles left in London Transport vehicles in the country area can be claimed at the nearest London Transport Country Garage within 48 hours.

PROPERTY LOST IN CABS

Enquiries as to property lost in a taxicab should be made at the Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1.) The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. Examples:—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Length		Area		Volume		Weight (Mass.)			
Centi- metres.	Inches.	Square Centi- metres.	Square Inches.	Cubic Centi- metres.	Cubic Inches.	Long Tons.	Short Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.
2'540	1	0'394	6'452	1	0'061	0'803	1	1'120	0'907
5'080	2	0'787	12'903	2	0'122	1'780	2	2'240	1'814
7'620	3	1'181	19'355	3	0'183	2'679	3	3'360	2'722
10'160	4	1'575	25'806	4	0'244	3'571	4	4'480	3'629
12'700	5	1'969	32'258	5	0'305	4'464	5	5'600	4'536
15'240	6	2'362	38'710	6	0'366	5'357	6	6'720	5'443
17'780	7	2'756	45'161	7	0'427	6'250	7	7'840	6'350
20'320	8	3'150	51'613	8	0'488	7'143	8	8'960	7'257
22'860	9	3'543	58'064	9	0'549	8'036	9	10'080	8'165
25'400	10	3'937	64'516	10	0'610	8'929	10	11'200	9'072
50'800	20	7'874	129'032	20	1'220	17'857	20	22'400	18'144
76'200	30	11'811	193'548	30	1'831	26'786	30	33'600	27'216
101'600	40	15'748	258'064	40	2'441	35'714	40	44'800	36'287
127'000	50	19'685	322'580	50	3'051	44'643	50	55'000	45'359
152'400	60	23'622	387'096	60	3'661	53'571	60	67'200	54'431
177'800	70	27'559	451'612	70	4'272	62'500	70	78'400	63'503
203'200	80	31'496	516'128	80	4'882	71'429	80	89'600	72'575
228'600	90	35'433	580'644	90	5'492	80'357	90	100'800	81'647
254'000	100	39'370	645'160	100	6'102	89'286	100	112'000	90'710
Metres	Yards.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Kilo- grams.	Av. Pounds.
0'914	1	0'836	1	0'765	1	1'016	1	0'884	0'454
1'829	2	2'187	1'672	1'529	2	2'032	2	1'958	0'907
2'743	3	3'281	2'508	2'294	3	3'048	3	2'953	1'361
3'658	4	4'374	3'345	3'058	4	4'064	4	3'937	1'814
4'572	5	5'468	4'181	3'823	5	5'080	5	4'921	2'268
5'486	6	6'562	5'017	4'587	6	6'096	6	5'905	2'722
6'401	7	7'655	5'853	5'352	7	7'112	7	6'889	3'175
7'315	8	8'749	6'689	6'116	8	8'128	8	7'874	3'629
8'230	9	9'843	7'525	6'881	9	9'144	9	8'858	4'082
9'144	10	10'936	8'361	7'646	10	10'160	10	9'822	4'536
18'288	20	21'872	16'723	15'292	20	20'320	20	19'684	9'072
27'432	30	32'808	25'084	22'937	30	30'480	30	29'526	13'608
36'576	40	43'745	33'445	30'582	40	40'640	40	39'368	18'144
45'720	50	54'681	41'805	38'228	50	50'800	50	49'210	22'680
54'864	60	65'617	50'168	45'873	60	60'960	60	59'052	27'216
64'008	70	76'553	58'529	53'519	70	71'120	70	68'894	31'752
73'152	80	87'489	66'890	61'164	80	81'280	80	78'737	36'287
82'296	90	98'425	75'251	68'810	90	91'440	90	88'579	40'823
91'440	100	109'361	83'613	76'455	100	101'600	100	98'421	45'359
Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Square Kilo- metres.	Square Miles.	Litres.	Gallons	Bushels U.S.	Bushels U.K.	Hectares.	Acres.
1'609	1	0'621	2'590	1	0'220	1'032	1	0'969	0'405
3'219	2	1'243	5'180	2	0'440	2'064	2	1'938	0'809
4'828	3	1'864	7'770	3	0'660	3'096	3	2'907	1'214
6'437	4	2'485	10'360	4	0'880	4'128	4	3'876	1'619
8'047	5	3'107	12'950	5	1'100	5'160	5	4'845	2'023
9'656	6	3'728	15'540	6	1'320	6'192	6	5'814	2'428
11'265	7	4'350	18'130	7	1'540	7'224	7	6'783	2'833
12'875	8	4'971	20'720	8	1'760	8'256	8	7'752	3'237
14'484	9	5'592	23'310	9	1'980	9'288	9	8'721	3'642
16'093	10	6'214	25'900	10	2'200	10'320	10	9'689	4'047
32'187	20	12'427	51'800	20	4'400	20'640	20	19'379	8'094
48'280	30	18'641	77'700	30	6'599	30'960	30	29'068	12'140
64'374	40	24'855	103'600	40	8'799	41'280	40	38'758	16'187
80'467	50	31'069	129'499	50	10'999	51'603	50	48'447	20'234
96'561	60	37'282	155'399	60	13'199	61'923	60	58'137	24'281
112'654	70	43'496	181'299	70	15'399	72'244	70	67'826	28'328
128'748	80	49'710	207'199	80	17'598	82'564	80	77'516	32'375
144'841	90	55'923	233'099	90	19'798	92'885	90	87'205	36'422
160'934	100	62'137	258'999	100	21'998	103'205	100	96'895	40'469

PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES

Writing Paper	Printing Paper
480 sheets = 1 ream	516 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire	2 reams = 1 bundle
20 quires = 1 ream	5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.....	= 72 × 48 inches
Antiquarian.....	= 53 × 31 "
Double Elephant.....	= 40 × 26½ "
Grand Eagle.....	= 42 × 28½ "
Atlas.....	= 34 × 26 "
Colombier.....	= 34½ × 23½ "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Cartridge.....	= 26 × 21 "
Super Royal.....	= 27 × 19 "
Royal.....	= 24 × 19 "
Medium.....	= 22 × 17½ "
Large Post.....	= 21 × 16½ "
Copy or Draft.....	= 20 × 16 "
Demy.....	= 20 × 15½ "
Post.....	= 19 × 15½ "
Pinched Post.....	= 18½ × 14½ "
Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap.....	= 22 × 13½ "
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap.....	= 24½ × 13½ "
Double Foolscap.....	= 26½ × 16½ "
Double Post.....	= 30½ × 19 "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Double Demy.....	= 31 × 20 "
Brief.....	= 16½ × 13½ "
Pott.....	= 15 × 12½ "

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	= 46 × 36 inches
Double Imperial.....	= 45 × 29 "
Elephant.....	= 34 × 24 "
Double Four Pound.....	= 31 × 21 "
Imperial Cap.....	= 29 × 21 "
Haven Cap.....	= 26 × 21 "
Bag Cap.....	= 24 × 19½ "
Kent Cap.....	= 21 × 18 "

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ inches
Double Foolscap.....	= 27 × 17 "
Crown.....	= 20 × 15 "
Double Crown.....	= 30 × 20 "
Quad Crown.....	= 40 × 30 "
Double Quad Crown.....	= 60 × 40 "
Post.....	= 19½ × 15½ "
Double Post.....	= 31½ × 19½ "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Sheet and ½ Post.....	= 23½ × 19½ "
Demy.....	= 22½ × 17½ "
Double Demy.....	= 35 × 22½ "
Quad Demy.....	= 45 × 35 "
Music Demy.....	= 20 × 15½ "
Medium.....	= 23 × 18 "
Royal.....	= 25 × 20 "
Super Royal.....	= 27½ × 20½ "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 24 "

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	= 5½ × 4¼ inches
Demy 18mo.....	= 5½ × 3½ "
Foolscap Octavo (8vo).....	= 6½ × 4½ "
Crown 8vo.....	= 7½ × 5 "
Large Crown 8vo.....	= 8 × 5½ "
Demy 8vo.....	= 8½ × 5½ "
Medium 8vo.....	= 9½ × 6 "
Royal 8vo.....	= 10 × 6½ "
Super Royal 8vo.....	= 10½ × 6½ "
Imperial 8vo.....	= 11 × 7½ "
Foolscap Quarto (4to).....	= 8½ × 6½ "
Crown 4to.....	= 10 × 7½ "
Demy 4to.....	= 11½ × 8½ "

Royal 4to.....	= 12½ × 10 inches
Imperial 4to.....	= 15 × 11 "
Crown Folio.....	= 15 × 10 "
Demy Folio.....	= 17½ × 11½ "
Royal Folio.....	= 20 × 12½ "
Music.....	= 14 × 10½ "

NOTE.—*Folio* means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or *Ruby*, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 12 Pica cms wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by a keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points=1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 132 lines, and about 1,450 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

5 point (*Pearl*), 92 lines, 830 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character

Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch

6 point (*Nonpareil*), 77 lines, 600 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

7 point (*Minion*), 66 lines, 500 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions

8 point (*Brevier*), 58 lines, 420 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

9 point (*Bourgeois*), 51 lines, 340 words—

Printing is the art of producing impr

10 point (*Long Primer*), 46 lines, 300 words—

Printing is the art of producing im

11 point (*Small Pica*), 44 lines, 270 words—

Printing is the art of producing

12 point (*Pica*), 38 lines, 230 words—

Printing is the art of produ

14 point (*English*), 33 lines, 180 words—

Printing is the art of pro

18 point (*Great Primer*), 25 lines, 110 words—

Printing is the art o

Further point sizes used are 24, 30, 36, 42, 48,

60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

Copyright by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD., Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

¹0/ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even ~~three~~ ²copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.)

¹⁰ run on

¹² trs.

¹⁴ ;/
¹⁵ ital.

¹⁹ ○

²¹ 6/
²⁵ caps

—
—
—

It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. [It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works, and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a cautious printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submysed (submitted) myself to translate into English the ³ ² ¹ Saints of Legend,' called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, sent me a worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is to note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

² cheap
⁴ #
⁶ =
⁸ 9/
¹³ trs.

¹¹ ;/

¹³ x. P.

¹⁶ l.c.

¹⁷ stet

¹⁸ w. f.

²⁰ s. caps.

²² trs.

²⁶ 1

²⁷ 2/

²⁴ desired me — and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them — and

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
- 3 and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion. the second of marking a long one.
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
- 7 and 8. To take away (delete, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
- 9, 12, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
- 14, 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
15. To have any particular part printed in Italic.
16. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. Stet is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others; a 'wrong fount.'
- 20 and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6s. 8d. look in the column headed 2½ per cent. for 83½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 os. od. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3s. 6d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10s. od. yield £3 5s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	3 p.c.	3½ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.
£2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	152½	171½	190½	209½
2 13 9	37½	55½	74½	93½	102½	111½	121½	130½	149½	167½	186½	204½
2 15 0	36½	54½	72½	90½	100	109	118	127½	145½	163½	181½	200
2 17 6	34½	52½	69½	87½	95½	104½	113	121½	139	156½	174	191½
3 0 0	33½	50	66½	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	133½	150	166½	183½
3 0 7	33	49½	66	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	132	148½	165	181½
3 1 6	32½	48½	65	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	130	146½	162½	178½
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	126	141½	157½	173½
3 4 6	31	46½	62	77½	85½	93	100½	108½	124	139½	155	170½
3 5 7	30½	45½	61	76½	83½	91½	99½	106½	122	137½	152½	167½
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	118	132½	147½	162½
3 9 0	29	43½	58	72½	79½	87	94½	101½	116	130½	145	159½
3 10 2	28½	42½	57	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	114	128½	142½	155½
3 11 5	28	42	56	70½	77½	84½	91½	98½	112	126	140	154
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	110	123½	137½	151½
3 14 1	27	40½	54	67½	74½	81½	87½	94	108	121½	135	148½
3 15 6	26½	39½	53	66½	72½	79½	86½	92½	106	119½	132½	145½
3 16 11	26	39	52	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63½	70½	76½	82½	89	102	114½	127½	140½
4 0 0	25	37½	50	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	100	112	125	137½
4 1 7	24½	36½	49	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	98	110½	122½	134½
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132
4 5 1	23½	35½	47	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	94	105½	117½	129½
4 6 11	23	34½	46	57½	63½	69	74½	80½	92	103½	115	126½
4 8 11	22½	33½	45	56½	61½	67½	73½	78½	90	101½	112½	123½
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53½	58½	64½	69½	75½	86	96½	107½	118½
4 15 3	21	31½	42	52½	57½	63	68½	73½	84	94½	105	115½
4 17 7	20½	30½	41	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	82	92½	102½	112½
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110
5 2 7	19½	29½	39	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	78	87½	97½	107½
5 5 3	19	28½	38	47½	52½	57	61½	66½	76	85½	95	104½
5 8 1	18½	27½	37	46½	50½	55½	60½	64½	74	83½	92½	101½
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43½	48½	52½	56½	61½	70	78½	87½	96½
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42½	46½	51	55½	59½	68	76½	85	93½
6 0 0	16½	25	33½	41½	45½	50	54½	58½	66½	75	83½	91½
6 2 5	16	24½	32½	40½	44½	49	53	57½	65½	73½	81½	89½
6 5 0	15½	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88
6 7 8	15	23½	31½	39½	43½	47	50½	54	62½	70½	78½	86½
6 10 5	15	23	30½	38½	42½	46	49½	53½	61½	69	76½	84½
6 13 4	14½	22½	30	37½	41½	45	48½	52½	60	67½	75	82½
6 16 4	14	22	29½	36½	40½	44	47½	51½	58½	66	73½	80½
6 19 6	13½	21½	28½	35½	39½	43	46½	50½	57½	64½	71½	78½
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77
7 6 4	13½	20½	27½	34½	37½	41	44½	47½	54½	61½	68½	75½
7 10 0	13	20	26½	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	53½	60	66½	73½
7 13 10	13	19½	26	33	35½	39	42½	45½	52	58½	65	71½
7 17 11	12½	19	25½	31½	34½	38	41	44½	50½	57	63½	69½
8 2 2	12	18½	24	30	33	37	40	43½	49½	55½	61½	67½
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66
8 11 5	11½	17½	23½	29½	32½	35	37½	40½	46½	52½	58½	64½
8 16 6	11	17	22½	28½	31½	34	36½	39½	45½	51	56½	62½
9 1 10	11	16½	22	27	30½	33	35½	38½	44	49½	55	60½
9 7 6	10½	16	21½	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	42½	48	53½	58½
9 13 7	10½	15½	20½	25½	28½	31	33½	36½	41½	46½	51½	56½
10 0 0	10	15	20	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	5½ Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	2.025	2.035	2.045	2.050	2.055	2.060
3	3.076	3.106	3.137	3.153	3.168	3.184
4	4.153	4.215	4.278	4.310	4.342	4.375
5	5.256	5.362	5.471	5.526	5.581	5.637
6	6.388	6.550	6.717	6.802	6.888	6.975
7	7.547	7.779	8.019	8.142	8.267	8.394
8	8.736	9.052	9.380	9.549	9.722	9.897
9	9.955	10.368	10.802	11.027	11.256	11.491
10	11.203	11.731	12.288	12.578	12.875	13.181
11	12.483	13.142	13.841	14.207	14.584	14.972
12	13.796	14.602	15.464	15.917	16.386	16.870
13	15.140	16.113	17.160	17.713	18.278	18.852
14	16.519	17.677	18.932	19.599	20.293	21.015
15	17.932	19.296	20.784	21.579	22.400	23.276
16	19.380	20.971	22.719	23.657	24.641	25.673
17	20.865	22.705	24.742	25.840	26.996	28.213
18	22.386	24.590	26.855	28.132	29.481	30.906
19	23.946	26.537	29.064	30.539	32.103	33.760
20	25.545	28.280	31.371	33.066	34.868	36.786
21	27.183	30.269	33.783	35.719	37.786	39.993
22	28.863	32.429	36.303	38.505	40.864	43.392
23	30.584	34.360	38.937	41.430	44.012	46.996
24	32.349	36.567	41.680	44.502	47.538	50.816
25	34.158	38.950	44.565	47.727	51.153	54.865
26	36.012	41.313	47.571	51.113	54.966	59.156
27	37.912	43.759	50.711	54.669	58.989	63.706
28	39.860	46.291	53.993	58.403	63.234	68.528
29	41.856	48.911	57.423	62.323	67.711	73.640
30	43.903	51.623	61.007	66.439	72.435	79.058
31	46.000	54.429	64.756	70.761	77.419	84.802
32	48.150	57.335	68.662	75.299	82.677	90.890
33	50.354	60.341	72.756	80.064	88.225	97.343
34	52.613	63.453	77.030	85.067	94.077	104.184
35	54.928	66.674	81.497	90.320	100.251	111.435
36	57.301	70.008	86.164	95.836	106.765	119.121
37	59.734	73.458	91.041	101.628	113.637	127.268
38	62.227	77.029	96.138	107.710	120.887	135.904
39	64.783	80.725	101.464	114.095	128.536	145.058
40	67.403	84.550	107.030	120.800	136.606	154.762
41	70.088	88.510	112.847	127.840	145.119	165.041
42	72.840	92.607	118.925	135.232	154.100	175.951
43	75.661	96.849	125.276	142.993	163.576	187.508
44	78.552	101.238	131.914	151.143	173.573	199.758
45	81.516	105.782	138.850	159.700	184.119	212.744
46	84.554	110.484	146.099	168.685	195.246	226.508
47	87.668	115.351	153.673	178.119	206.984	241.099
48	90.860	120.388	161.588	188.225	219.368	256.565
49	94.131	125.606	169.859	198.427	232.434	272.958
50	97.484	130.008	178.503	209.348	246.217	290.336

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	5½ Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.
1	1.0250	1.0350	1.0450	1.0500	1.0550	1.0600
2	1.0506	1.0712	1.0920	1.1025	1.1130	1.1236
3	1.0769	1.1087	1.1412	1.1576	1.1742	1.1910
4	1.1038	1.1475	1.1925	1.2155	1.2388	1.2625
5	1.1314	1.1877	1.2462	1.2763	1.3070	1.3382
6	1.1597	1.2293	1.3023	1.3401	1.3788	1.4185
7	1.1887	1.2723	1.3609	1.4071	1.4547	1.5036
8	1.2184	1.3168	1.4221	1.4775	1.5347	1.5938
9	1.2489	1.3629	1.4861	1.5513	1.6191	1.6895
10	1.2801	1.4106	1.5530	1.6289	1.7081	1.7908
11	1.3121	1.4600	1.6229	1.7103	1.8021	1.8983
12	1.3449	1.5111	1.6959	1.7959	1.9012	2.0122
13	1.3785	1.5640	1.7722	1.8856	2.0058	2.1329
14	1.4130	1.6187	1.8519	1.9799	2.1161	2.2609
15	1.4483	1.6753	1.9353	2.0789	2.2325	2.3966
16	1.4845	1.7340	2.0224	2.1829	2.3553	2.5404
17	1.5216	1.7947	2.1134	2.2920	2.4848	2.6928
18	1.5597	1.8575	2.2085	2.4066	2.6215	2.8543
19	1.5987	1.9225	2.3079	2.5270	2.7656	3.0256
20	1.6386	1.9898	2.4117	2.6533	2.9178	3.2071
21	1.6796	2.0594	2.5202	2.7860	3.0782	3.3996
22	1.7216	2.1315	2.6337	2.9253	3.2475	3.6035
23	1.7646	2.2061	2.7522	3.0715	3.4262	3.8197
24	1.8087	2.2833	2.8760	3.2251	3.6146	4.0480
25	1.8539	2.3632	3.0054	3.3864	3.8134	4.2919
26	1.9003	2.4460	3.1407	3.5557	4.0231	4.5494
27	1.9478	2.5316	3.2820	3.7335	4.2444	4.8223
28	1.9965	2.6202	3.4297	3.9201	4.4778	5.1117
29	2.0464	2.7119	3.5840	4.1161	4.7241	5.4184
30	2.0976	2.8068	3.7453	4.3219	4.9840	5.7435
31	2.1500	2.9050	3.9139	4.5380	5.2581	6.0881
32	2.2038	3.0067	4.0900	4.7649	5.5473	6.4534
33	2.2589	3.1119	4.2740	5.0032	5.8524	6.8406
34	2.3153	3.2209	4.4664	5.2533	6.1742	7.2510
35	2.3732	3.3336	4.6673	5.5160	6.5138	7.6861
36	2.4325	3.4503	4.8774	5.7918	6.8721	8.1473
37	2.4933	3.5710	5.0969	6.0814	7.2501	8.6361
38	2.5557	3.6960	5.3262	6.3855	7.6488	9.1543
39	2.6196	3.8254	5.5659	6.7048	8.0695	9.7035
40	2.6851	3.9593	5.8164	7.0400	8.5133	10.2857
41	2.7522	4.0978	6.0781	7.3920	8.9815	10.9029
42	2.8210	4.2413	6.3516	7.7616	9.4755	11.5570
43	2.8915	4.3897	6.6374	8.1497	9.9967	12.2505
44	2.9638	4.5433	6.9361	8.5572	10.5465	12.9855
45	3.0379	4.7024	7.2482	8.9850	11.1266	13.7646
46	3.1139	4.8669	7.5744	9.4343	11.7385	14.5905
47	3.1917	5.0373	7.9153	9.9060	12.3841	15.4659
48	3.2715	5.2136	8.2715	10.4013	13.0653	16.3939
49	3.3533	5.3961	8.6437	10.9213	13.7838	17.3775
50	3.4371	5.5849	9.0326	11.4674	14.5420	18.4202

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent, for 25 years, take 26 years, £36.012, and deduct £1 = £35.012.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The *Beaufort* Scale of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0-17, each representing certain strength or velocity of wind.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots	Scale No.	Wind Force.	M.p.h.	Knots
0	Calm	—	—	9	Strong gale	47-54	41-47
1	Light air	1-3	1-3	10	Whole gale	55-63	48-55
2	Slight breeze	4-7	4-6	11	Storm	64-72	56-63
3	Gentle breeze	8-12	7-10	12	Hurricane	73-84	64-71
4	Moderate breeze	13-18	11-16	13	—	85-92	72-80
5	Fresh breeze	19-24	17-21	14	—	93-103	81-89
6	Strong breeze	25-31	22-27	15	—	104-114	90-99
7	High wind	32-38	28-33	16	—	115-125	100-108
8	Gale	39-46	34-40	17	—	126-136	109-118

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS, 1962

BANKING

	PAGE		PAGE
British Linen Bank.....	ii	National and Grindlays Bank.....	i
Chartered Bank.....	14		

CHARITABLE APPEALS

	PAGE		PAGE
Army Benevolent Fund.....	viii	National Children's Home.....	xxvi
Bible Lands Missions.....	ix	National Institute for the Deaf.....	xxvi
British Deaf and Dumb Association.....	ix	National Society for Cancer Relief.....	xxvii
British Leprosy Relief.....	x	Pearson's Fresh Air Fund.....	xxvii
British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association.....	xi	Reedham School.....	xxix
British Seamen's Boys' Home.....	xii	Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.....	xxviii
Central Council for the Care of Cripples.....	xiii	"Royal Alfred" Merchant Seamen's Society.....	xxix
Children's Aid Society.....	x	Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.....	xxix
Church Army.....	xv	Royal Blind Pension Society.....	xxxii
Church of England Pensions Board.....	xiv	Royal College of Nursing.....	xxxii
Clapton Methodist Mission.....	xvi	Royal Home & Hospital for Incurables.....	xxx
Commonwealth & Continental Church Society.....	xvi	Royal London Society for the Blind.....	xxxi
Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid.....	xvii	Royal Naval Benevolent Trust.....	xxxii
Dockland Settlements.....	xvii	Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....	xxxiii
Dr. Barnardo's Homes.....	xix	Sailors' Home & Red Ensign Club.....	xxxiii
Earl Haug's British Legion Appeal Fund.....	Front	St. Dunstan's.....	Front
Empire Rheumatism Council.....	xviii	Save the Children Fund.....	xxxv
Family Planning Association.....	xx	Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	xxxiv
Fellowship Houses Trust.....	xxi	Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.....	xxxiv
Florence Nightingale Hospital.....	xxii	Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.....	xxxv
Forces Help Society.....	xxiii	Soldiers' Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association.....	xxxiii
Greater London Fund for the Blind.....	xxiii	Spurgeon's Homes.....	xxxvi
Historic Churches Preservation Trust.....	xxiv	Universities' Federation for Animal Welfare.....	xxxvii
London Association for the Blind.....	xxv	Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests.....	xxxvii
Metropolitan Society for the Blind.....	xxiv		
Mission to Lepers.....	xxiv		
Miss Smallwood's Society.....	xxxv		
Morden College.....	Front		
Multiple Sclerosis Society.....	xxi		
National Anti-Vivisection Society.....	xxvi		

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT

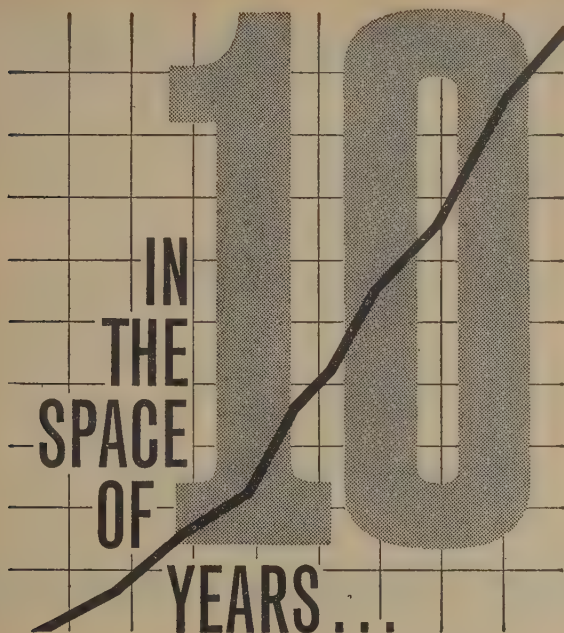
	PAGE		PAGE
Australian Mutual Provident Society.....	iii	National Provident Institution.....	vi
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited.....	iii	Rose (T.A.) Insurance Consultant.....	iv
General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ltd.....	ii	Royal Exchange Assurance.....	v
		Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd.....	vi

MISCELLANEOUS

Association of Industrial and Commercial Executive Accountants.....	Front	Faculty of Secretaries.....	Front
Clarkson's, Opticians.....	Front	Pelman Institute.....	Front
		Pickfords, Ltd.....	Front

SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES

Greenhithe.....	Thames Nautical Training College.....	Front
-----------------	---------------------------------------	-------



... the resources of National and Grindlays Bank Limited, which now incorporate the Eastern Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited, have increased from £130 million to £230 million. Similarly the number of offices now operating in countries overseas total 140, no fewer than 100 more than existed a decade ago. Unrivalled banking facilities are therefore available for all merchants trading with the various countries served by the Bank.

Amalgamating:

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED
AND THE EASTERN BRANCHES
OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED**

**NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS
BANK LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

**A comprehensive banking service is available at branches in the following territories:
INDIA · PAKISTAN · CEYLON · BURMA · EAST AFRICA · ADEN · SOMALIA AND THE RHODESIAS**

Bankers to the Government in: ADEN · KENYA · UGANDA · ZANZIBAR

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1746

The comprehensive banking facilities of the British Linen Bank are geared to assist you in the management of your finances. At any of the Bank's Branches you will find an expert and friendly staff ready to give you constructive advice.

HEAD OFFICE:

38 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH

LONDON CITY OFFICE:

38 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2

A MEMBER OF THE BARCLAYS GROUP OF BANKS

BRANCHES

THROUGHOUT

SCOTLAND

INVESTMENT

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130 and 13 and 14 Geo. V., cap. 17.

ASSETS - - - EXCEED £4,000,000

DIRECTORS.

SIR JOHN H. HALL, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (*Chairman*)
SIR ANDREW H. ROWELL (*Deputy Chairman*)

T. W. Y. ALDERTON, ESQ.

KENNETH D. COLE, ESQ.

THE RT. HON. LORD GEDDES, C.B.E., D.L.

THE RT. HON. LORD HAZLERIGG, M.C.

THE RT. HON. LORD ROCKLEY.

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SIMON, C.M.G.

Auditors.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co., 19, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime. **TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.**

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

A. GARDNER, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN.

[253

BRITANNIC

ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.

will help you to give your family the protection they deserve; to purchase that better house; or to ensure a generous pension in your retirement.

The Company also offers the services of its experienced representatives throughout the country for your Motor, Fire, Accident or Burglary Insurance.

CHIEF OFFICE

BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM 1

FOR OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

SEE PAGES 1117-1127 in this Almanack

These comparative tables prove the outstanding results and value under *A.M.P.* Policy Contracts. Compare Premium rates then send for literature to confirm that the *A.M.P. SOCIETY* offers very low Premiums, good Bonuses, and the most liberal conditions in the Insurance Market.

A·M·P SOCIETY

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

ASSETS EXCEED £400,000,000

Established 1849 in Australia

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

Head Office for the United Kingdom: 73-76 King William Street, London, E.C.4.
Mansion House 2431

Regional Offices:

BIRMINGHAM—King Edward House, New Street, Birmingham, 2. Tel: MIDland 9113

GLASGOW—Castle Chambers, 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel: DOUGlas 9057

MANCHESTER—28 Booth Street, Manchester, 2. Telephone: CENTral 6318.

WEST END—1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. Tel: WHItEhall 6464.

Insurance Advice

MR. T. A. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance* and Hon. Lecturer to University Economic Dept.) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed:

78, GRANVILLE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.18

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS:

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,418	£1,123	£877	£757

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age Result at age 70 (Death assumed)	20	25	30	35	40	45
	£1,005	£841	£699	£577	£475	£386

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, and 524, 1935

"The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made."

£10 Annual Endowment Premium	Age at		Yield †
	Entry	Maturity	
	21	60	
	30	60	
	40	65	
			£1,032
			£600
			£426

† World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE, Price 1/6 post free. A guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent (compound), according to age at entry. By T. A. Rose. Apply to T. A. Rose, 78 Granville Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

"The subject is treated in a masterly way. The science of assurance from the standpoint of the Policy-holder could scarcely have been illustrated and explained with greater ability."—*City Press*.

Aviation Policies and Annuities carefully selected.



A pillar of strength

The tympanum surmounting the Royal Exchange consists of seventeen allegorical figures. In the centre stands the great figure of Commerce holding the Charter of the Royal Exchange. This famous building has given its name to the Royal Exchange Assurance. For nearly 250 years the Royal Exchange has provided policies for every form of insurance requirement for the home or business life.

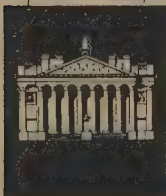
Royal Exchange

A S S U R A N C E

HEAD OFFICE:

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.3

Branches and Agencies throughout the U.K. and Overseas



*For***MUTUAL****LIFE ASSURANCE***at its best,**consult***NATIONAL PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION****For Mutual Life Assurance**

— ESTABLISHED 1835 —

48 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3*Telephone: MINcing Lane 4200**Every Class of Insurance & Trusteeship***THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD**

Chief Offices : St. Helen's Square, York
Becket House, 36/37 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2

PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

The following list shows the principal charitable bequests noted since our last edition. While individual legacies are payable as shown, the term residue means that part of the estate remaining after legacies and specific bequests have been satisfied and in some cases subject to life interests. The time of payment of bequests is conditional on any directions left by testators.

The number and range of charities in this year's list cover a wide field and are larger than in previous years. The gain to the various societies and institutions is governed by the scale of death duties, and the Finance Bill, which had its third reading in July, gave no relief in this matter. For example the estate of Mr. John Box, a London tailor, who left £66,846 gross, ultimately benefits Dr. Barnardo's Homes by nearly £40,000, and yet the yield from the estate of Mr. Joseph Matthews, a Bath property owner, who left over four times that of Mr. Box, is almost the same for the establishment of a home for poor aged persons of Bath.

Lord Simon, former chairman of the B.B.C., left the residue of his £397,564 estate to the Simon Population Trust, and Sir Barry Jackson, founder of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, bequeathed the remainder of his £231,131 estate to The Actors' Benevolent Fund. Sir Arthur Croft, the industrialist, left £10,000 for charitable purposes in England as his Trustees decide and Miss Constance Pilkington, a member of the famous glass works family, left the residue of her £231,900 estate similarly. Among a number of legacies for Cancer Research is nearly £40,000 under the Will of Mr. Alfred Vines, of Brighton, "in grateful memory of my late mother to whom I owe so much, in fact everything." The varying opinions on the Health Service is exemplified in a large bequest under the Will of Miss Helen Styring, of Scarborough, who left the residue of her property to form "The W. H. and E. Lenton Styring Cancer Relief Fund" to help people of Scarborough who undergo a complete laryngectomy operation for cancer of the throat not under the auspices of the National Health Service, and directing that priority be given to middle class persons willing to bear part of the expenses. Valuable service to blind persons is shown in the increasing number of testators who bequeath their eyes for therapeutic purposes.

The care of children is shown in a number of bequests including benefits for the Boy Scouts Association, who this year opened Baden Powell House in London as a memorial to their famous founder. The House is in Cromwell Road and includes a permanent exhibition entitled "The B-P Story."

Mrs. Elsie Ward, of Weston-super-Mare, left over £25,000 for the benefit of animal societies, and a legacy of £600 to be paid in income to the person or persons having care of her pet parrot "Polly," and in another Will not listed here a Greenford (Middx.) man left £150 to the R.S.P.C.A. on condition that 15s. a week be paid for the maintenance of his dog "Nigger."

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Will Archdale, of Four Oaks, Warwicks.	£628,988	£5,000 each to R.N.L.I., Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Harold Senior Ashworth, of Rochdale.	£59,904	£10,000 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign, and the residue equally between Rochdale Branch, R.S.P.C.A., Rochdale Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, and Rochdale Society for the Blind.
Miss Winifred Jessie Berry, of Paignton, Devon.	£316,625	The residue equally between Middlesex Hospital, London, R.N.L.I., Treloar Cripples Hospital, Professional Classes Aid Council, London Association for the Blind, National Benevolent Institution, Royal U.K. Beneficent Institution, The British Legion, St. Dunstan's, British Home and Hospital for Incurables, London, League of Remembrance, Royal Blind Pension Society, National Old People's Welfare Council, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Church of England Children's Society, N.S.P.C.C., and R.S.P.C.A.

(continued on page x)

THEY LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

There is still all too much hardship among ex-soldiers and bereaved wives and children. Many are in financial difficulties. They must rely on the benevolent funds of Corps and Regimental Associations—which in turn rely on the Army Benevolent Fund, the central fund of all military charities.

This is a really good cause that *deserves* your support. Through the Army Benevolent Fund you can give help where it is most needed.



Donations and Legacies should be made payable to:—

THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

20 GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1

Tele. BELgravia 5639

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

*The only Society supporting
missionary and relief work
in the lands of the Bible*



THE BIBLE LANDS SOCIETY

(Formerly Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society)

(founded by the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury with the Lord Kinnaird as its first
Treasurer over 100 years ago)

needs Legacies Subscriptions Donations.

Missions receive grants : special funds are opened for victims of earthquakes and
similar catastrophes in the lands of the Bible

ENDOWMENTS

can be made for children in Homes,
Orphanages, Hospitals and Schools

Information gladly supplied by the Hon. Secretary,

230AE COASTAL CHAMBERS, 172 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 1

Chairman

REV. DR. IRVONWY MORGAN, M.A.

Hon. Treasurer

THE REV. DAVID S. T. IZZETT, M.A.

Patron: THE MOST REV. ANGUS CAMPBELL McINNES, D.D. Archbishop in Jerusalem

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

BRITISH DEAF & DUMB ASSOCIATION

Hon. Secretary, Rev. M. C. Frame, 21 Queen Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire. Established in 1890

**THIS IS THE OLDEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**The Association helps the Deaf
and Dumb in every Practical Way**

A comfortable and happy
home for the aged and
infirm Deaf and Dumb
is provided at Rawdon

Financial Assistance is
given to assist Individual
Deaf and Dumb Persons

To assist Missions and

Welfare Societies, Grants
are available for the Train-
ing of Missioners and Wel-
fare Workers. A Maga-
zine—*The British Deaf
News* is published
quarterly specially for
the Deaf and Dumb

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a Donation to the Hon. Treasurer,

MR. A. B. HAYHURST, 3, COMPTON STREET, CARLISLE

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Frank Hopeful Bond, of Farley Green, near Shere, Surrey.	£176,658	£5,000 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Mr. John Henry Box, of Lower Clapton Rd., E.5.	£66,846	Subject to a life interest, his property to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mrs. Alice Sidney George Brown, of Sidmouth, Devon.	£311,140	£10,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, £5,000 each to the London City Mission, and the Muscular Dystrophy Group of the Central Council for the care of Cripples, and the residue to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.
Sir Cecil Algernon Coch- rane, of Gosforth, New- castle-upon-Tyne.	£410,666	£5,000 each to The Navy League, King George's Fund for Sailors, and R.N.L.I., and the residue for charitable institutions in England as his Trustees select.
Mr. William Ernest Corah, of Kegworth, Leics.	£77,453	£5,000 to the Church Army.
Sir Arthur Croft, of Raw- don near Leeds, Yorks.	£253,521	£10,000 for charitable institutions in England as his Trustees select.

(continued on page xii)

MAN'S OLDEST DISEASE CAN NOW BE CURED

In one generation BELRA has brought relief to many of the millions suffering from leprosy.

But BELRA can only help some—TWO IN EVERY TEN.

With YOUR HELP many more can be CURED.

Here are 5 WAYS YOU CAN HELP:

By Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Legacy or Capital Gift.

BRITISH LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Belra)

Patron: H.M. The Queen

8, PORTMAN STREET, LONDON, W.1.

**THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Established 1856

(a) befriends children and young people in residential and foster homes; (b) maintains a maternity home for the unmarried mother and her child; (c) arranges the adoption of children.

Legacies, Subscriptions and Donations are essential for the continuation of this work. Please help.

55 LEIGHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, S.W.16.

Patron: H.M. The Queen

Director:

Lt. Col. H. H. Giansfeld, O.B.E. to whom communications should be addressed.

Sir Winston Churchill urges you to help



30,000 LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN

Many of the 30,000 British Limbless ex-servicemen are completely unable to help themselves. All are gravely handicapped but none need lose hope, provided they are given help in conquering their

disability. More money is urgently needed to acquire, maintain and equip homes in which they can be given a period of convalescence or care and comfort in their old age.

Donations or legacies should be made to :

Major the Earl of Ancaster, T.D., Chairman of Appeal (W.A.2)

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

89 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C.1

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Herbert Howard Crow, of Woodford, Essex.	£132,695	Subject to a life interest, one-quarter of the residue each to the British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streat-ham, and the Company of Carmen Benevolent Fund and one-eighth of the residue each to the City of London School Mission, the Florence Nightingale Hospital, the Kingston and Malden Victoria Medical Foundation, and the Royal Wanstead School.
Miss Dorothy Helen Dawson, of Cloughton Hall near Scarborough.	£156,387	One-sixth of the residue each to R.N.L.I., the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster.
Mr. Hudson Muschamp Earle, of Richmond, Surrey.	£138,655	One-half of his property, less legacies, to St. Dunstan's.
Lt.-Col. Philip George Wright Eckford, of Hove.	£38,599	Subject to a life interest, to the R.S.P.C.A.

(continued on page xiv)

BRITISH SEAMEN'S BOYS' HOME

Brixham Devon

1859



1962

A HOME FOR THE NEEDY SONS OF
SEAMEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY
MERCHANT NAVY OR FISHING FLEET

Supported entirely by voluntary contributions

Please send help to
Hon. Superintendent, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Brixham

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLES

34 ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1

*(Registered in accordance with the
National Assistance Act, 1948)*

The Central Council for the Care of Cripples, which was founded in 1919, is the doyen of the voluntary organisations serving the disabled. It makes no distinction in its work between different kinds of handicap and is recognised as the co-ordinating body of the movement by over 150 affiliated societies. The Council has developed voluntary services throughout the country by pioneering projects to show the need for orthopaedic and rehabilitation services, special education for handicapped children, and promotion of research into crippling diseases.

The vital work of the Council includes:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ● Development | ● Working Parties |
| ● Research | ● Exhibitions |
| ● Training | ● Conferences |
| ● News Service | ● Handcrafts |

Dependent Upon Voluntary Contributions

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Thomas England, M.P.S., of Clacton-on- Sea.	£181,884	Subject to a life interest, equally between The United Society for Christian Literature, The Methodist Home Mis- sion Fund, The Salvation Army, The British and Foreign Bible Society, and The Methodist Missionary Society.
Sir Barry Vincent Jackson, of Malvern, Wores.	£231,131	£5,000 to the Sir Barry Jackson Trust, and the residue to The Actors' Bene- volent Fund.
Mrs. Ellen James, of New- port, Mon.	£139,799	The residue equally between the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Scripture Gift Mission.
Mr. James Robert Jee, of Taplow, Bucks.	£86,680	Subject to a life interest, the residue to the British Red Cross Society.
Mr. James Harper Tom Judge, of Cambridge.	£154,938	The residue equally between the Church Army Housing Ltd., and the Salva- tion Army Eventide Homes.

(continued on page xvi)



HOUSING and NURSING accommodation is now provided by the
Pensions Board for over 450 aged people of the parsonage.

PENSIONS are being paid to over 1,300 **CLERGY WIDOWS**
& dependants who would otherwise have insufficient on which to live.

The Pensions Authority of the Church of England has accepted
the challenge to find £100,000, the cost each year—will **YOU** help?

Please send YOUR personal contribution or your P.C.C. subscription to

THE SECRETARY & TREASURER, THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PENSIONS BOARD
13, TUFTON STREET, LONDON S.W.1.

(forms of legacy and other information gladly sent on request)

It would be hard to find a Society with such a fine legacy

of progressive achievement in almost every field
of Evangelistic and Social Welfare work as

THE CHURCH ARMY

There are:

Homes for old people.
Holiday Homes for poor mothers and their children.
Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Disabled.
Girls' Training Homes.
Hostels for Men and Youths.
Youth and Social Centres.
Mother and Baby Homes.
Clubs and Centres at Home and in Germany for H.M. Forces.

There are also:

Winter Relief (Fuel, clothes, extra foods, etc).
Help . . . for the needy; for Prisoners' Families.
Moral Welfare Work, etc.

Evangelistic work includes:—

News Teams. Prison Missions. Summer Seaside Crusades.
Mission Vans. Christian Advance Training Courses.
Children's Missions, and work in Parishes, etc., and Overseas Missions.

This great **CHRISTIAN WORK** has touched for
the better the lives of **COUNTLESS THOUSANDS**

They count on us . . . can we count on you?

*Enquiries please to:—*The Financial Organising Secretary,
Church Army Headquarters, P.O. Box 420, 55 Bryanston Street,
Marble Arch, London, W.1

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. William Robert John Kenten, of Merton Park, S.W.	£19,070	£6,000 to the Salvation Army, and the residue equally between them and The Church Army.
Mrs. Margaret Large, of Bournemouth.	£59,616	The residue equally between the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and the Thistle Foundation, Edinburgh.
Mr. Henry George Lewis, of Dallington, Northampton.	£163,086	£6,000 to the Bethany Homestead, Northampton.
Mr. Joseph Lewis, of Hove.	£114,497	Subject to a life interest, the residue equally between the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Tottenham, and the Jewish Blind Society.
Mrs. Helen Muriel Maclean, of Takeley, Essex.	£16,897	Her eyes for therapeutic purposes; and the residue to N.S.P.C.C.
Miss Mary Marsh, of Llandrindrod Wells.	£27,580	All of her property to St. Dunstan's.
Mr. Joseph Matthews, of Bath.	£287,190	Subject to life interests, the residue to found and maintain a home for poor aged persons of Bath.

(continued on page xviii)

THE CLAPTON MISSION

(Methodist)

is one of the foremost agencies in the east London Borough of Hackney for work among young people, with its strong uniformed organisations, and it cares especially for Old-age Pensioners with their many present-day needs.

Its Rest and Holiday Home at Herne Bay is a blessing to all who need a holiday but whose means are limited.

It has maintained with vigour through 77 years a ministry of evangelical witness and social welfare. It serves all regardless of class or creed.

Please help to maintain this great work. Gifts will be gratefully received by

Rev. NORMAN E. BARKER, 65, ELDERFIELD ROAD, E.5.

COMMONWEALTH AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: The Rt. Hon. the Lord Luke, T.D., D.L.

The sole object of the Society is to bring the ministrations of the Church to our fellow-countrymen overseas, particularly where they are newly settled, or are living in remote areas, or where local resources are not sufficient to meet the high costs of maintaining a Church and Chaplain. The growth of the Anglican Church in the Commonwealth and in Europe owes much to this pioneer work of the Society.

The Society still actively supports the work of the Church with men and means, on each of the 5 Continents. Its Sunday School by Post and Radio provides regular religious instruction for families in isolated areas.

Gen. Secretary: The Rev. Canon S. J. HARLAND, B.D.

7 YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.2.

Your help is needed

for those who cannot help themselves

- ★ Women with young families deprived of their husband's support through sudden illness or death.
- ★ The long-term sick and infirm—middle-aged as well as aged with no one to care for them.
- ★ The frail and aged, who with financial help can still be cared for in their own homes.

Legacies and donations urgently needed.

Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Vicarage Gate House, London, W.8.

THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP FOR THEIR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN THE DOCK AREAS

Dockland H.Q. Offices, Stratford, E.15
Dockland, Millwall, E.14.
Dockland, Bristol.

Dockland, Rotherhithe, S.E.16
Dockland, Devonport.
Dockland, Dagenham Docks.

Dockland, Stratford, E.15.
Dockland Holiday Home,
Herne Bay

Patrons:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Chairman of the Governing Body: BRIGADIER THE MOST HON. MARQUESS DOURO, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS.

Hon. Treasurers: THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SIMON, C.M.G.
A. C. SINDEN, ESQ.

Founder: COLONEL SIR REGINALD KENNEDY-COX, C.B.E., J.P.

Owing to continued increase in teenage crime, we plan to establish further branches to help combat the cause. Adolescents must be provided with adventurous and constructive energy outlets to overcome the boredom of dull areas. Boredom invites mischief leading to delinquency. The first branch in this expansion scheme becomes operational in Spring 1962 at Hainault, Essex. The youth must develop to the Nation's credit—they are its future! Help us to put prevention before correction.

GIFTS

COVENANTS

DONATIONS

LEGACIES

**The General Secretary, Dockland Settlements,
H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15**

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Cyril George Morgan, of Radyr, Glam.	£143,697	The residue equally between the charity "Tenovas," of Cardiff, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Cardiff Institute for the Blind, N.S.P.C.C., R.N.L.I., and R.S.P.C.A.
Mr. Leslie Franklin Mumford, of West Bergholt.	£235,678	The residue equally between The Royal Masonic School for Boys, The Red Cross Society, The Barristers Benevolent Society, and The Royal Masonic Hospital.
Mr. Thomas Ogden, of Holland Park, W.11.	£503,178	Subject to a life interest, £10,000 to the Liverpool Diocesan Board of Finance, and the residue to The National Society for Promoting Religious Education.
Mr. John Francis Patten, of Little Hadham, Herts.	£156,380	Subject to life interests, the residue equally between R.S.P.C.A. and The National Institute for the Blind.
Miss Constance Emma Pilkington, of Grange-over-Sands.	£231,900	The residue for charitable institutions in England as her Trustees select.
Mrs. Bertha Mary Powell, of Ambleside, Westmorland.	£25,053	Subject to life interests, her property to the R.S.P.C.A.

(continued on page xx)

Arthritis and other Rheumatic diseases cripple millions!

EMPIRE

RHEUMATISM COUNCIL needs your help for urgent research

One person in *three* over 40 gets rheumatism. Millions are crippled every year by the rheumatic diseases, which include rheumatoid-arthritis, osteo-arthritis, gout, fibrositis and

spondylitis. The only hope lies in intensive research—such as the Empire Rheumatism Council is now actively pursuing with promising results. Your support is urgently needed.

When advising clients on bequests, please remember the

EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL

President: H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.

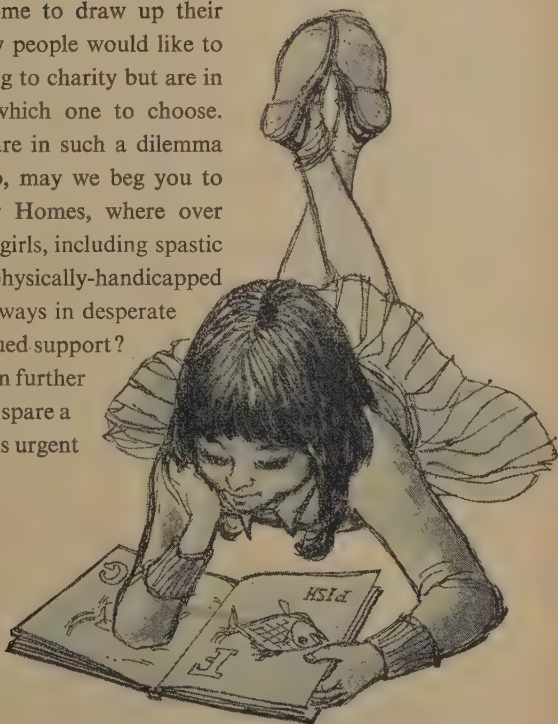
Chairman: Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, O.B.E., F.R.C.P

FARADAY HOUSE (N.24), 8, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2

Have money... will help...

When they come to draw up their Wills, so many people would like to leave something to charity but are in doubt as to which one to choose. Possibly you are in such a dilemma yourself? If so, may we beg you to remember our Homes, where over 7000 boys and girls, including spastic and other physically-handicapped children are always in desperate need of continued support?

May we go even further and ask you to spare a donation to this urgent cause—now?



DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

233 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

ndb 1867/C

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Margaret Cicely Rogers, of St. Columb, Cornwall.	£141,774	One-eighth of the residue each to the Girl Guides Association, and the Fairbridge Farm School Empire Settlement Scheme.
Mr. John Shawcross, of Wolverhampton.	£24,194	Subject to a life interest, the residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, of Didsbury, Manchester.	£397,564	£15,000 to the Simon Population Trust and subject to a life interest, the residue to the said Trust.
Mr. John Slack, of Cleveleys, Lancs.	£33,214	£5,000 to the R.N.L.I., and the residue equally between the Royal National Institute for the Blind, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and St. Dunstan's.
Miss Helen Styring, of Scarborough.	£83,572	The residue to form "The W. H. and E. Lenton Styring Cancer Relief Fund."
Lady Beryl Marian Thomson, of 36 Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.	£43,673	The residue "to go to the Public Fund formed for the Benefit of our Airmen and their dependants in gratitude for their wonderful bravery, pluck and endurance in this terrible war."
Mr. Robert Burns Thomson, of Hadley Common, Herts.	£320,960	One-half of the residue equally between King George's Fund for Sailors, Middlesex Hospital, London, Benevolent Fund of the Ministers' Retirement Fund of the Methodist Church, and The Orphan Homes of Scotland (Quarriers), Bridge of Weir.

(continued on page xxii)

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

64 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: BELgravia 7575/8

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION has over 350 clinics throughout Britain where patients can be referred for contraceptive advice. At many of these, medical help is also available to childless couples and those with marital difficulties.

All clinics are staffed by specially trained doctors and nurses holding the F.P.A. Certificate.

The FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION in addition,

- ★ has a Centre at Headquarters in London for the investigation and treatment of male-subfertility and laboratories for seminal analysis.
- ★ has a Pregnancy Diagnosis Centre at Headquarters in London. The Hogben test is used and results are obtained within 24 hours.
- ★ has standardised methods of teaching contraception. It arranges training sessions at clinics and also lectures for medical practitioners, students and nurses.
- ★ has devised standard tests for manufacturers' products and has set up an approved list of those which have passed the test. This list is available on application to Headquarters in London. Contraceptive products are not listed in the British Pharmacopoeia.
- ★ has a quarterly journal, FAMILY PLANNING, price 9d.
- ★ has a MAIL ORDER and ADVICE DEPARTMENT.

THE AGED POOR !

**1962 IS THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF
THE FOUNDATION OF OUR TRUST
FOR THE LONELY AGED OF LOW
INCOME.**

**WE PROVIDE GUEST HOUSES
FOR THOSE NEEDING CARE
AND INDIVIDUAL FLATLETS
FOR ELDERLY WOMEN ABLE
TO LOOK AFTER THEMSELVES.**

**PLEASE SEND A GIFT FOR THIS
OUR 25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR OR
PLEASE HELP US BY A LEGACY LATER.**

Brochure and Annual Report gladly furnished by:-

**THE MANAGING TRUSTEE,
THE FELLOWSHIP HOUSES TRUST
CLOCK HOUSE, BYFLEET, SURREY**

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Alfred Vines, of Brighton.	£82,438	The residue equally between the National Society for Cancer Relief and the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Mrs. Kathleen Mignon Woodd Wall, of Brixham, Devon.	£78,699	The residue equally between King George's Fund for Sailors, B.L.E.S.M.A., and the Boy Scouts Association.
Mrs. Elsie Fleada Marshall Ward, of Weston-super-Mare.	£41,836	The residue equally between the R.S.P.C.A., The Dumb Friends' League, P.D.S.A., and National Anti-Vivisection Society.
Miss Gladys Waters, of Croydon, Surrey.	£263,540	The residue to All Saints Sisters of the Poor, All Saints Convent, London Colney, near St. Albans.
Mr. John Edmund Watson, of Guisborough.	£78,105	£6,000 to the Boy Scouts Association, as to £1,000 to the North Riding County Council, and £5,000 to the Headquarters of the Association, and the residue to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.
Miss Christiana Weightman, of Campden Hill Mansions, W.8.	£127,984	The residue equally between the Universities Mission to Central Africa, the Community of the Resurrection, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament within the Church of England, the Anglo-Catholic Students

(continued on page xxiv)

Statue or Hospital ?

Both commemorate, only one serves. This year calls for special thought of Miss Nightingale and her Hospital, which is neither controlled nor supported by the State. Here as Lady Superintendent, she proved herself and her genius.



Send in gratitude, a Gift to the Appeal Secretary, Florence Nightingale Hospital, 19 Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1

Telephone : PADdington 6412.

THE FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

President: Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Practical assistance for serving and Ex-Service men and women in need of help in sickness, convalescence, in personal and

domestic difficulties, or old age. Car park attendant schemes, clinics, and training for the disabled in the Lord Roberts Workshops.

This vital work relies entirely on Voluntary Contributions

Gifts and enquiries to: 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3

THE DARK AGES A.D. 1962

Strenuous though the efforts of medical science have been to curb loss of sight, greater longevity has brought about an increase in the number of blind persons in England. Since 1946 the figure has increased 25%, and it has been estimated that in 12 years the total will have leapt to 140,000. **The Greater London Fund for the Blind** assists no less than 14 Institutions, Societies and Associations. It depends for its existence upon voluntary contributions. Please help the **G.L.F.B.**

If you would like to know more about the work and achievements of the **G.L.F.B.** send for illustrated publication.



GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(Incorporating United Appeal for the Blind)

2 WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

**Please, if possible, remember London's blind in your will.*



HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

Patron: **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**

President: **H.R.H THE PRINCE PHILIP,**

DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Chairman: **THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**

Chairman Exec. Committee: **VISCOUNT CROOKSHANK**

The Trust has been created to save England's unique heritage of ancient and valuable churches from falling into decay and ruin. Over 1,000 churches and chapels have already been helped but many hundreds still urgently need repair. Many of the finest are situated in small parishes where their upkeep has always been a difficult problem.

£100,000 a year must be raised to augment the efforts of the parishes.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

will be gratefully received by the Secretary

HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

FULHAM PALACE, LONDON, S.W.6

★ *Interesting illustrated literature and forms for covenanted subscriptions will be gladly sent on request.*

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Elizabeth Adelaide Wolff, of Loreto Nursing Home, Bourne-mouth.	£107,396	Ordination Fund, the Walsingham Priests College Trust Association Ltd., the Guild of All Souls, the Guild of Our Lady, and the Society of Mary.
Mrs. Mary Wright, of Ashley Heath, Ringwood.	£25,742	Certain effects and one-fifth of the residue to the British Red Cross, and one-fifth each to St. Dunstan's, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, The London Hospital, and The Royal Cancer (Free) Hospital. Subject to a life interest, her property is left to St. Dunstan's.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AND INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY

51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

Agents for the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers

To visit the London Blind in hospitals, institutions and in their own homes. White sticks and fireguards given free to all who need them. Talking books, invalid chairs, bedrests and other nursing comforts loaned where necessary. Financial assistance given towards removals, purchase of bedding, etc., and in times of special distress. Wireless sets loaned, installed and kept in repair. Seven weekly Social Clubs. Hackney House, E.8 provides 12 unfurnished flats for blind persons. Homes at Maldon and Worthing for elderly men and women. Fourteen beds are kept at Worthing for the use of recuperative and holiday guests.

Organising Secretary: Mrs. M. Davie



THE MISSION TO LEPERS

International

Interdenominational

Since its foundation in 1874 The Mission to Lepers has been in the forefront of service to sufferers from leprosy. It co-operates with 57 Christian Societies in their crusade against leprosy, and itself administers a number of Leprosy Homes and Hospitals in 30 different countries. Legacies, Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received.

Full information may be obtained from Headquarters:

7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1

MULTIPLE 10, Stratford Road, SCLEROSIS London, W.8 SOCIETY

This Society
urgently needs

YOUR HELP in its fight to find
the key to the mystery of this as yet
incurable disease and to comfort its victims.

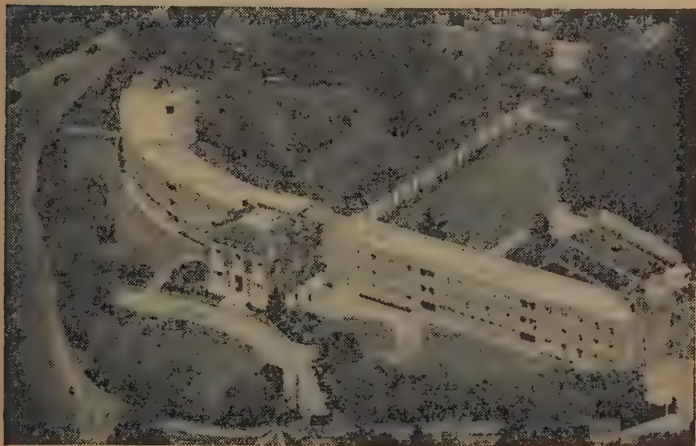
The Society establishes Research Fellowships in Multiple
(Disseminated) Sclerosis at Universities and Hospitals, and brings
help to M.S. people.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, PLEASE

(Registered as a Charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

SWAIL HOUSE EPSOM, SURREY

The first residential flats in the world
especially built for those who cannot see



The London Association, founded in 1857, is still an independent body and relies on legacies and voluntary contributions to continue and extend its work for the Blind throughout the country.

It maintains Workshops for men and women; provides Homes and Hostels as well as a Seaside Holiday Home; it also makes Grants and Annuities and cares for the welfare of a large number of blind persons, in particular, the elderly, for whom another Home is being opened this year.

An illustrated brochure will gladly be sent on request.

Patron: H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Head Office: Pelican House, 88/92, Peckham Road, London, S.E.15.

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

Throughout the country...

The National Anti-Vivisection Society is working to bring about the prohibition by law of all scientific experiments on living animals calculated to cause pain, but we need help. Donations are urgently required to promote this important and humane cause. *You Can Help Us!*

For further information and free literature please write to, The Secretary:

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

27 Palace Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: VICTORIA 4705/6

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Established 1869

40 Branches

Despite all the Government is doing for children deprived of a normal home life, the National Children's Home still has to raise its own income. The need for funds is as great as ever, and an earnest appeal is made for continued support.

Legacies and covenanted gifts are particularly solicited.

Chief Offices: Highbury Park, London, N.5.

DEAFNESS means a lifetime of isolation

ALTHOUGH it has so little visual appeal to compassion, deafness is one of the most crippling of handicaps, robbing the sufferer of all normal means of communication and the enjoyment of most forms of entertainment and social intercourse.

The National Institute for the Deaf is the central national body advising on and helping to alleviate all degrees of hearing loss among all classes of people from infancy to old age.

We maintain a welfare department and advice bureau, a test and research laboratory, one of the most compre-

hensive libraries in the world, a school for double-handicap children, hostels for adolescents and homes for old or incapacitated deaf people including the deaf and dumb and deaf-blind.

Gifts and legacies are urgently needed for the continuation and extension of our work.

**NATIONAL
INSTITUTE
for the DEAF**

Patron: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
105 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



Will you please help to give a poor child like this a seaside holiday? 30/- will ensure a week's holiday for a child who may otherwise never have a change from drab surroundings.

Please DO remember children in your Will

Will you please send gifts to:—

TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2

Desperately poor CANCER SUFFERERS need your help

The National Society for Cancer Relief is helping thousands of poor persons who have been overtaken by the cancer scourge, and has brought a measure of cheer and comfort into countless homes. Grants, pensions, etc., now total approximately £111,000 a year.

The N.S.C.R. also endeavours to spread established knowledge as to the nature and incidence of cancer, its symptoms and diagnosis, and the measures that can be taken to prevent it, or curtail its activities.

YOU can share the privilege of giving at least a measure of cheer to our huge family of patients. They are all ages, and are in all parts of the British Isles. A donation of £10 would qualify you for Life Membership in this work of mercy, but every shilling is welcome.

Founder and Chairman: DOUGLAS MACMILLAN, M.B.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CANCER RELIEF

Appeal W., 47 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 Tel: ABBey 2629

By Will or Codicil or Covenant...

May we suggest to Legal or Financial Advisers that when questions of their clients' benefactions arise the worthiness of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund may be wholeheartedly and deservedly commended.

Briefly, The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provides help to R.A.F. personnel disabled while flying or during other service. It assists the widows and dependants of those who lose their lives and helps with the children's education. It gives practical assistance to those suffering on account of sickness and general distress.

The need for help in nowise lessens in peace or war. Our immeasurable gratitude to that "Immortal Few" can hardly cease while memory itself endures.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

More detailed information will be gladly sent by the Hon. Treasurer

The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1

Telephone: Langham 8343

**(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)*

Keep them happy like this



200 needy children have their chance in life at Reedham. They are fed, clothed, educated and given a sound Christian upbringing. Please help as £50,000 needed annually.



REEDHAM SCHOOL PURLEY SURREY

Est. 1844 by Dr. Andrew Reed

Secretary: H. W. Richardson, F.C.C.S.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

7-11 ARMSTRONG ROAD, ACTON, W.3.

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND WEST KENT

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

OBJECTS.

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.

Association has established 12 Centres of its own and hires rooms for services, lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts and Legacies gratefully acknowledged by:

Secretary, R.A.D.D. 7-11 Armstrong Road, Acton, W.3.



Distress signals

When old age bereavement disability or special needs occur amongst seafarers, distress signals are answered by The Royal Alfred.

Pensions, grants & allowances to the aged, widows, and the disabled—and maintenance of our Belvedere Home—involve over £70,000 yearly. We rely on voluntary gifts. Please send a donation to the Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY

(Dept. WA) 122, BALHAM HIGH RD., LONDON, S.W.12

(Established 1865)

Patron: H.M. The Queen

“*Why should this concern me?*”

“What’s the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables?
Just another Charity?”

Confronted with innumerable flag days, bazaars, dances, coffee parties and so on, it is all too easy for us to forget the real purpose of a particular ‘charity,’ and consequently to dismiss it. Yet every charitable organization exists to answer the desperate needs of those to whom the state can offer little or no assistance. The Royal Hospital answers such a need.

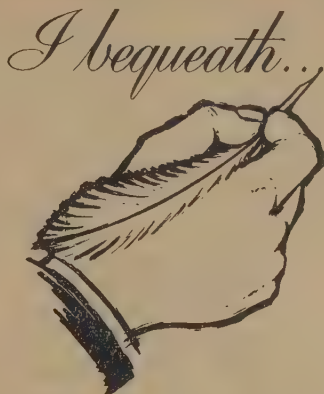
Founded over one hundred years ago, it has in its care 255 crippled men and women, many of them still in their prime, who have been struck down by incurable diseases and can no longer lead normal lives.

Their welfare and happiness is the concern of the Hospital. *Can it be yours too?*

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES

109 West Hill, S.W.15

DEPENDENT ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS



"I bequeath . . ." this can mean so much to those in the care of The Royal London Society for the Blind. Founded in 1838 the Society caters for the needs of blind people of all ages. Please remember its essential work when testators seek your advice on charitable bequests.

The Society's activities comprise the following:—

- * The education of blind children from five to sixteen years of age.
- * The industrial training of adults.
- * The employment in workshops of blind men and women.
- * The supervision of blind workers in their own homes.
- * The maintenance of two residential homes for blind adult trainees and employees.

Legacies, donations and subscriptions are urgently needed for the maintenance and extension of our work.

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

PATRON H.M. THE QUEEN

105/9 Salusbury Road, London, N.W.6. Telephone: MA1 8844

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Treasurer: Mr. P. LAURENCE POCOCK

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums of various amounts. There are upwards of 600 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £6,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, and of good moral character. Amount of Income at the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

9, SUFFOLK STREET, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

L. E. WATTS, *Secretary*. [3

RNBT

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST

*for the benefit of serving and ex-serving Naval men
and their dependants when in necessity or distress.*

HEAD OFFICE: HIGH STREET, BROMPTON, GILLINGHAM, KENT

THE BEST WAY TO SAY

“THANK
YOU NURSE”

Give to



THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The College works unceasingly to promote the science and art of nursing. Funds are urgently needed for

expansion, research, maintenance.

Remember the nurses who help you in times of sickness. Help them to maintain their College which serves the public through the nursing profession.

Please send a subscription or donation NOW or make a bequest.

All gifts gratefully received by

THE APPEALS SECRETARY, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING,
HENRIETTA PLACE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1.

SCOTLAND CALLING!

Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Last Year, 6,868 cases of neglect or ill-treatment were investigated and 21,611 children safeguarded.

Please help us in our work to make life endurable for unloved children and give them a fair chance by sending a contribution to the

GENERAL SECRETARY

16 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

THE SAILORS' HOME & RED ENSIGN CLUB

Dock Street, London, E.1

President: Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G.

Chairman: Admiral Sir Alan Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Provides officers and seamen of the Merchant Navy with a comfortable Home and Club. After recent modernisation, it now has accommodation for 245 persons in separate rooms.

Charges are kept to the minimum. The Club is a charity, and for its maintenance and to meet the cost of rebuilding, depends mainly on voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Please help this essential service to seafarers.

SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION

Patrons:

Her Majesty The Queen. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

FOR OVER SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS SSAFA has been giving help and advice to thousands of service and ex-service families in distress. Broken homes, sudden bereavement, separated families and resettlement in civilian life are a few of the problems with which SSAFA deals. SSAFA has an active Overseas organisation which is available to all service families abroad who may be in need of help or advice. SSAFA assists the widows and dependants of ex-servicemen in time of need.

SSAFA is maintained almost entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

Donations and legacies gratefully received by

The Director of Appeals

SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION

23, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.



In the face of Death!

This child, on the verge of death, was rescued by the Save the Children Fund; but thousands of others all over the world . . . unwanted . . . uncared for and unloved . . . look to us for the necessities of life, for loving protection, for relief from sickness and disease.

Please help SCF doctors, nurses, welfare workers to save lives. Send a generous donation today, to the **Save the Children Fund, Dept W., 12 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.**

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

SAVE THE CHILDREN
FUND

SCOTTISH
SPCA

19 MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 3.

Affiliated to the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and to the Central Council of Societies in Scotland for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Secretary and Treasurer: L. G. Langwill, Chartered Accountant.

Field Organizer Lt. Col. D. I. H. Callender

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties. Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs; also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle. Film Lectures given in Schools, etc. Annual expenditure £35,000.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION 5s. PER ANNUM (Minimum)

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficent work of the Society, which is the main Scottish Agency for promotion of kindness to animals.

121st Annual Report gratis on application to the Secretary, as above



THE TOLL OF THE SEA

During the last two years this Society cared for 533 Survivors from 64 vessels and gave immediate relief to 250 dependants of men lost at sea during that period.

Last year alone over 3,100 aged seamen, fishermen and their families were assisted.

Relief Expenditure for the year—£42,000

LEGACIES ARE SOLICITED

Please help this National Work

**SHIPWRECKED Fishermen and
MARINERS' Royal Benevolent
SOCIETY**

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

(B2) 16 WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Founded by the late MISS SMALLWOOD

(Patron : Her Majesty the Queen)

This Society is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions

In these anxious times this Society is carrying on its much-needed work of helping poor ladies, many elderly and some great invalids trying to live on very little.

All gifts of money gratefully received.

If you cannot give a donation now please remember this work in your Will.

Making cheques payable to:

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY

Lancaster House, Malvern

THE GIFT OF KNOWLEDGE

through the

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

President: His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury

YOUR GIFT of money is turned into **CHRISTIAN
LITERATURE** to feed the hungry minds of readers overseas

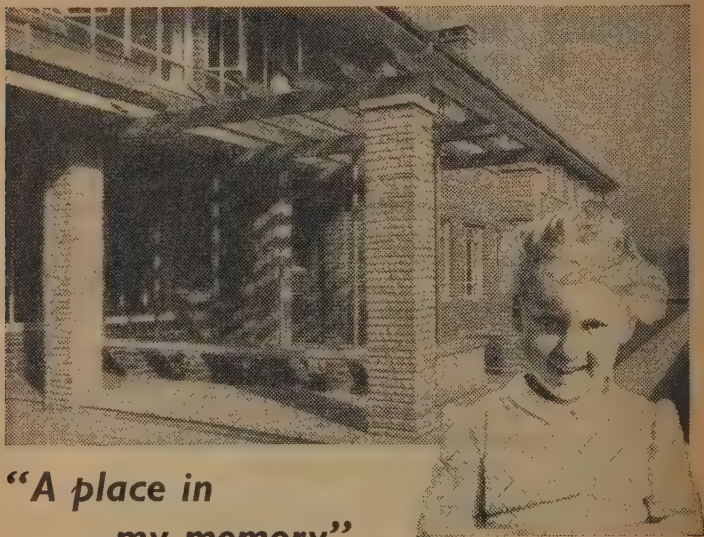
BOOKS in more than 200 languages and dialects offered below cost to those whose thirst for knowledge exceeds their means.

DONATIONS SUBSCRIPTIONS LEGACIES

enable us to satisfy the growing demand for

THE WORD IN PRINT

S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, London N.W.1



*“A place in
my memory”*

“I shall always remember Spurgeon’s. You know, when you’ve never had a proper home, coming to Spurgeon’s is like entering another world. I do like it here. In fact, I wouldn’t be without Spurgeon’s for all the tea in China.”

Nearly two hundred needy girls and boys depend on us for a happy childhood. Please help to safeguard their future.

These Christian Homes cost £900 a week to maintain by voluntary contributions. Please help by sending a gift to Mr. Percy Hide, Secretary.

Spurgeon's Homes

38 Haddon House, Park Road, Birchington, Kent.



*I've found that address you
wanted — it's UFAW...*

that stands for the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, 7a Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1.

Yes, they're sound people, they believe the problems of animal welfare need hard heads as well as soft hearts, so they restrict their membership to university people.

A lot of the top-rank scientists are working with them...

You'd better have their Annual Report.
I'll give you the name again...

UFAW

**7a Lamb's Conduit Passage,
London, W.C.1**



AGNES WESTON'S ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS



PORTSMOUTH—DEVONPORT—LONDONDERRY—WEYMOUTH

Patron: H.M. The Queen

A good cause worthy of the support of all who are concerned about the spiritual, moral and physical welfare of the men and women of the Royal Navy and other Services.

A new Rest has been opened in Weymouth and improvements to other Rests are proceeding and the activities of our Missioners are being extended with the sympathetic interest of senior officers and church leaders. Please send gifts, donations (and enquiries about deeds of covenant and form of bequest) to:

**THE TREASURER (WA),
31 WESTERN PARADE, PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE**

General Secretary: Lieut. Cmdr. F. M. Savage, F.C.C.S., R.N.

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
LONDON AND BECCLES

